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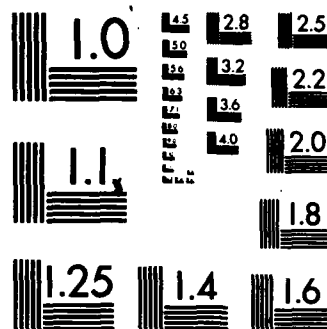
CLIMATIC STUDY OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPERATING  
AREA NEAR COASTAL ZONE(U) NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND  
DETACHMENT ASHEVILLE NC OCT 83

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# Climatic Study of the Southern California Operating Area

# Near Coastal Zone

OCTOBER 1983

PREPARED BY  
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY  
COMMAND DETACHMENT,  
ASHEVILLE, N.C.

PREPARED UNDER  
COMMANDER

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

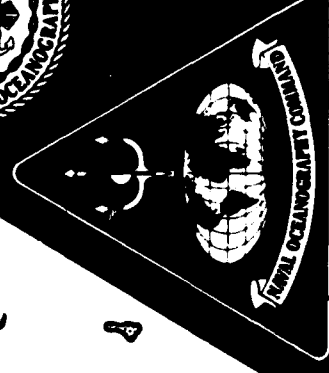
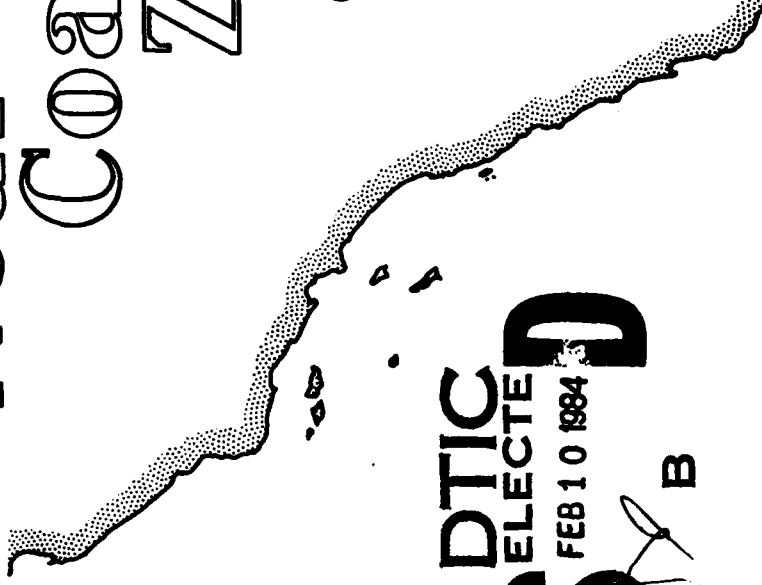
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) <b>This climate study consists of monthly charts and tables of (1) clouds, (2) visibility-tables, (3) ceiling-visibility (mid range), (4) wind-visibility-cloudiness, (5) scalar mean wind speed, (6) wind speed &lt;11 and &gt; 34 knots, (7) wind speed 11-21 and 22-33 knots, (8) air and sea temperature (9) surface wind roses, (10) wave height-isopleths, (11) wave height-tables, (12) surface currents (seasonal), and station climatic summaries.</b>		

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# Climatic Study of the Southern California Operating Area

# Near Coastal Zone

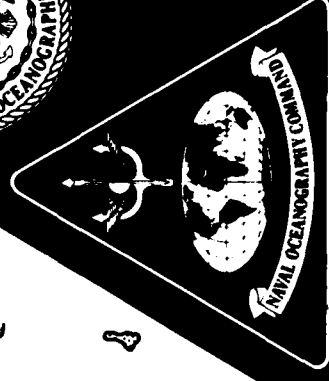
OCTOBER 1983



PREPARED BY  
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY  
COMMAND DETACHMENT,  
ASHEVILLE, N.C.

PREPARED UNDER  
COMMANDER  
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

NSTL, MS 39529



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The Southern California Operating Area near-coastal zone study was prepared by direction of the Commander, Naval Oceanography Command and the Official in Charge, Naval Oceanography Command Detachment, Asheville, North Carolina. Work was performed by the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC).

### Geographical and Data Coverage

This study covers the southern California area (24°N to 37°N; 115°W to 125°W) with the greatest emphasis being placed on the marine areas (see Fig. 1). Surface marine statistics are presented on monthly charts in the form of graphs, tables and isopleth maps. Land station data appear graphically and in Station Climatic Summary tables in the last section of the publication. The marine data were machine plotted by one-degree quadrangle and then hand analyzed. The graphs and tables for the marine areas are also presented by one-degree quadrangles (visibility, wave heights, and wind roses). These graphs and tables represent the objective compilation of available data; the data were not adjusted for suspected biases (low observation count, heavy weighting of observations during a short time interval, biases in coding of observations from various source decks, etc.), and differences may be found when comparing the graphic data with isopleth analyses. The total number of observations for a given one-degree square should always be considered when interpreting the data, as there may be an insufficient number to permit representative statistics.

Just over one million surface marine observations were used in computing the statistics. These data, taken from NCDC's Tape Data Family 11 (TDF-11), were collected by ships of various registry traveling in the study area. Some observations were collected as early as 1854. Data for this study were obtained from the earliest available period through 1979. The bulk of the observations are from the last 30 years, which is significant because more recent observations contain more elements than pre-1948 reports. The density of observations is greatest along the major shipping routes; in this area major traffic moves north-south just off the coast, and along the Asian routes to and from Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The mean sea current charts were extracted from the Department of Transportation, Coast Guard Oceanographic Unit Technical Report 82-2, Pacific Area Current Charts.

### Physical Features

In California, north of the Los Angeles Basin, basically two mountain ranges parallel the coast. The Coast Ranges on the west generally run no more than 50 miles from the sea to the crest of the mountains, while farther inland to the east run the Sierra Nevada. In between the southern extent of these two mountain ranges lies the San Joaquin Valley, the drainage basin that empties into San Francisco Bay. The melt water from the High Sierras has provided the necessary irrigation water to make the San Joaquin Valley a highly productive farm area.

In southern California there are a number of smaller mountain ranges. The San Gabriel and San Bernardino ranges are the most extensive and are basically located to the east and southeast of Los Angeles. South of the San Bernardino range lie the San Jacinto mountains and farther south, the Santa Rosa range. The Santa Ana range parallels the coast to the west of the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains.



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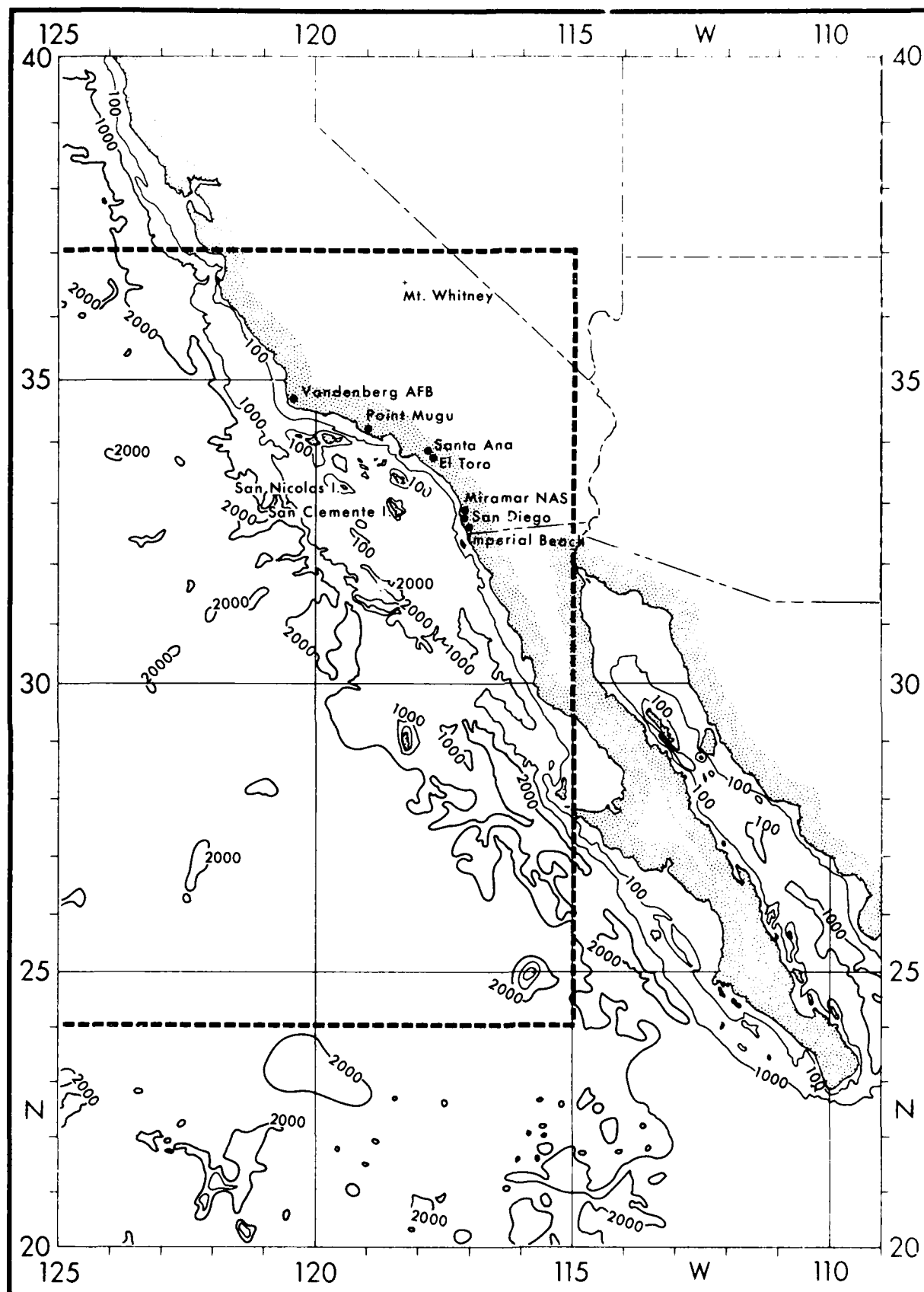


Fig 1 Area map

To the east of the mountains in southern California lies the desert region which includes Death Valley (just east of the southern end of the Sierra Nevada). The lowest point in the U. S. is found at 282 feet below sea level in Death Valley, which is just 85 miles from the highest peak within the contiguous U. S., Mt. Whitney (southern end of the Sierra Nevada) at 14,494 feet above sea level.

The southern portion of this California Desert region is generally referred to as the Salton Sea - Sonoran Desert, with its northern portion designated as the Mohave Desert. East of the Santa Rosa mountains lies the Salton Sea Basin with the surface level of the lake below sea level. This region is a cut-off remnant of the Gulf of California. South of the lake lies the area which has become known as the Imperial Valley because irrigation has made it one of the most productive agricultural regions in the western United States. This region is sparsely settled with El Centro being the major population center.

The California coastline, unlike the Atlantic coast, does not have any extensive coastal plains but rather is characterized by miles of steep sea cliffs or rock terraces. Yet with this type of shoreline topography, none of the California bays, except for San Francisco Bay, provide a safe harbor for shipping. San Francisco Bay, however, happens to be one of the best harbors in the world.

The continental shelf off southern California extends westward for approximately 150 miles before reaching the escarpment (continental slope) that drops down to the deep ocean basin. This shelf differs from the gentle slope off Florida; instead of the smooth under-surface there are a number of islands protruding above the surface and a number of banks just below the surface (Shepard, 1963). Reference Fig. 1 for the depth contours.

A cold ocean current runs from north to south along the California coast. The associated upwelling is important to commercial fishing as it produces enough organic nutrients to support large stocks of commercially important fish. Changes in the large-scale atmospheric circulation offshore, in response to both thermal and wind forcing processes, may cause the near-shore current to alter its normal pattern and thus affect the fishing as well as the California climate (Nelson and Husby, 1983).

#### Climate

The southern California climate is best described as a Mediterranean-type climate where the summers are cool and the winters are warm, especially when compared to other locales of the same general latitude. Rainfall is seasonal with most of it falling during the winter. Both San Diego and Long Beach average near 10 inches of annual precipitation, most of it occurring between November and April. The remaining 6-month totals average less than one inch. See Fig. 5 for the monthly means of precipitation and temperature for selected locations. Thunderstorms occur but are rather rare; San Diego averages about 3 per year. The mountains to the east occasionally get a few more thunderstorms, but as indicated in Fig. 2 (mean number of annual thunderstorms), most of the western half of California get less than 5 per year. A large number of the summer monthly precipitation totals at San Diego show a trace but a rare tropical storm will sometimes move into the region and produce monthly values in excess of 2 inches. Heavy thunderstorms can also produce record rainfalls. On August 12, 1981, at Campo in San Diego County, a

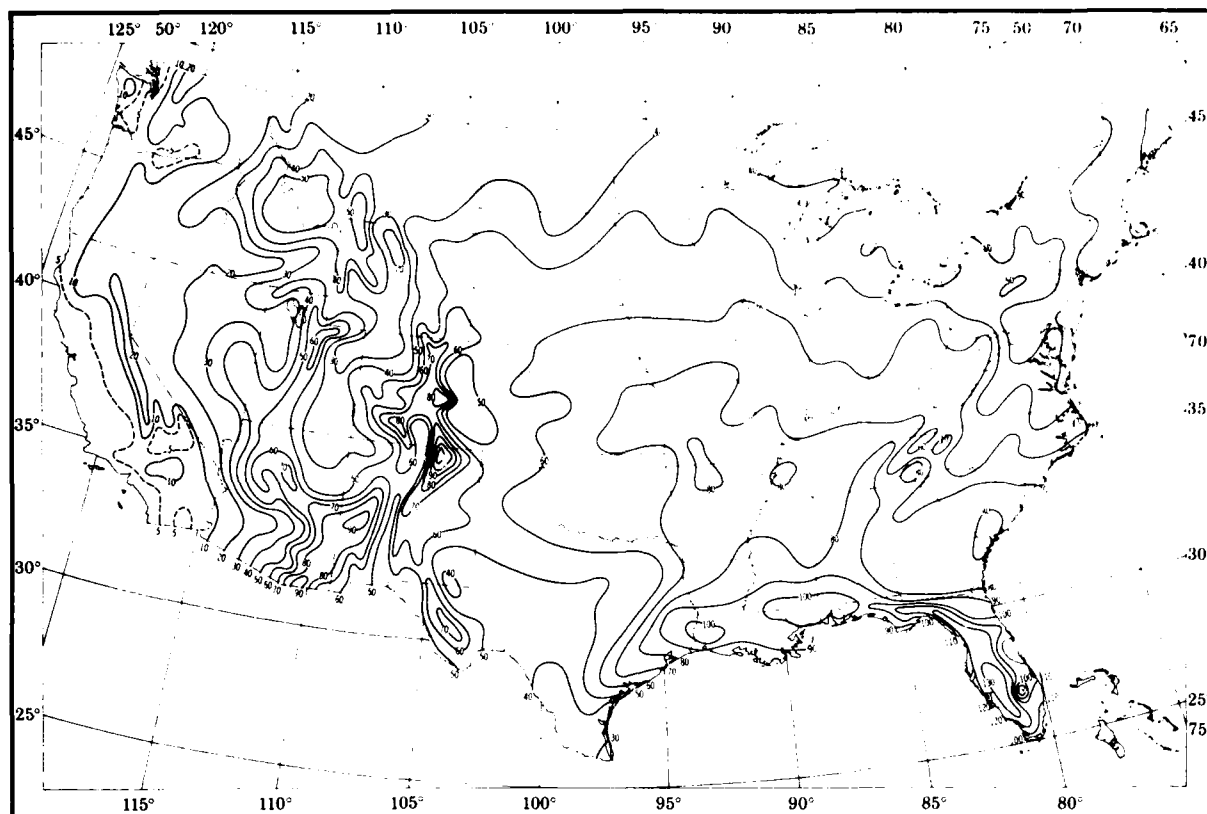


Fig. 2 Mean number of annual thunderstorms

thunderstorm rained 16.10 inches of which 11.50 inches fell in 80 minutes. In general the mountains of southern California receive between 30 and 40 inches per year, the coastal plains 10 to 15, and the desert regions 2 to 5 inches.

The dominant feature which controls the southern California weather is the semi-permanent North Pacific subtropical high. During summer, the high becomes more intense and moves farther north thereby restricting the few storms that develop during this season to storm tracks far to the north. With winter, the subtropical high is less intense and retreats somewhat southward and, thus, allows more storm tracks to penetrate into southern California. See Fig. 3 for the January and July mean pressure pattern.

Southern California coastal areas are occasionally affected, primarily during the fall and winter, by a foehn-type wind known as a Santa Ana. The dry northeasterly winds typically have speeds of 15 to 25 mph and relative humidities of 30 percent or less, and the accompanying temperatures are generally at least 5°F warmer than the monthly average (de Violini, 1974). The effects of these winds have been felt between Santa Barbara and San Diego and as far east as the mountains and as far west as 50 miles seaward. In areas downwind of canyons and mountain passes these Santa Ana winds can be especially severe. For example, on Dec. 20, 1977, Santa Ana winds of up to 90 mph roared through San Diego County downing power lines, causing serious crop damage, and fanning brush fires. The strong winds snapped a power pole on Vandenberg AFB and started a fire that swept through more than 10,000 acres. The tragic fire claimed the lives of the Base Commander and two other base officials. In another example, the San Diego WSO reported easterly winds of 60-70 mph in the pass east of Alpine on Jan. 9, 1982.

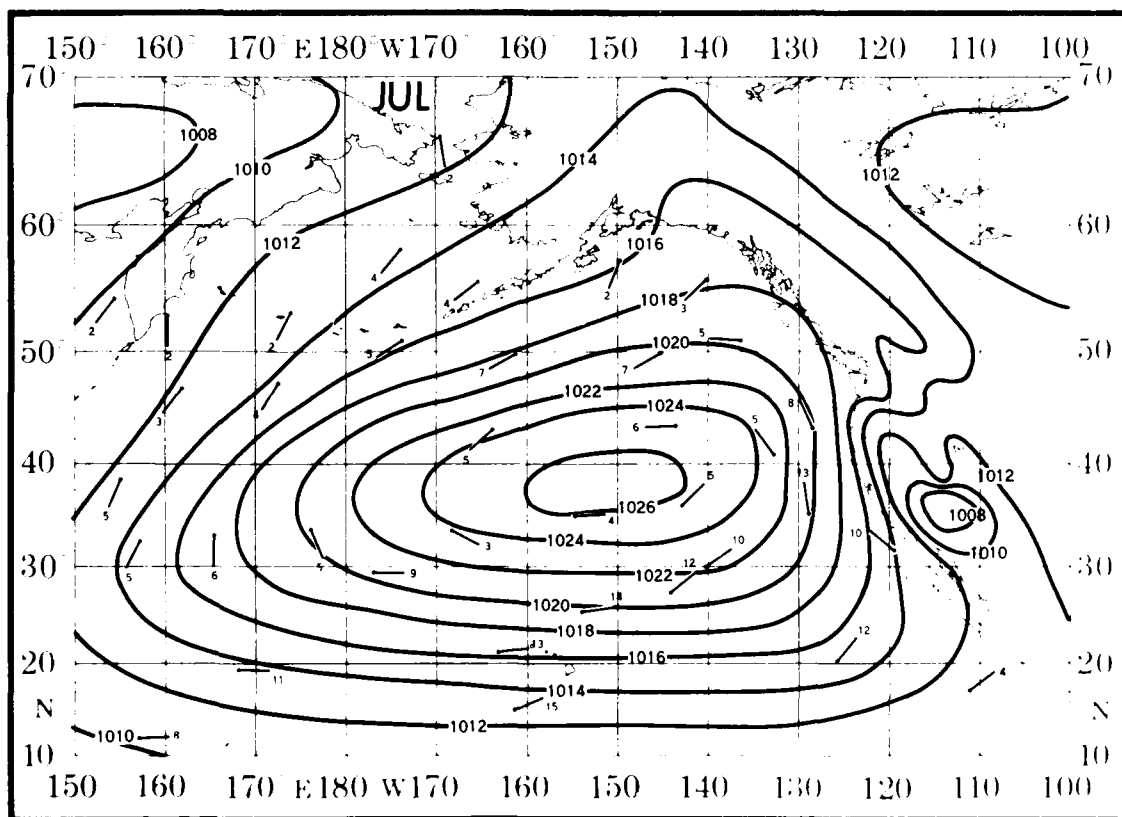
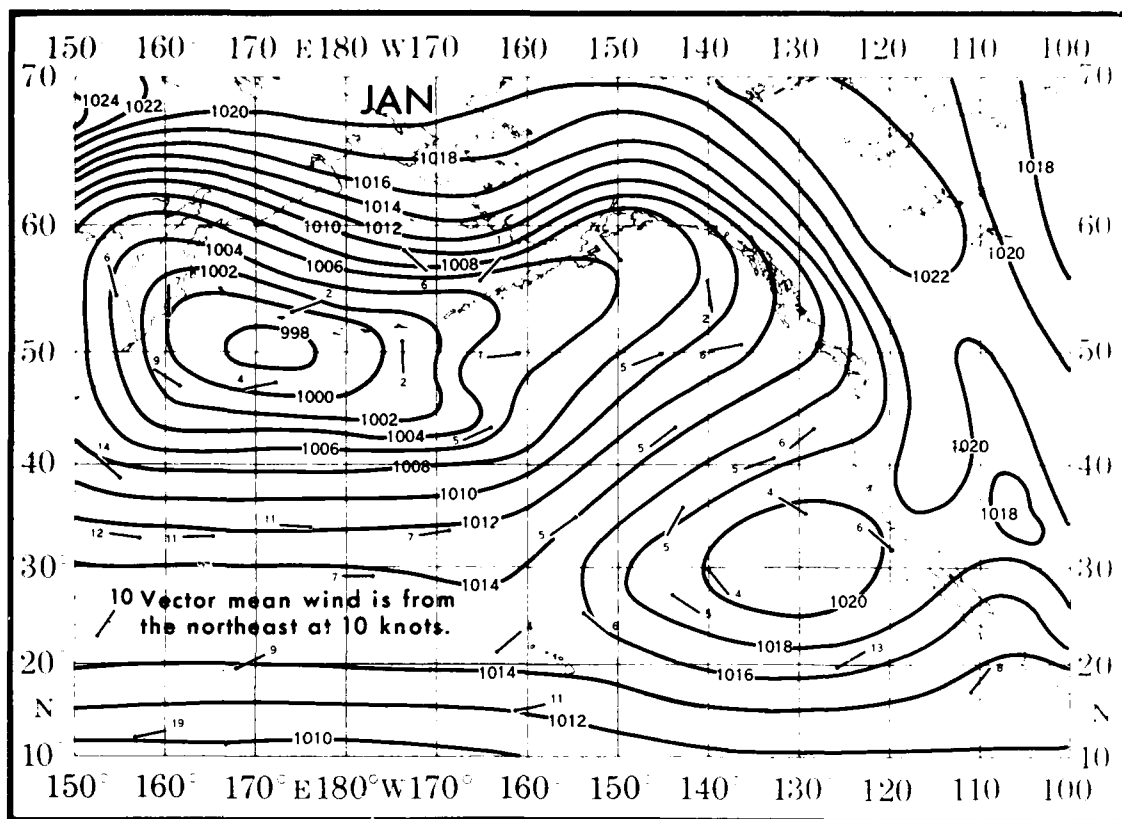


Fig 3 Mean sea-level pressure (mbs) and vector mean winds (kts)

In a majority of instances the Santa Ana winds will follow the passage of a cold front. They may start within a few minutes of passage or up to 48 hours afterwards. Behind the front a large mass of cold air will push in over the Great Basin. As the high continues to build over this region, nighttime cooling helps to intensify the surface pressure until this cold dense air begins to push through the mountain valleys and continues on its journey to the sea. As the air descends it is heated by compression to generally between 20 and 25°F by the time it reaches sea level. The intensity and duration of the Santa Ana winds depends upon the pressure gradient between the Great Basin and southern California, the strength of the northerly winds aloft, and the temperature of the cold high pressure air mass. As the air descends and is warmed through compression, it is capable of taking on much more water vapor; for this reason the relative humidity is low during a Santa Ana.

Dangers to aircraft caused by Santa Ana winds are low level turbulence as well as occasional moderate to severe turbulence aloft. For vehicular traffic the hazards are greatest for those with large surface areas, but any vehicle can be blown into oncoming traffic or off the side of the road. Large signs, billboards, and trees are occasionally blown over and large windows blown out. But the greatest hazard is the drying effect on the grass and bushes of southern California which increases the likelihood of fires. The worst fires of this type in the state have all occurred under conditions of Santa Ana winds.

For example, in September 1970, from the 25th through the 29th, Santa Ana winds brought high temperatures, low humidities, and strong winds thereby creating an explosive fire potential. More than 500,000 acres were burned-over in Los Angeles, Ventura, Kern, Orange, San Diego, and San Bernardino counties. Some 500 homes were destroyed, along with more than 500 other structures, including at least four churches. Also, 20 firemen were injured.

The combination of the cold ocean current and the semi-permanent subtropical high produces stratus on nearly a daily basis during the summer along the southern California coast. An inversion is created as long as the cold layer of marine air is maintained beneath the warm dry air of the subtropical high. The stratus clouds generally form during the night and early morning and frequently push into the coastal valleys and foothills. It is less likely that the clouds will penetrate farther inland. If so, they will arrive later, and will burn off earlier. Most of the coastal areas clear up during the morning giving generally comfortable sunny afternoons. Fog does form occasionally during the summer but is much more frequent during the winter season. Early morning fog forms mostly because of radiational cooling and cool air drainage from the nearby hills.

Rarely a tropical storm will move into southern California bringing mostly heavy rains. Fig. 4 shows the annual 12-hourly movements of tropical cyclone centers with tropical storm intensity or greater (wind speed estimated  $\geq 34$  knots). For example, during Sept. 10-11, 1976, the worst tropical storm in 37 years moved into southern California causing record rains and tremendous crop damage. The hardest hit area was the small desert community of Ocatillo in Imperial County. Flood waters tore homes from their foundations and left nearly 70 percent of the town buried in sand which measured up to 10 feet in depth.

In just under a year the unlikely event of a second tropical storm occurred in the same general region of southern California. On Aug. 17, 1977, tropical storm Doreen dumped 4.5 inches of rain within several hours in the

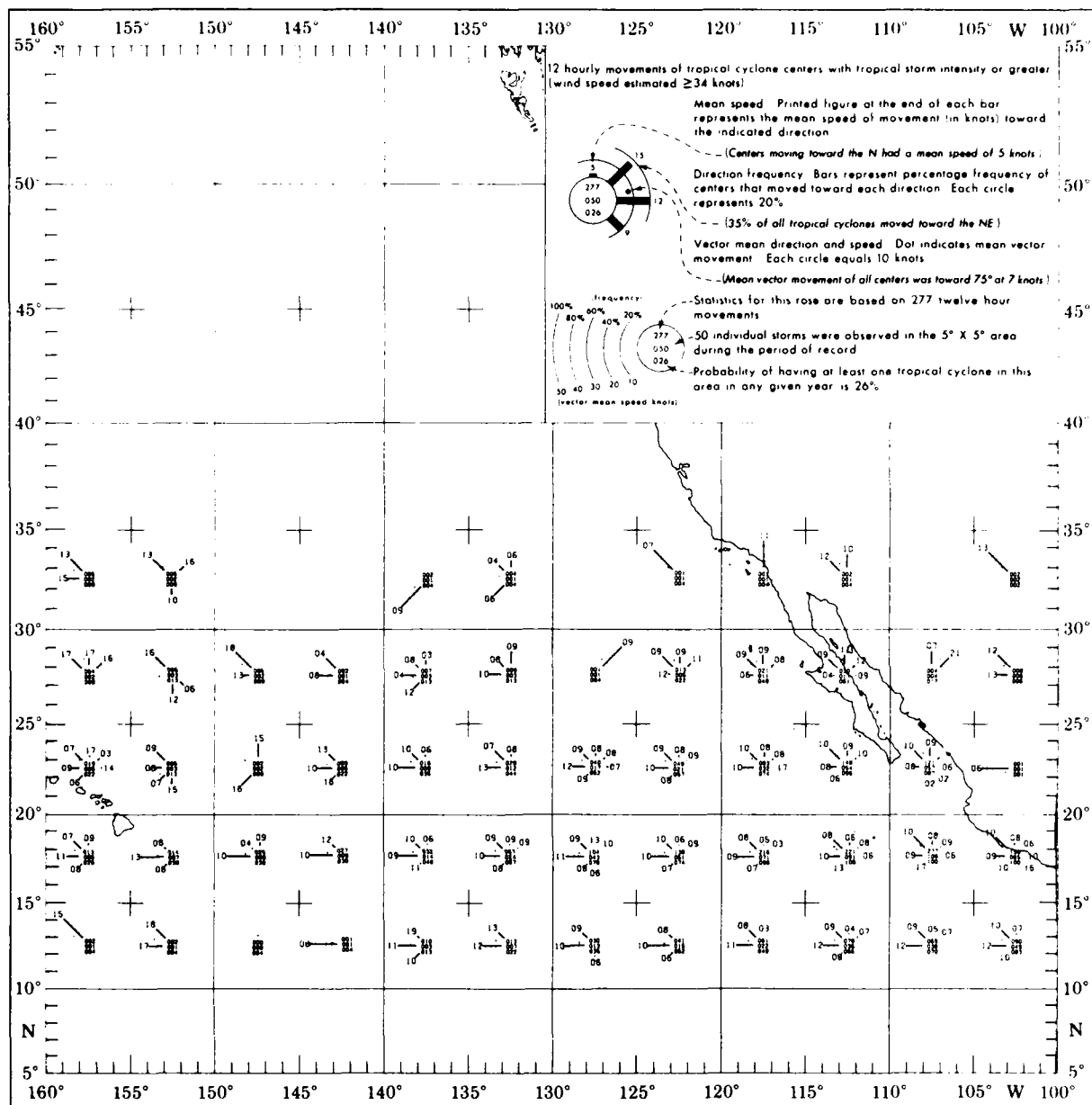


Fig. 4 Annual 12 hourly movements of tropical cyclone centers with tropical storm intensity or greater

Salton Sea area of Imperial County, California. The heavy rainfall flooded 300 homes, causing 4 million dollars in property damage and 9 million dollars in crop damage.

Tornado sightings are not unusual for southern California, however, they are not of the destructive intensity as those reported in the Midwest. When conditions are unstable enough to produce the tornado, development is rarely sufficient to permit them to live very long. In reviewing the Storm Data publication from 1959 through 1982 for the southern California area, one notices numerous reports of funnel cloud and waterspout sightings and some reports of tornadoes touching down. In most cases only minor damage was reported. For example, on Dec. 18, 1978, a waterspout developed a mile off Oceanside, CA before moving about 3/4 mile inland through the business



In southern California the temperatures are very hospitable, especially along the coastal regions. A small daily temperature range, in conjunction with a comparatively small annual temperature range, has helped to make the southern California coastal region a major population center. For example, at San Diego the highest monthly mean daily maximum, 77°F, occurs in August. For the same month the mean daily minimum runs a very comfortable 64°F. Monthly mean temperatures at San Diego range from 55°F in January to 71°F in August. Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures for January run 65°F and 46°F, respectively. Between 1941 and 1981 the record highest temperature was 111°F (Sep. 1963) and the lowest 29°F (Jan. 1949). As one moves inland away from the marine influence the temperature variations increase. For example, El Centro in the Imperial Valley the normal maximum and minimum temperature for January are 69°F and 38°F, and for July 108°F and 74°F, respectively. However, these temperatures are conducive to a very equable climatic regime. Table 5 presents the monthly means of air temperature and precipitation for selected stations. More detail can be obtained from the Station Climatic Summaries in the last section of this publication.

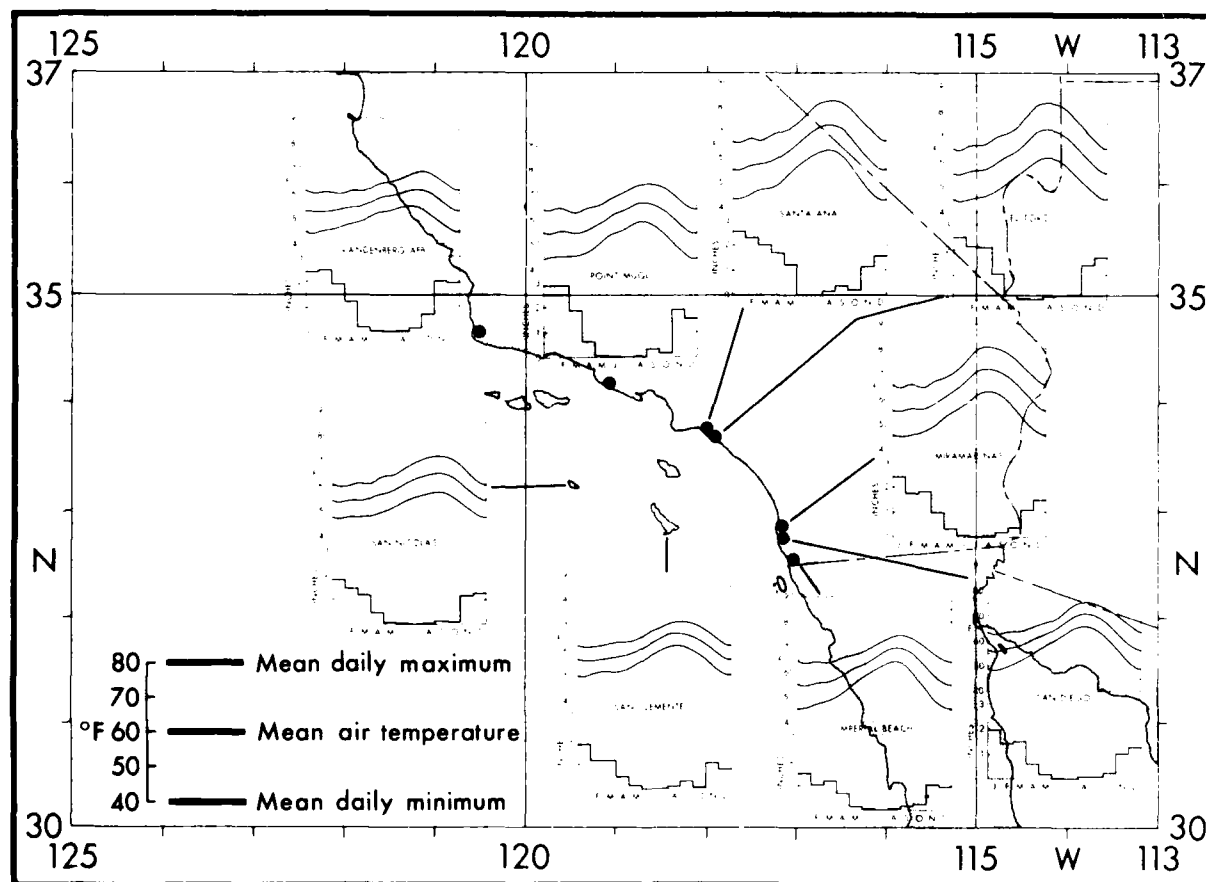


Fig. 5. Monthly means of air temperature and precipitation.

## Marine Climatological Elements

### Precipitation

Of the elements recorded in the marine data base, precipitation is one of those most subject to error in both the way it is observed and the way it is interpreted. In many areas of the world, especially in more recent years, ships try to avoid foul weather and thus bias the data towards fair weather.

The percent frequency of present weather observations reporting precipitation reaches a maximum during the winter months and minimum during the summer as previously discussed pertaining to land station data. During January the percent frequency of precipitation over the southern California operating marine area ranges from less than 3 percent off Baja, California, to 10 percent at Monterey Bay. For the summer season frequencies run from less than 1 to 3 percent. The pattern shows slightly higher occurrences seaward. Thunderstorms occur so infrequently that these charts were not included in this publication. Fig. 2 shows fewer than 5 thunderstorms a year being reported at most land stations throughout the coastal regions of southern California, and based on the marine observations even fewer occur at sea.

### Tropical Cyclones

Tropical cyclones are not much of a menace to the Southern California Operating Area as indicated by the tropical cyclone rose (Fig. 4). However, south of Baja lies the world's most concentrated Tropical Cyclone area; the average annual number of tropical cyclones is about six per five-degree square (Fig. 6).

### Air Temperature

Air temperature is one of the elements most frequently observed by mariners. Due to instrument exposure on many ships, the heating effects of a ship's structure tend to produce readings that are higher than the actual ambient air temperature. This doesn't appear to be as much of a problem in the Southern California Operating Area as it is in the tropical regions of the world.

Isotherm patterns for air temperature are relatively zonal during the winter season averaging between the mid-fifties at the northern end of the study area to the mid-sixties at the southern end. The winter pattern shows little influence of the cold California coastal current. By spring, however, the isotherms begin to follow along the path of the current showing its cooling effects relative to the areas on either side. By September, the warmest month, mean temperatures range from 60°F near Monterey Bay to the low seventies off Baja and across the southern end of the study area. At 33°N, between San Diego and Oceanside, mean temperatures in September run from 68°F just off the coast to under 65°F just west of San Clemente Island, showing the effects of the upwelling.

### Sea Surface Temperature

Sea surface temperatures are recorded with a fairly high frequency in marine observations. Two principal methods for sampling are used: intake

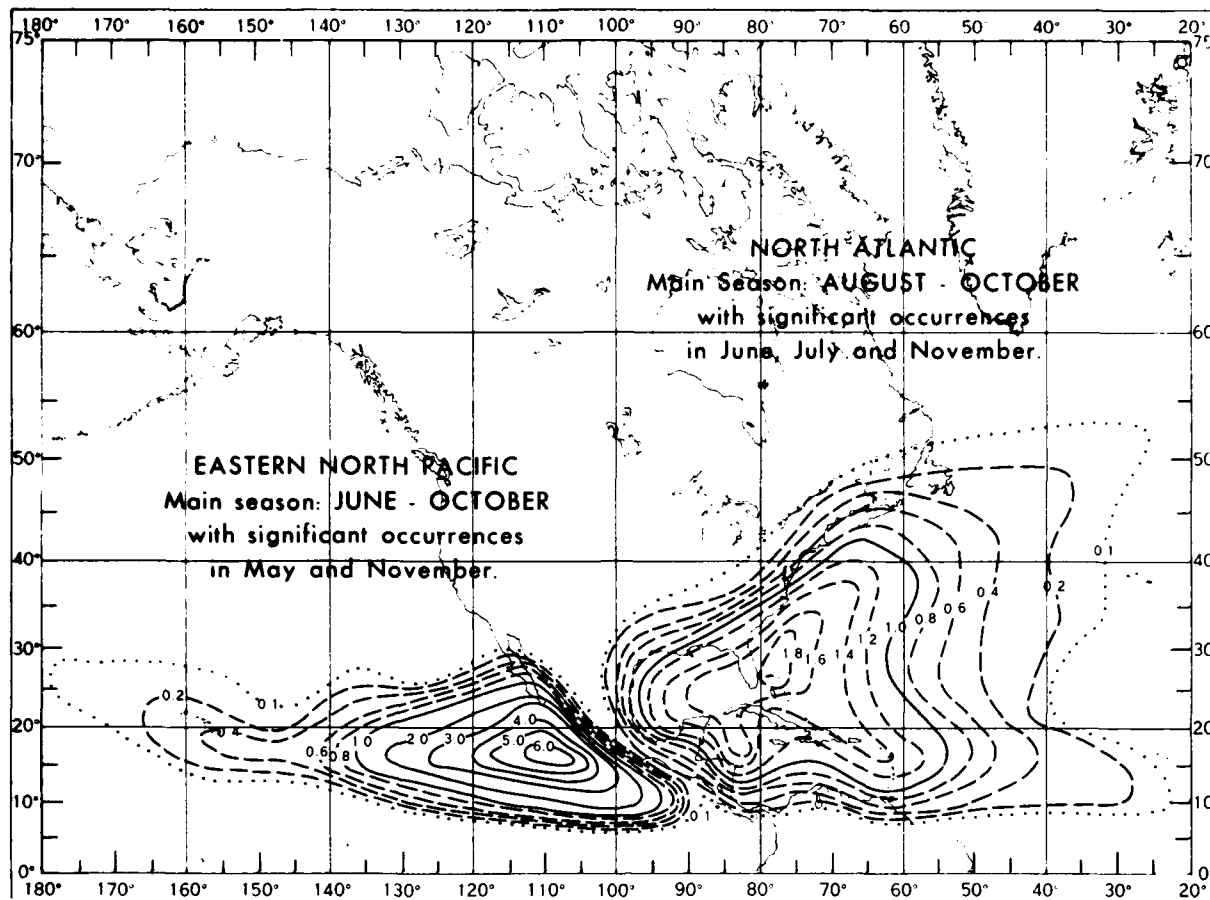


Fig. 6 The average number of tropical cyclones per 5° square per year

thermometers and buckets. Even though the two systems can produce slightly different results, the data may be used with considerable confidence.

Mean sea temperature isotherm patterns are very similar to those of air temperature. The sea temperature isotherms illustrate the cold California current a little more than those of air temperature during the winter but the isotherms are generally still fairly zonal. Summertime patterns, however, clearly depict the cold current. Mean sea temperatures during February, the coldest month, range from 54°F near Monterey Bay to 66°F at the southern extent of the study area. August brings the warmest sea temperatures with means ranging from just under 59°F in Monterey Bay to over 75°F in the southeastern-most portion of the study area. A warm region lies off the coast of San Diego, averaging 69°F, while farther west at the same latitude temperatures drop off to near 63°F.

### Surface Winds

The surface wind is one of the most commonly observed elements. Many of the observations from the NCDC data base are visual observations based on the roughness of the sea. In recent years more ships acquired anemometers and reported measured winds. Prior to 1963 many of the wind speeds were recorded in the Beaufort scale; however, such estimates have proven to be quite reliable

and can be used with a high degree of confidence. Five sets of wind speed isopleths are presented: mean scalar speed, the percent frequency of winds less than 11 knots, 11 to 21 knots, 22 to 33 knots, and greater than or equal to 34 knots. Also included are wind roses by one-degree square.

Gale force winds ( $\geq 34$  knots) occur less than 5 percent of the time, based on the marine observations taken within the Southern California Operating Area. Strong winds occasionally occur with a cold frontal passage or during a Santa Ana. With cold fronts not being that frequent and the Santa Ana winds only rarely reaching as far as 50 miles out to sea, the mariner rarely observes strong winds within this area. The sea breeze effect can be rather strong on land during the day because of the strong differential heating between the desert regions and the sea. The opposite effect, the land breeze, is not as strong over the sea at night since the differential heating is not nearly as strong. Both Santa Ana winds and the land breeze are near-coastal phenomena; therefore, neither significantly effect the wind statistics for a large portion of the Southern California Operating Area.

The wind regime across this region varies little from month-to-month or season-to-season. Mean scalar winds from Los Angeles to San Diego average 7 to 10 knots throughout the year. Slightly stronger winds (10-15 knots) are encountered along the coast north of Point Arguello. West of the Channel Islands, monthly scalar mean wind speeds are from 10 to 16 knots.

Wind speeds from 11 to 21 knots generally occur 40 to 50 percent of the time over the open water. They are less frequent east of the Channel Islands where frequencies run 15 to 30 percent.

Higher threshold winds (22-33 kts) are most frequent during March and April, occurring more than 5 percent of the time, except in the Gulf of Santa Catalina. Frequencies as high as 15 to 25 percent are generally found in the regions to the west and northwest of the Channel Islands.

### Visibility

Visibilities are difficult to measure at sea because of the lack of reference points. Climatically, many low visibility observations are probably missed because the mate is too busy with other duties (fair weather bias). However, the coarseness of the visibility code intervals tends to minimize the problem, permitting the summarized data to be relatively consistent. The visibility tables that are presented by one-degree square show that the open ocean areas have a high frequency of good visibilities. In all months, frequencies for 5 miles or better run 90 percent or greater for the open sea. For the near coastal-zone frequencies for 5 miles or better generally run near 70 percent to 80 percent during the summer and near 90 percent during the winter, just slightly less than the open sea winter visibilities. These visibility table figures are somewhat contradictory to the observations taken at Los Angeles and San Diego. Although fog is observed every month it is least observed during the summer with the fall and winter being the foggiest. This is not the pattern one sees when checking the visibility tables. This is most probably due to two reasons: (1) ship personnel are generally very busy with other tasks when entering and leaving port; therefore, weather observations are generally not taken in close to shore, and (2) if the weather is poor, for instance in fog, the ship will delay its departure or entrance into a congested port (fair weather bias).

## Clouds

A survey of the cloud data (total and low cloud amounts) within the marine data base shows a number of total clouds reports significantly greater than low cloud amounts. This is because many of the early marine observations contain only total cloud amounts. For the two presentations (total cloud amount  $\leq 2/8$  and low cloud amounts  $\geq 5/8$ ) only those observations reporting both total and low cloud amounts were summarized. This helps eliminate problems introduced as a result of different size data bases (N-count). The use of satellite data helps bolster confidence in the total cloud analyses because they show fairly close agreement with those summaries (U. S. Department of Commerce and United States Air Force, 1971).

During the winter months, the percent frequency of low clouds greater than or equal to 5 oktas is just under 30 percent along the coast and 50 to 60 percent out over the open water. In the summer, they increase to near 60 percent along the coast and 70 to 80 percent over the open water.

Total clouds less than or equal to 2 oktas generally run 40 to 50 percent along the coast during the winter and 20 to 30 percent in the summer. Offshore, over open water, frequencies are usually found in the 15 to 30 percent range during the winter and in the 10 to 20 percent range during summer. For more detail one should make use of the isopleth charts.

## Ceiling and Visibility

Aircraft-type ceilings are not available from marine observations. The ceilings are estimated from the height of the lowest cloud when low clouds cover more than half the sky. When the sky is totally obscured by rain, fog, dust, or other phenomena, the total obscuration is considered a ceiling with a height of zero. Mid-range ceiling and visibility charts (ceiling less than 1000 feet and/or visibility less than 5 nautical miles; ceiling less than 8000 feet and/or visibility less than 10 nautical miles) and low range ceiling and visibility charts (ceilings less than 300 feet and/or visibility less than 1 nautical mile; ceiling less than 600 feet and/or visibility less than 2 nautical miles) are presented. Ceilings less than 8000 feet and/or visibilities less than 10 nautical miles are observed approximately 50 percent of the time during the winter and near 80 percent during the summer. In comparing the next threshold ( $< 1000$  feet and/or 5 nautical miles), frequencies average 15 to 20 percent during the winter and 20 to 30 percent during the summer. In the low range, there are only slight differences between the two low range threshold categories. When conditions deteriorate enough to fall into the higher of the low categories ( $< 600$  feet and/or 2 nautical miles) they often continue their deterioration until they reach the lower category ( $< 300$  feet and/or 1 nautical mile). During the winter, observations fall into the low range 5 to 7 percent of the time and in the summer 15 to 20 percent of the time. Usually only a few percentage points separate the two low range categories.

## Wave Heights

Wave heights have been recorded in a consistent quantitative code only since the late 1940's. The reluctance of many observers to take wave observations in the earlier years and the difficulty in estimating waves, especially in confused seas, make wave observations one of the least commonly observed elements. They are also subject to biases. (Quayle, 1980) Generally

the heights are too low, the periods too short, and the sea-swell discrimination poor. The data in this study have not been adjusted for the suspected biases other than being processed through a quality control procedure where an internal check was made between wind speed and sea height. The data were also arrayed and apparent erroneous outliers were deleted in both the sea and swell data. Wave height presentations include isopleth maps showing percent frequencies of wave heights  $\geq 3$  feet and  $\geq 8$  feet. In addition, wave height tables by one-degree quadrangle show frequencies by six wave height categories. In these presentations, the higher of the sea or swell was selected for summarization. If heights are equal, the wave with the longer period is selected.

As with the wind regime, the mean monthly wave regime has little annual variation. Frequencies of wave heights of 3 feet or greater are observed 80 to 90 percent of the time in the open water and 40 to 50 percent of the time in the Gulf of Santa Catalina. For wave heights of 8 feet or greater there is a small decrease in the number reported during the summer in comparison to winter. Percent frequencies of wave heights  $\geq 8$  feet in general run from under 5 percent in the Gulf of Santa Catalina to 10 to 20 percent west and south of the Channel Islands and 25 to 35 percent northwest of Point Arguello.

#### Ocean Currents

The mean sea current charts, extracted from the Coast Guard Oceanographic Unit Technical Report 82-2, give mean geostrophic currents computed from dynamic height anomalies and contain none of the wind current components that are inherent in the set and drift method of deriving sea current data. If one wishes to make drift forecasts the sea currents must be combined vectorially with a wind current calculation for the time and area of interest. Local wind current data can be calculated based on a method found in the Oceanographic Unit Technical Report 78-2 (U. S. Coast Guard Oceanographic Unit, Building 159-E Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20593).

#### Summary

In general, the weather across the Southern California Operating Area is relatively equable. The unpleasant variations are generally the coastal fog and rains during fall and winter and the low clouds and air pollution during spring and summer. However, rare anomalies, such as the Santa Ana winds, thunderstorms, tornadoes, or tropical storms do occur. An anomalous winter, such as the 82-83 season where a succession of Pacific storms continually battered the west coast with strong winds, heavy rains and high seas (which produced some of the worst weather-related damage in history) is always a possibility. This anomalous west coast winter might possibly be related to the El Nino which began in 1982 and was at its peak during the 82-83 Northern Hemisphere winter. Correlations between indices of the El Nino and certain North American meteorological variables are statistically significant for the Northern Hemisphere winter (Philander, 1983).

An area such as southern California, which is renowned for its pleasant and congenial climate, can have weather events that are within the normal range of activity but which have a high potential for devastation. Climatological summaries, such as this, help delineate those possibilities.

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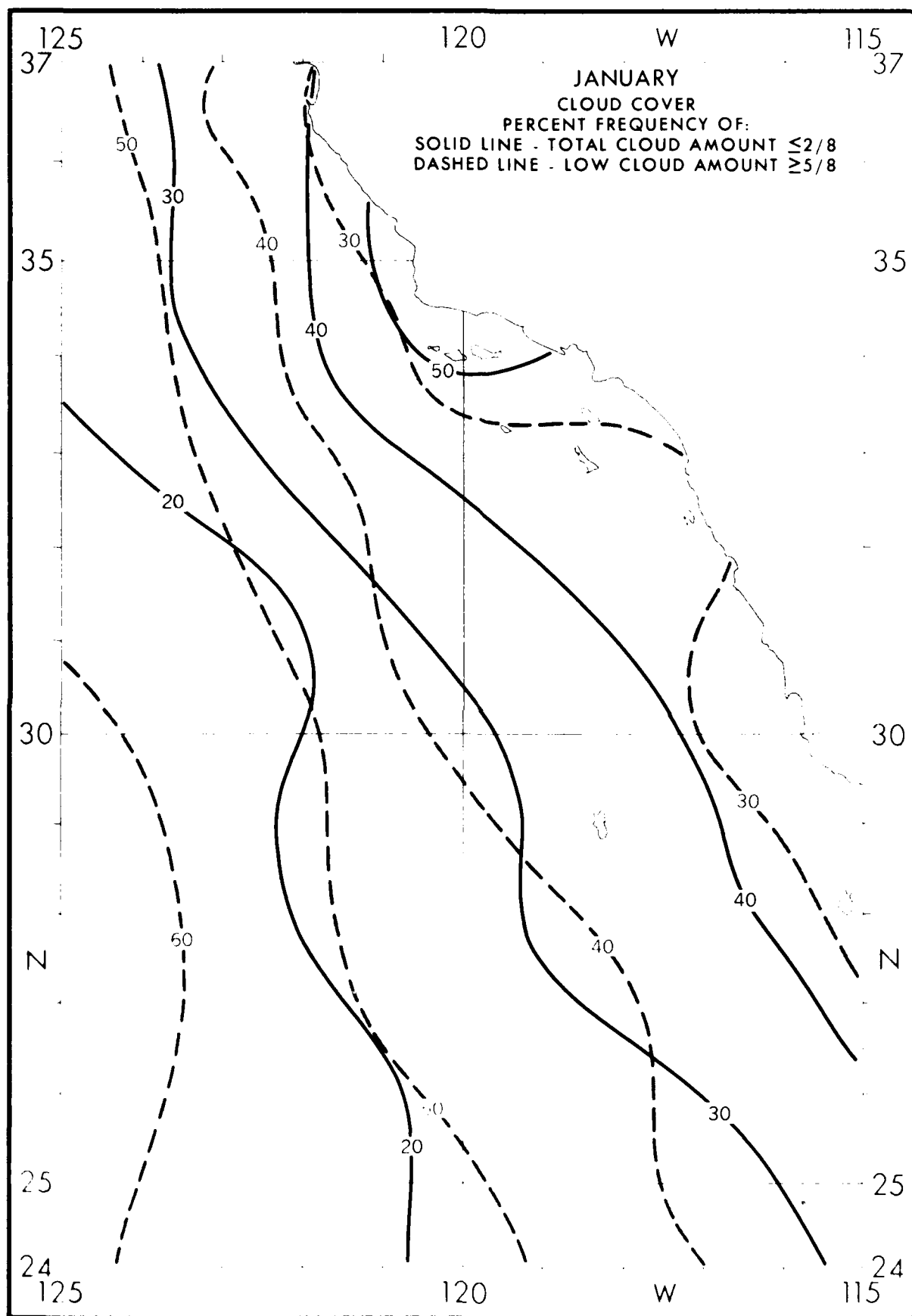
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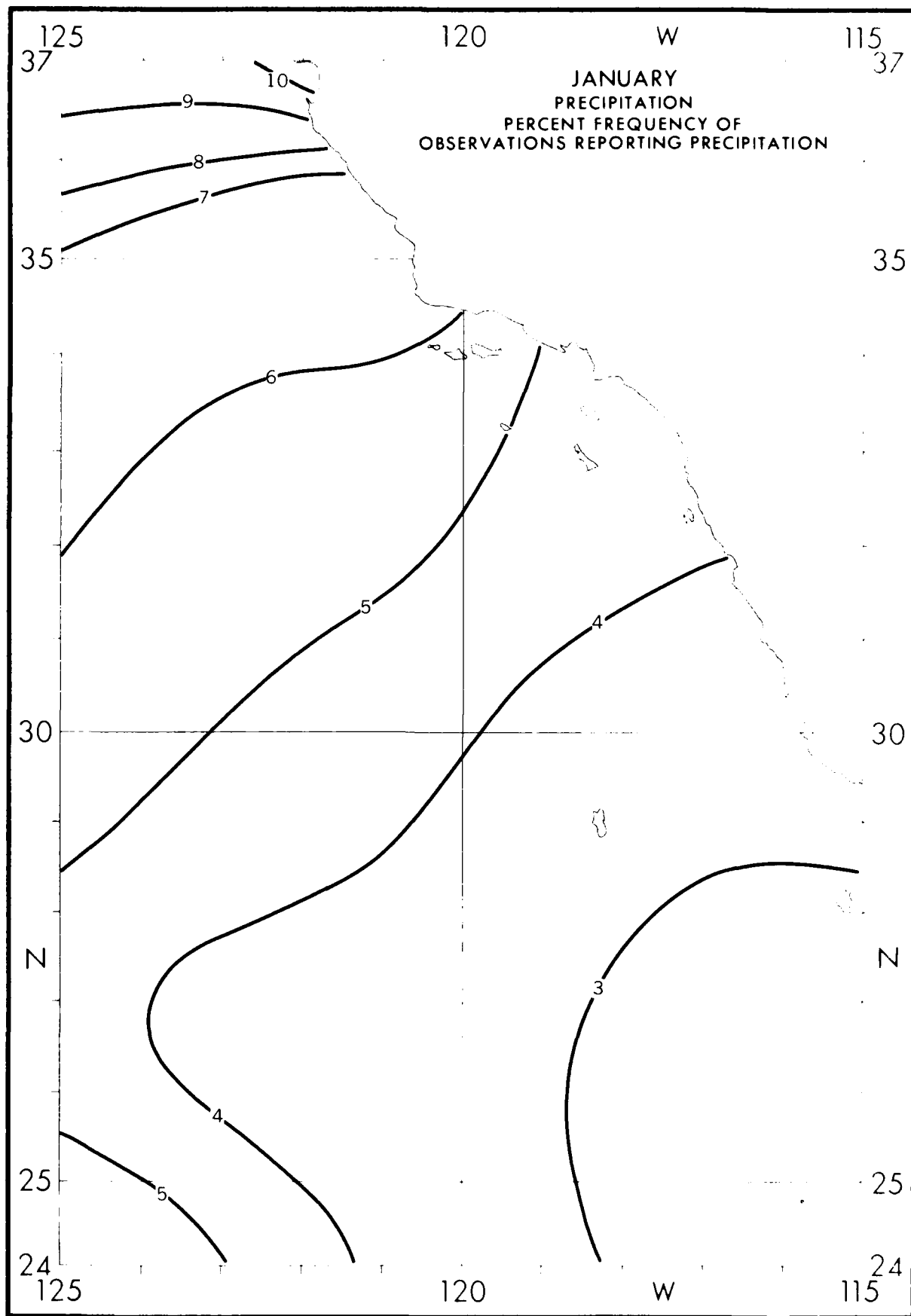
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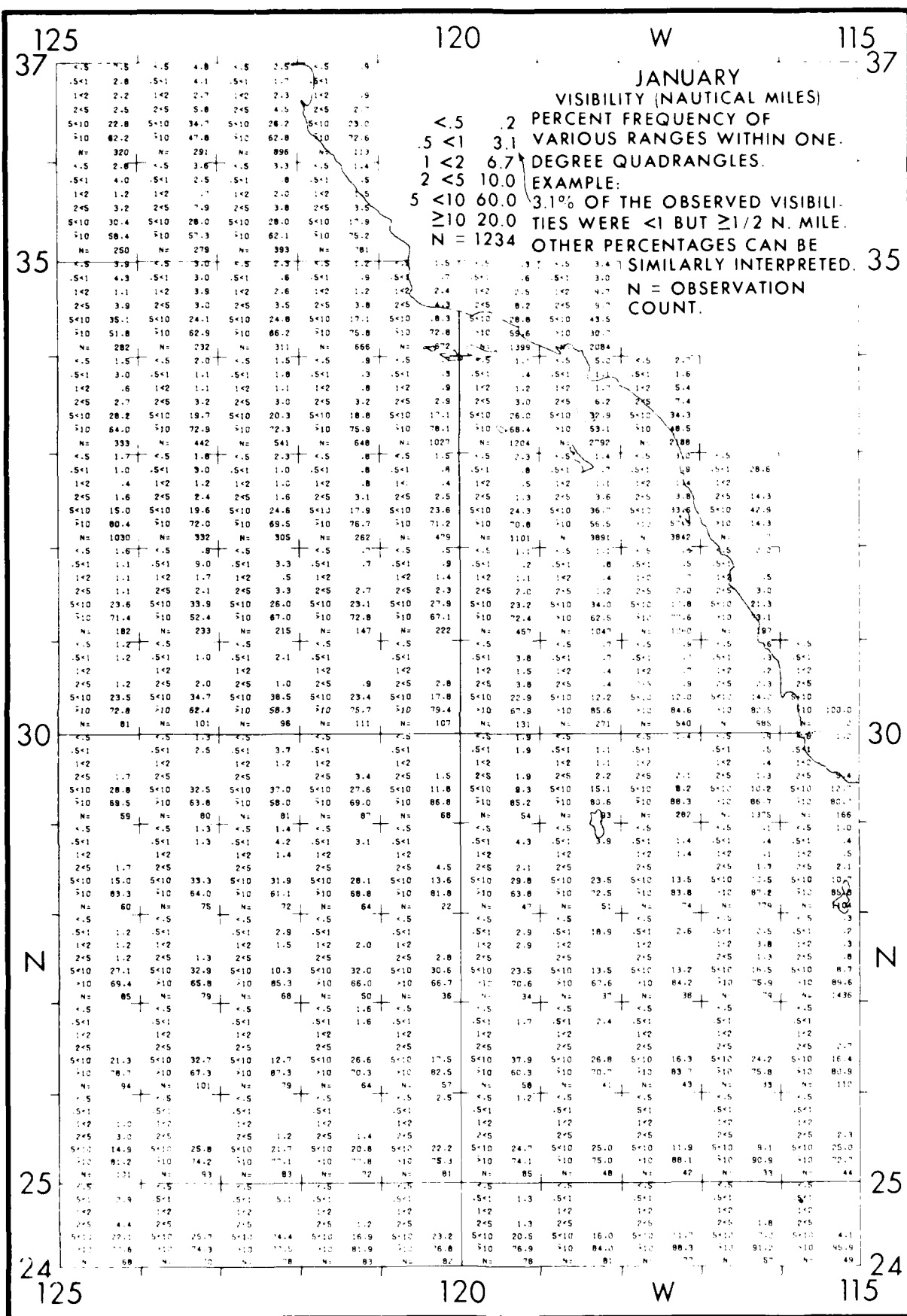
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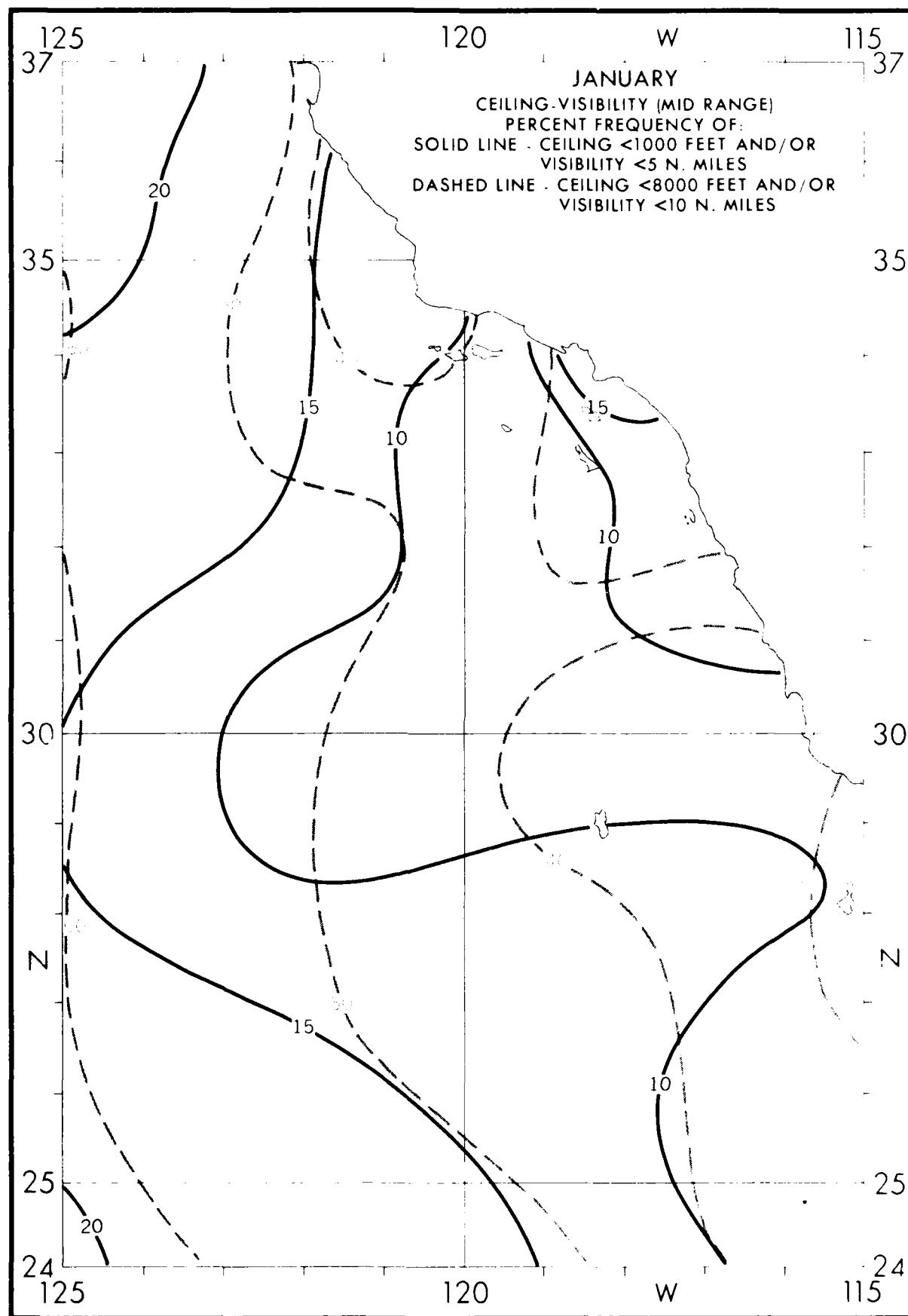
MONTH	ELEMENT																	STATION CLIMATIC SUMMARIES																	
	CLOUDS			PRECIPITATION			VISIBILITY-TABLES			CEILING-VISIBILITY (mid range)			CEILING-VISIBILITY (low range)			WIND-VISIBILITY-CLOUDINESS			WIND MEAN WIND SPEED			WIND SPEED <11 and 22-33 knots			SURFACE WIND ROSES			AIR AND SEA TEMPERATURE			WAVE HEIGHT-TABLES			SURFACE CURRENTS (monthly)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	158																					
JANUARY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	158																					
FEBRUARY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	160																					
MARCH	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	162																					
APRIL	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	164																					
MAY	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	166																					
JUNE	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	168																					
JULY	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	170																					
AUGUST	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	172																					
SEPTEMBER	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	174																					
OCTOBER	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	176																					
NOVEMBER	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	178																					
DECEMBER	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	180																					

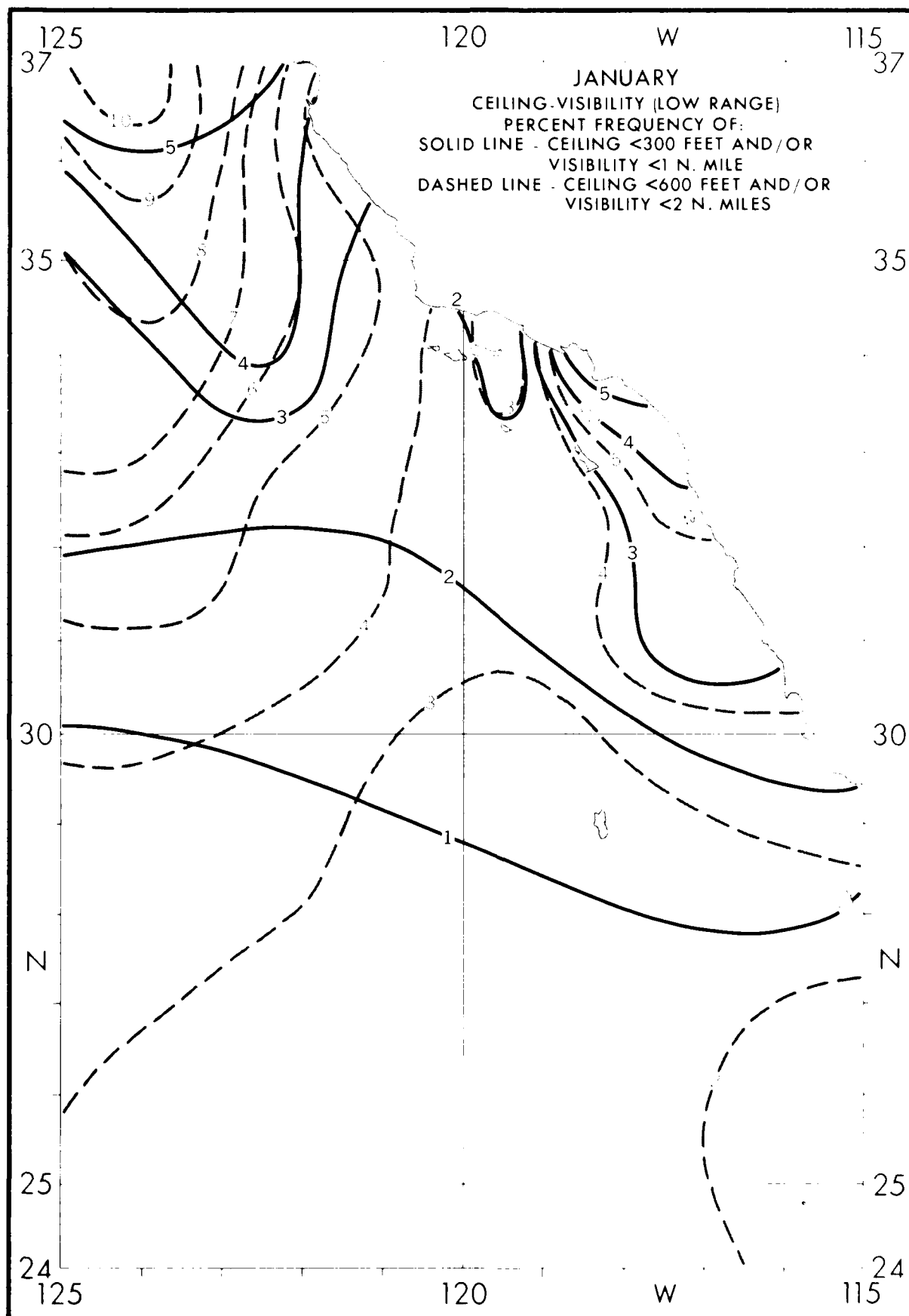


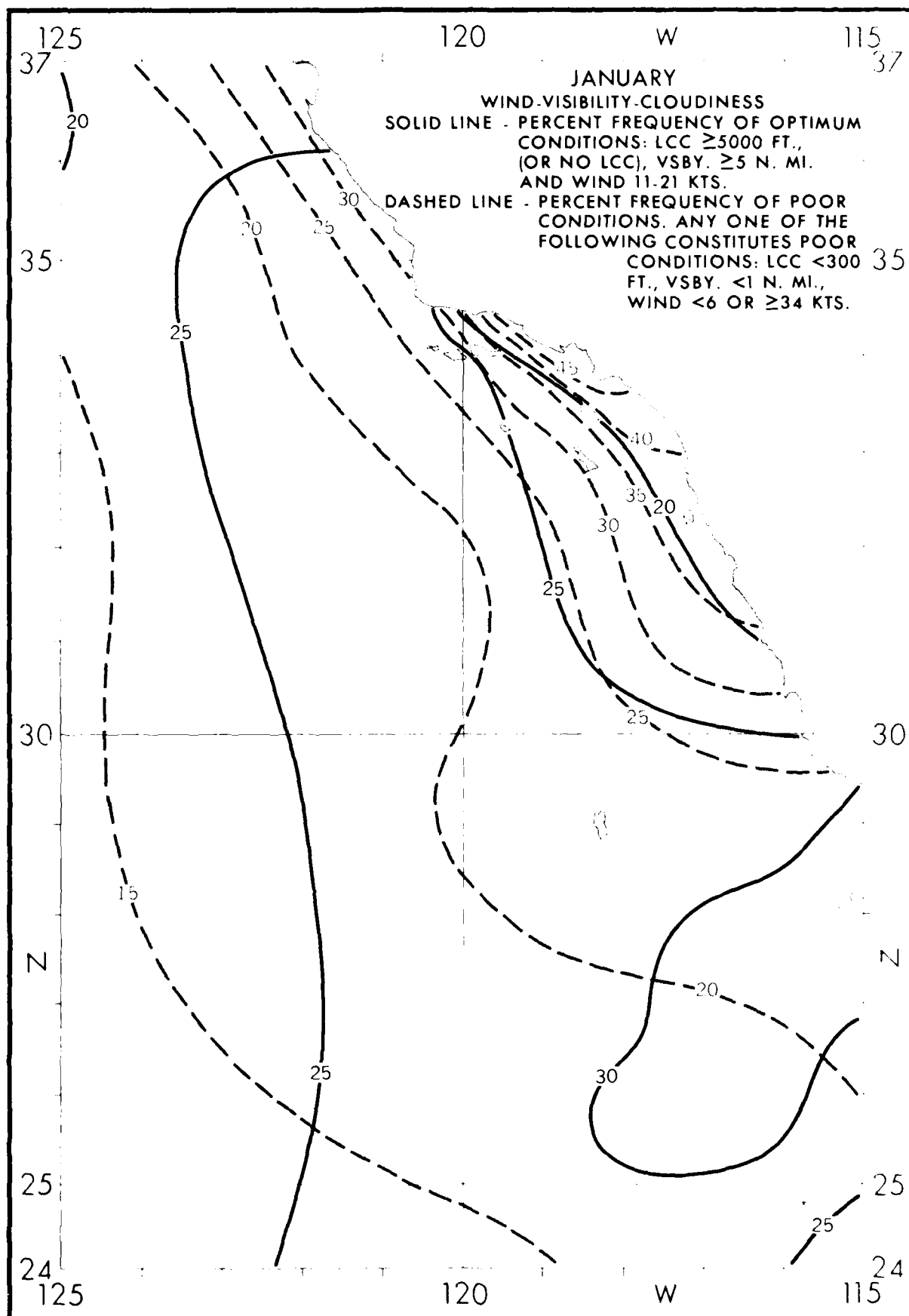


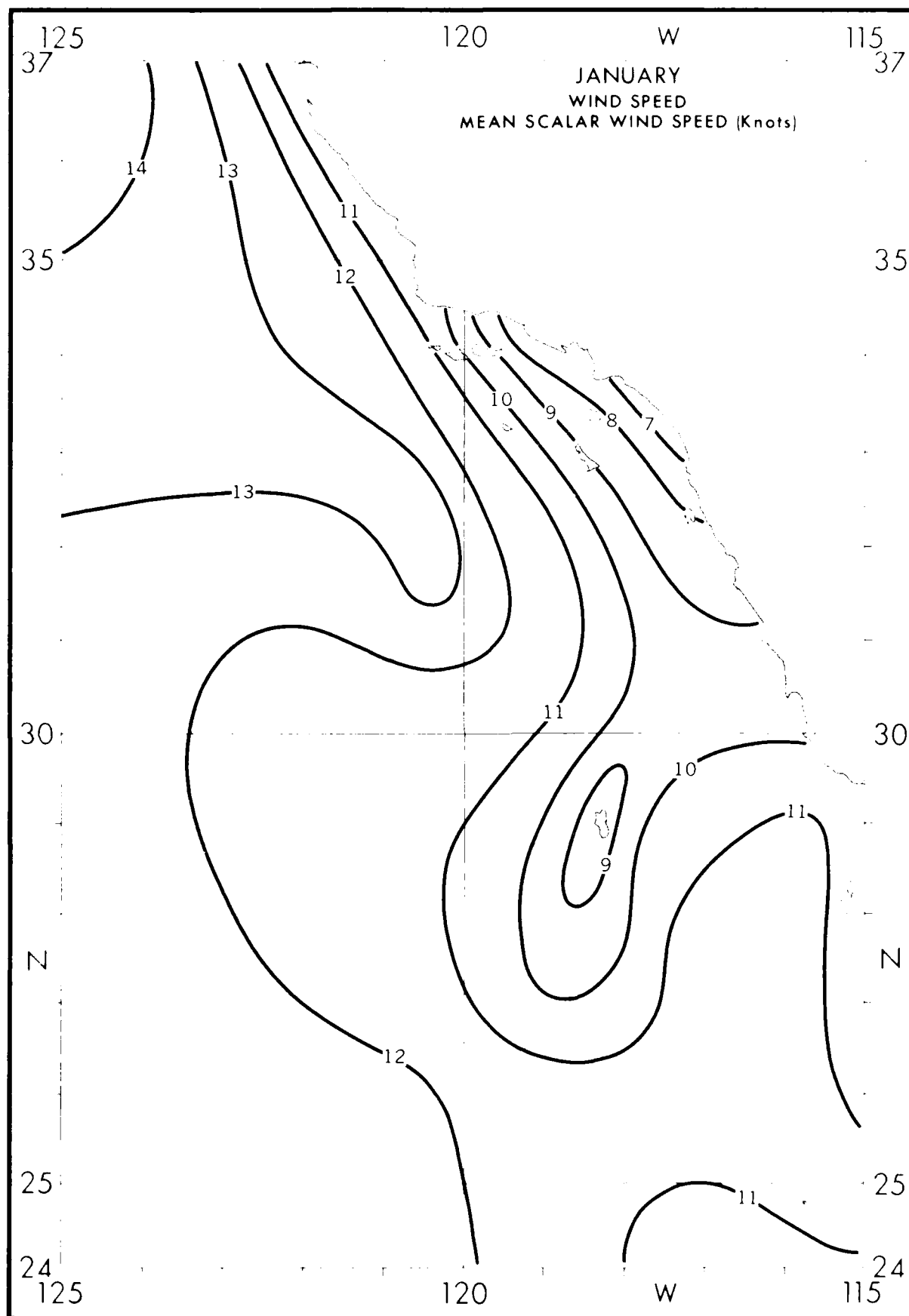


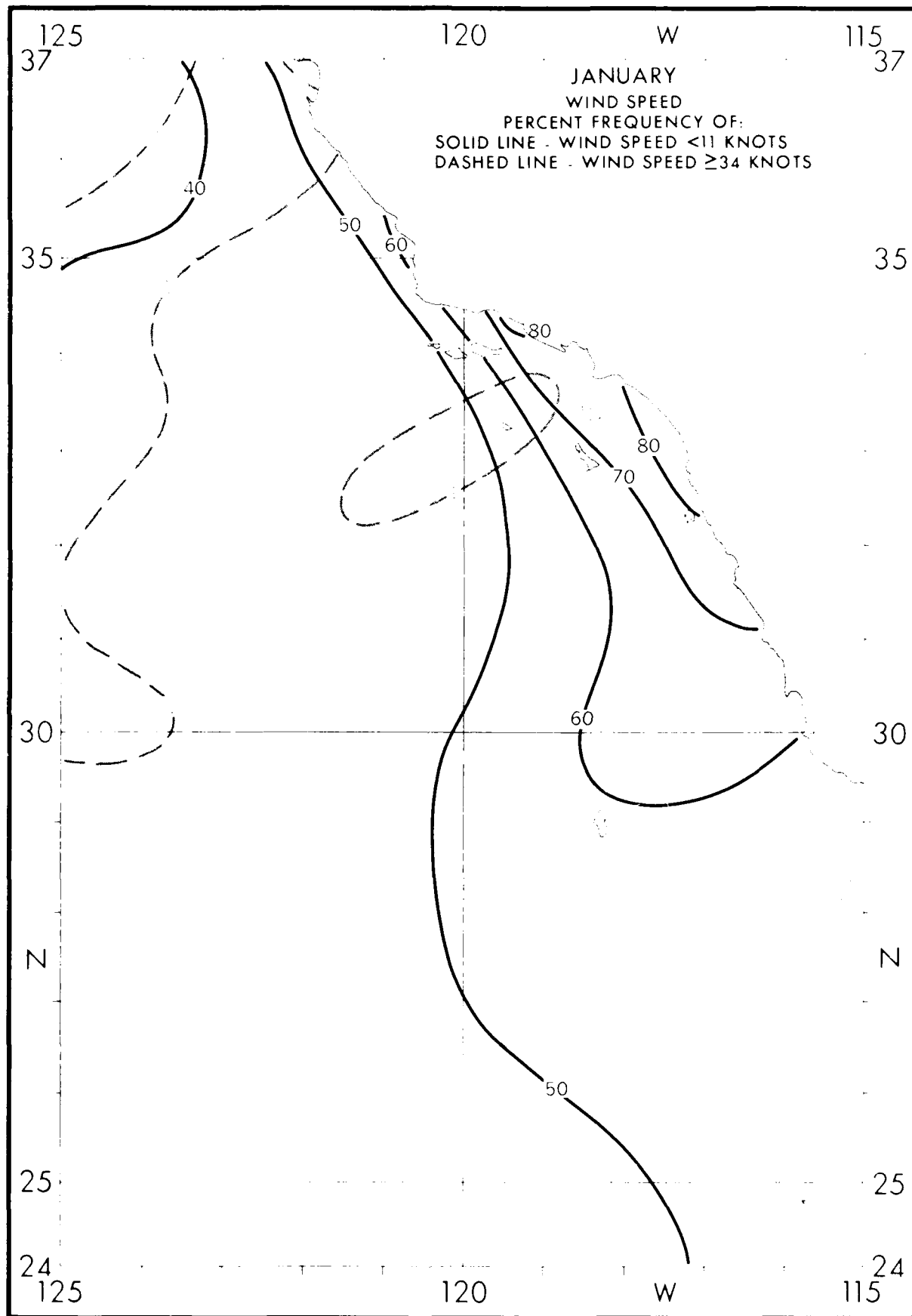




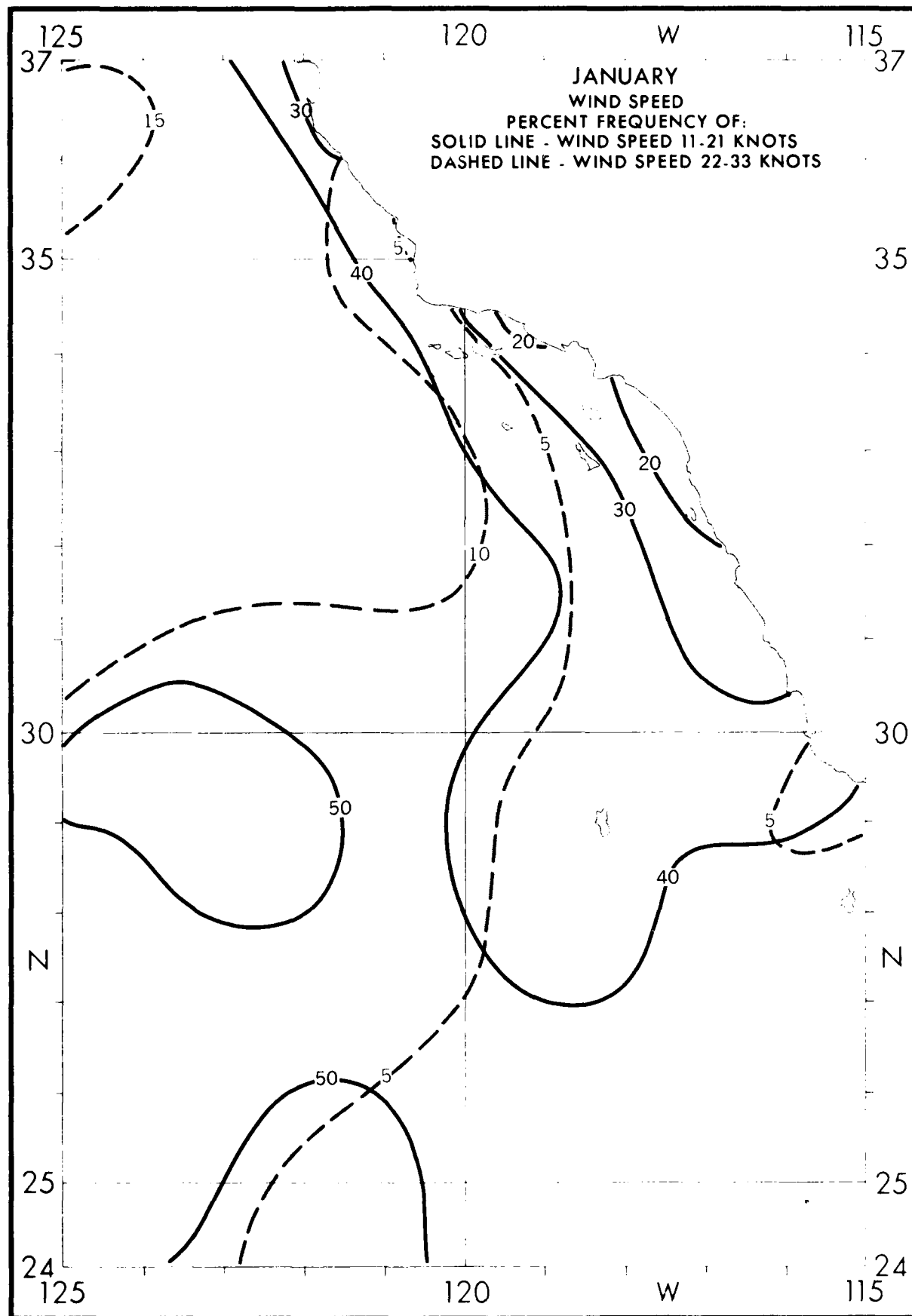


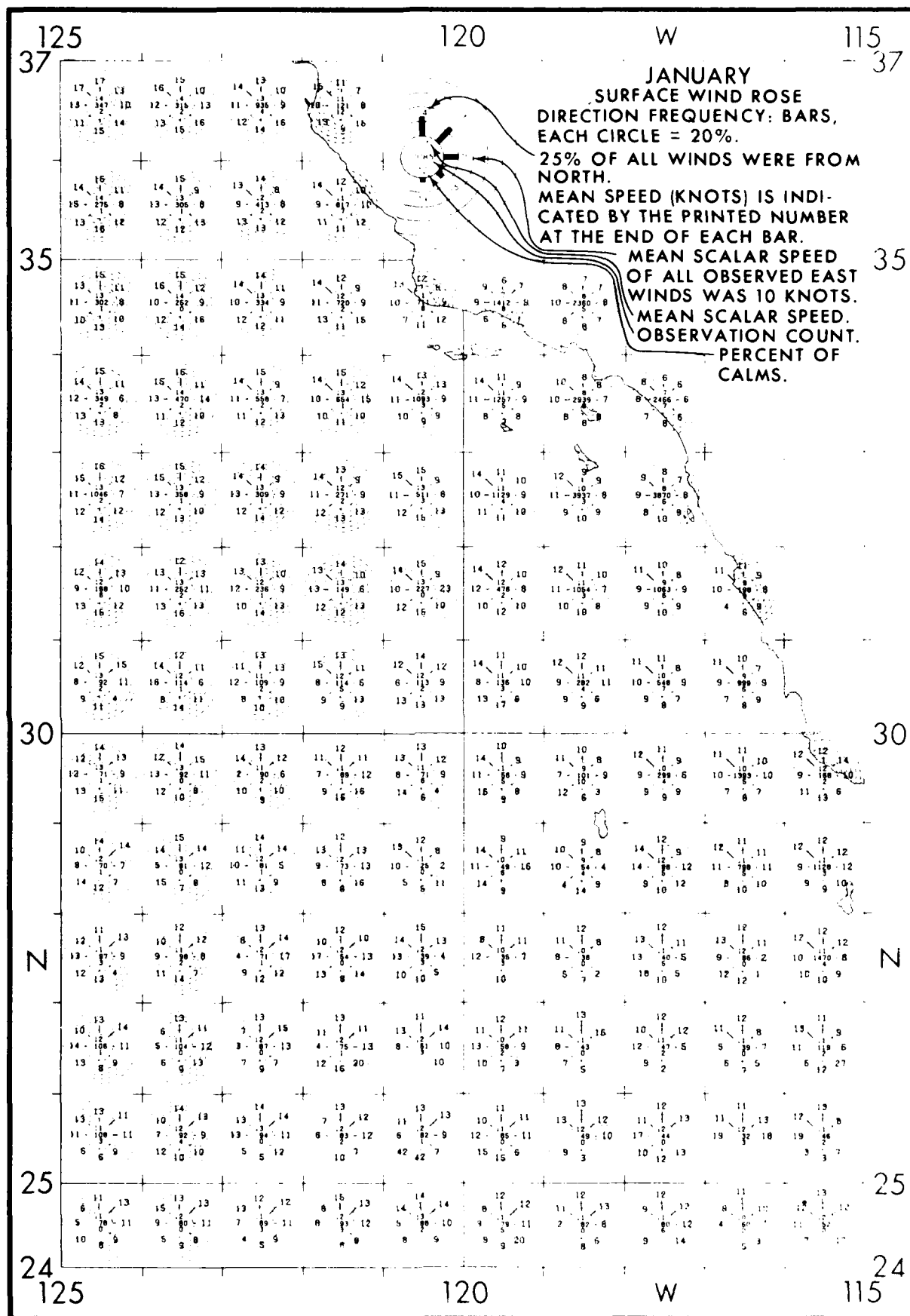


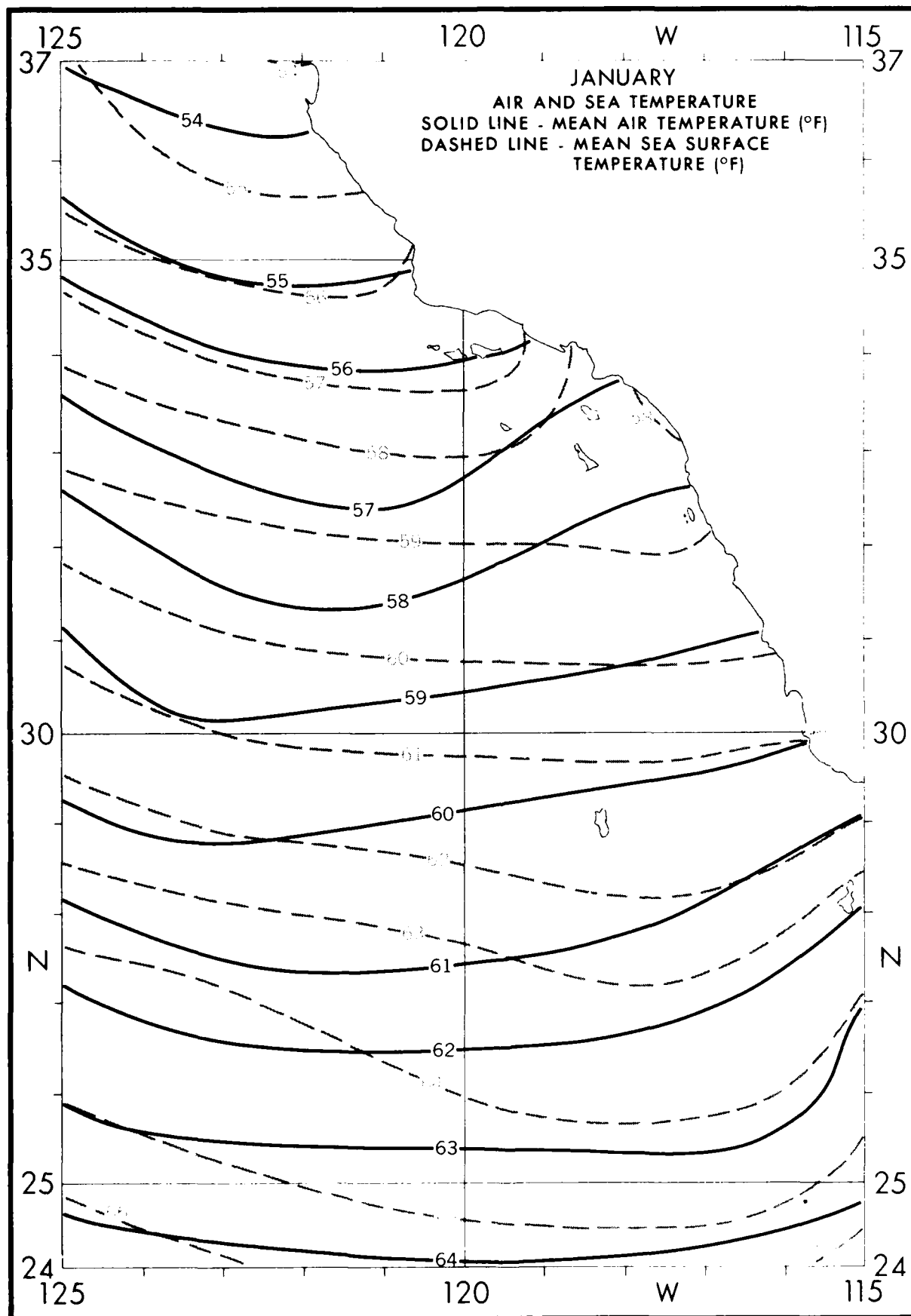


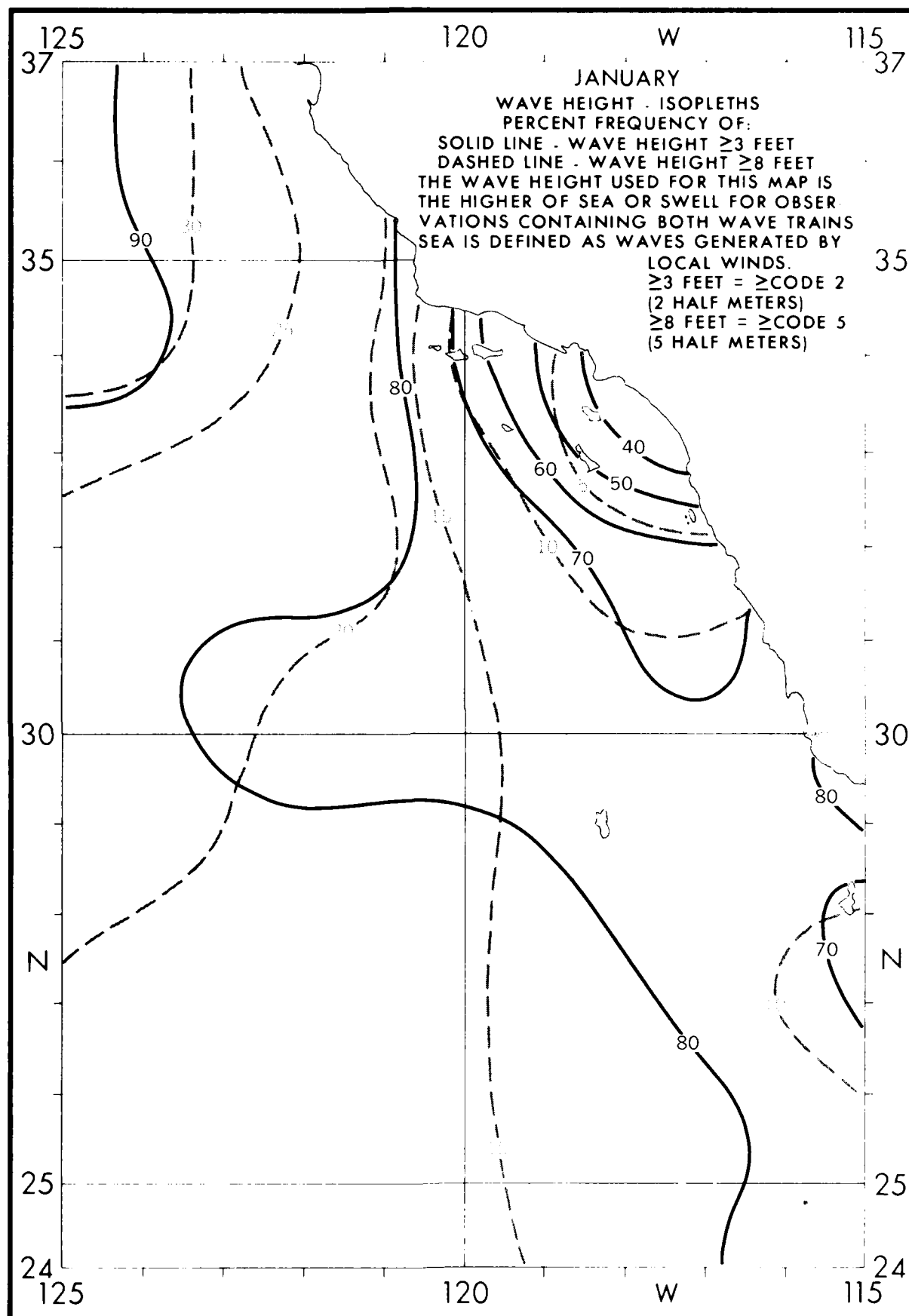




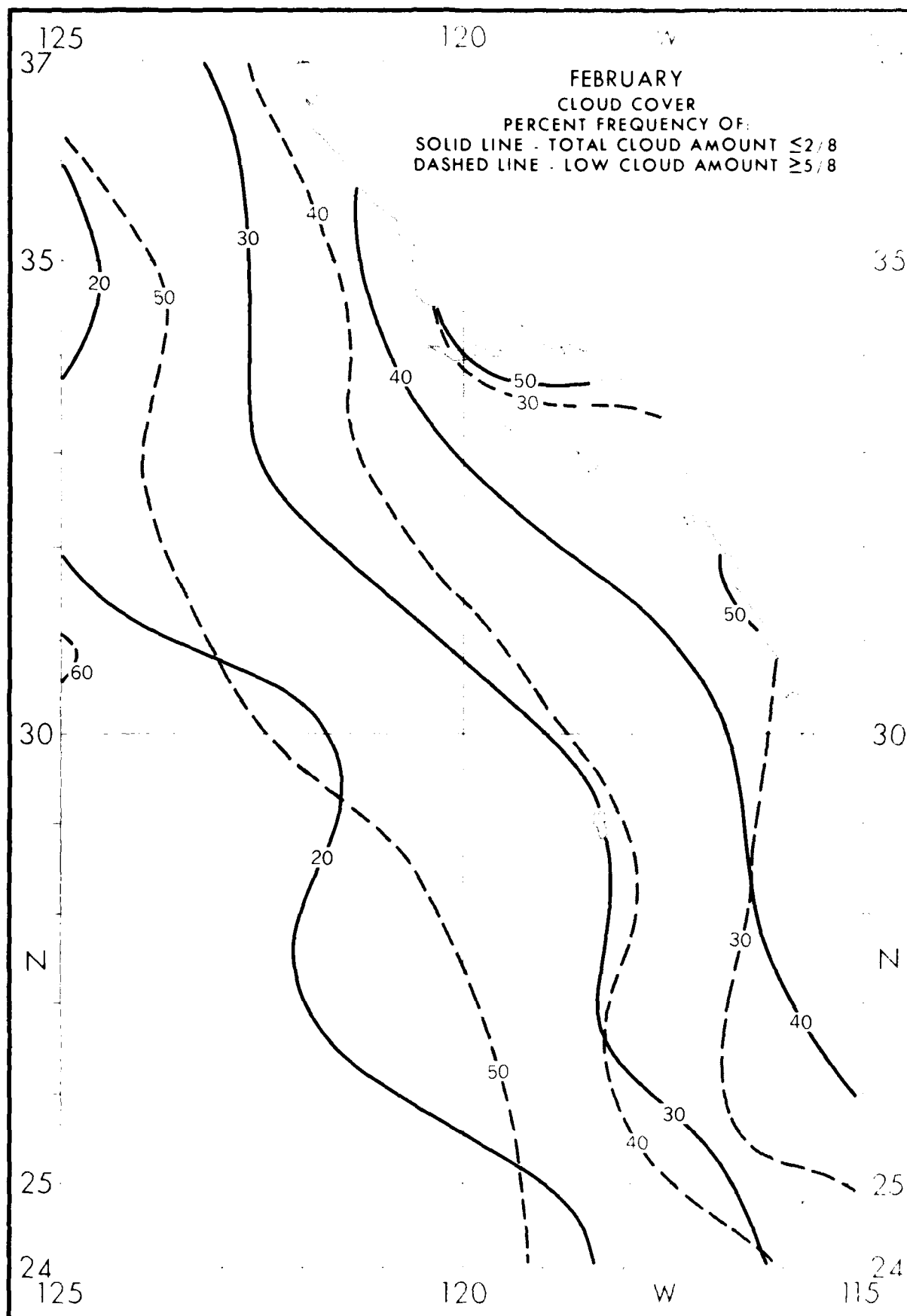


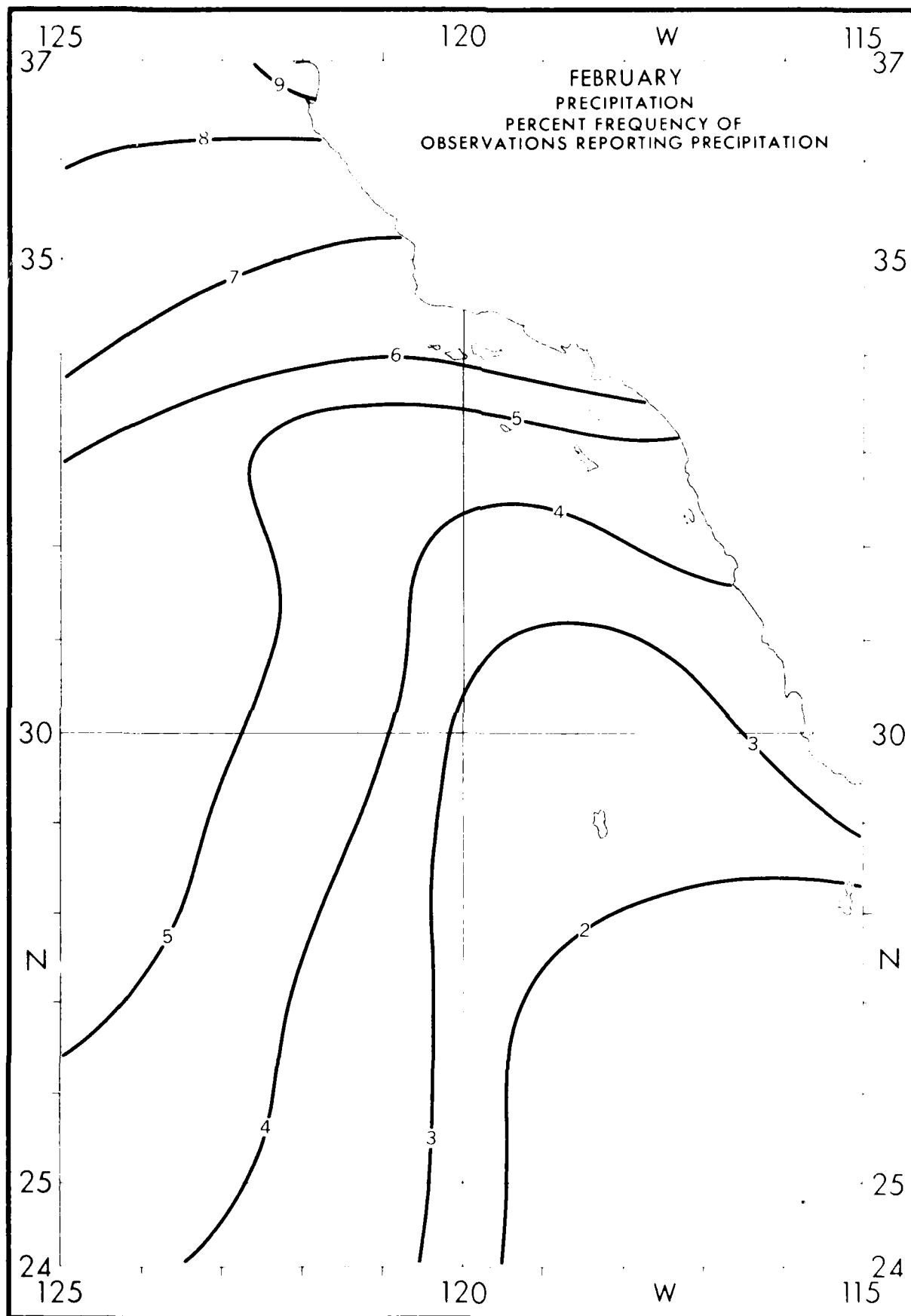






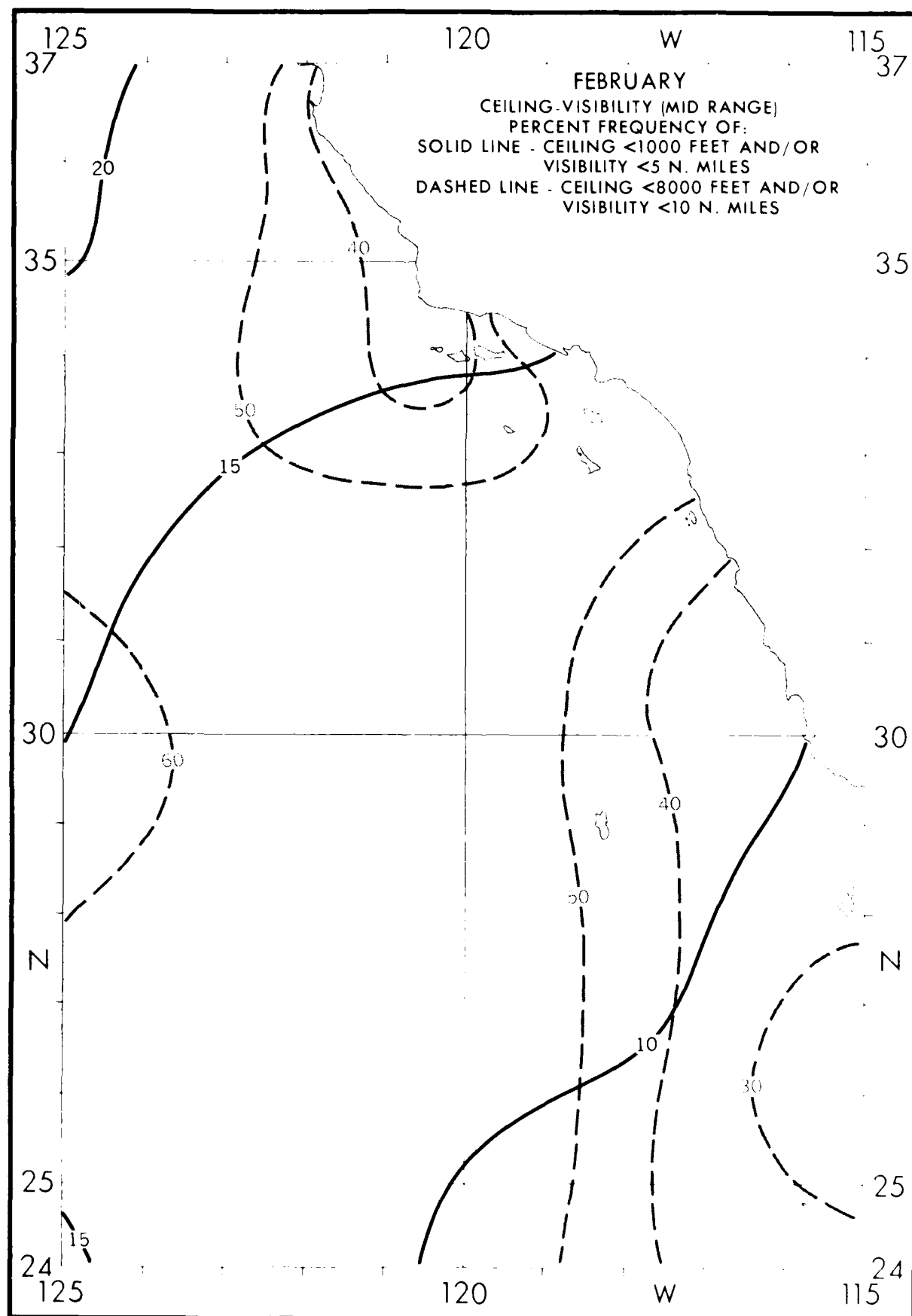
125	120	W	115
37			37
JANUARY			
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES			
≤2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF			
3.4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE.			
5.6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.			
7.9 20.0 EXAMPLE:			
10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE			
≥13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5			
N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.			
35			35
N = OBSERVATION			
COUNT.			
WAVE DATA FOR THESE			
TABLES WERE SELECTED			
FROM THE HIGHER OF			
SEA OR SWELL			
WHEN BOTH			
WERE REPORTED.			
30			30
N			
25			25
24	120	W	115
125			125

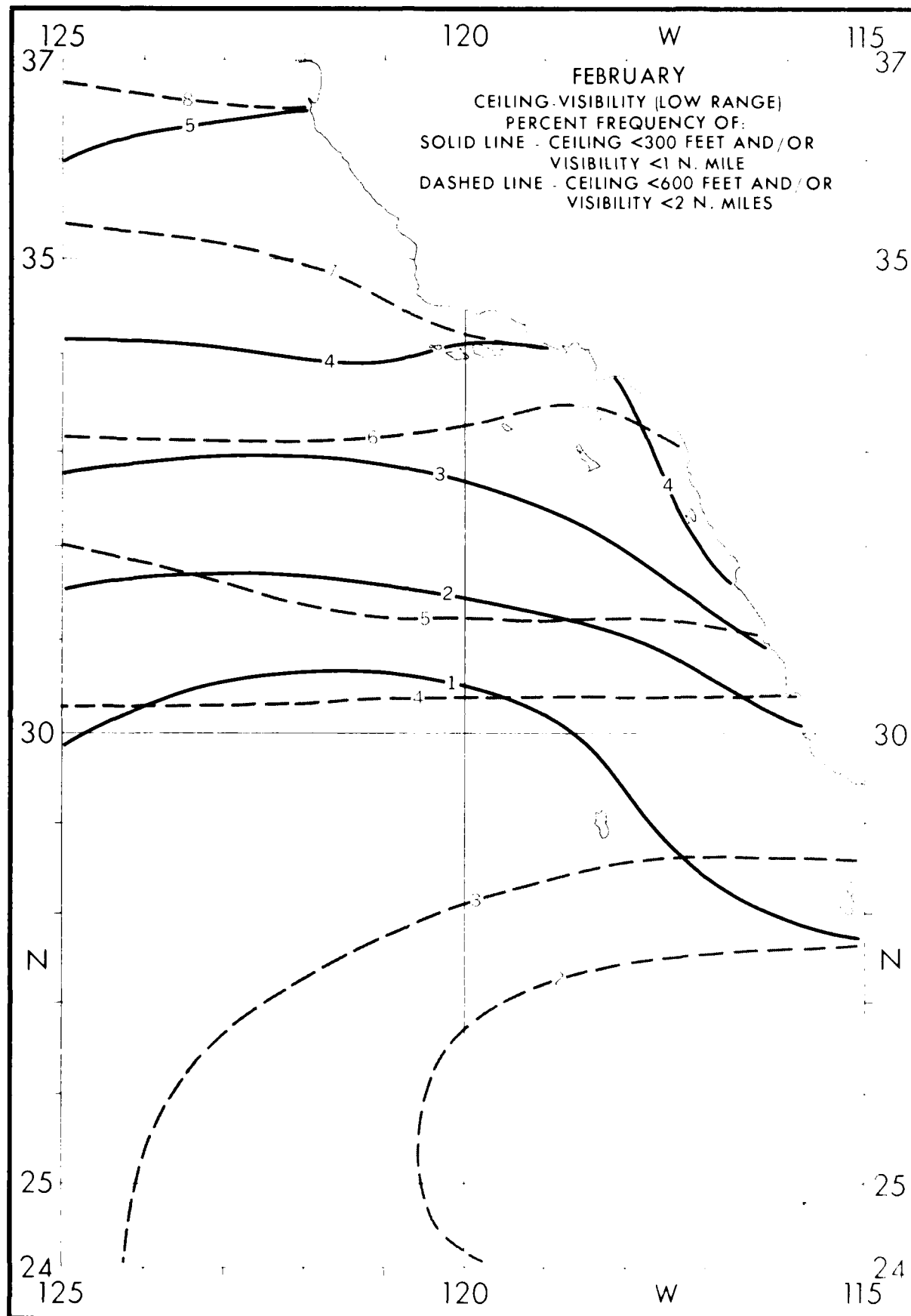


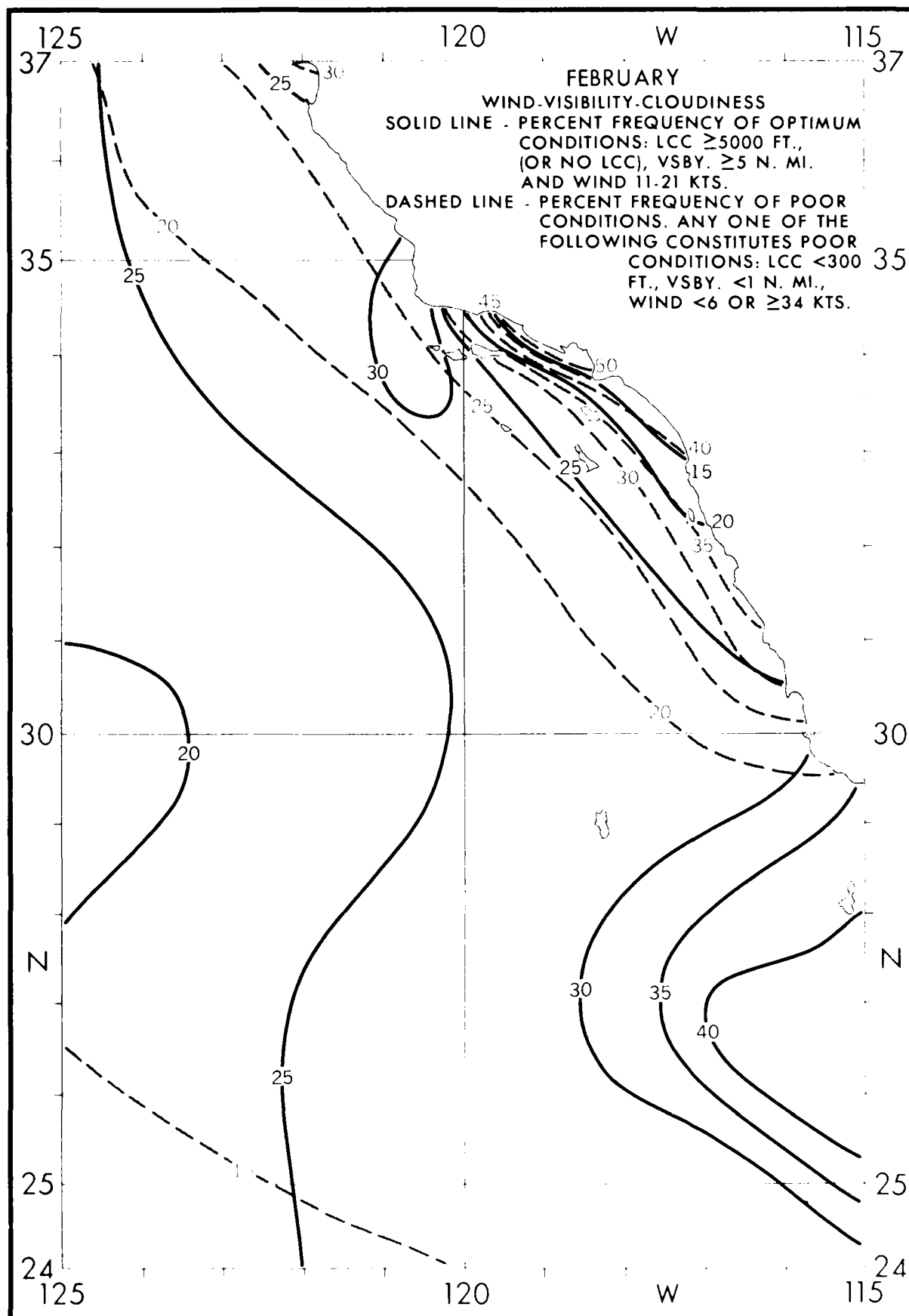


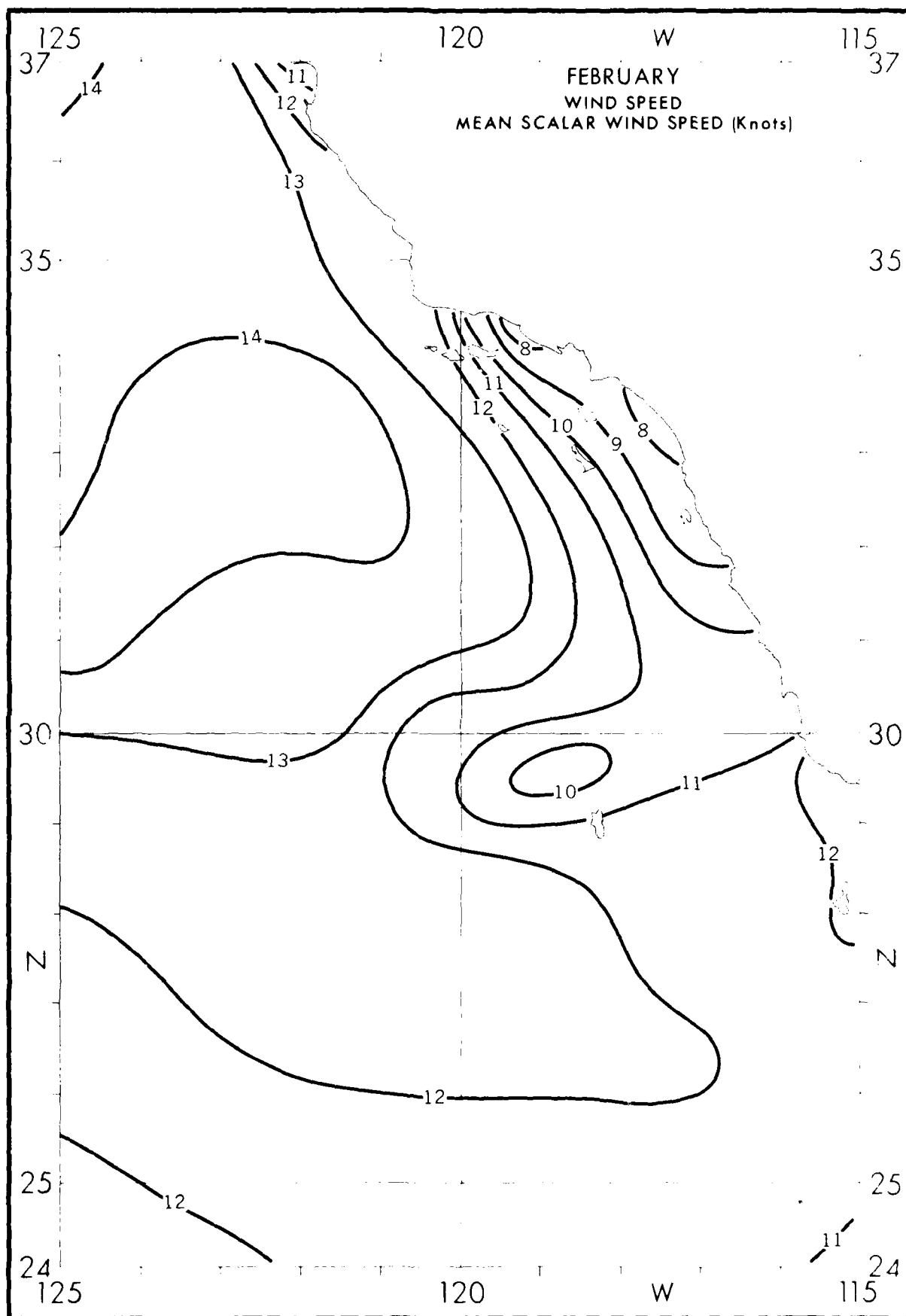
125											120	W	115			
37	4.5	3.4	4.5	5.0	4.5	2.5	4.5	4.9						37		
	5.1	1.7	5.1	3.2	5.1	1.4	5.1									
	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	.9	1.2	1.0								
	2.5	4.1	2.5	3.4	2.5	4.2	2.5	2.7								
	5.1	22.4	5.1	27.1	5.1	24.3	5.1	24.5								
	5.1	66.3	5.1	60.0	5.1	66.6	5.1	70.0								
	N = 294	N = 380	N = 380	N = 380	N = 380	N = 380	N = 380	N = 380								
	4.5	2.7	4.5	3.6	4.5	3.4	4.5	1.7								
	5.1	3.6	5.1	3.2	5.1	.8	5.1	3.1								
	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0								
	2.5	2.7	2.5	4.6	2.5	4.5	2.5	4.5								
	5.1	21.9	5.1	24.3	5.1	19.0	5.1	18.0								
	5.1	67.4	5.1	63.2	5.1	70.8	5.1	72.8								
	N = 224	N = 280	N = 353	N = 353	N = 353	N = 353	N = 353	N = 353								
35	4.5	4.7	4.5	3.6	4.5	1.7	4.5	2.5	4.5	3.4	4.5	2.0	4.5	3.9	35	
	5.1	3.1	5.1	1.3	5.1	1.7	5.1	1.0	5.1	1.6	5.1	1.1	5.1	2.9		
	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.5	1.2	9.0		
	2.5	4.2	2.5	6.1	2.5	3.4	2.5	4.0	2.5	4.2	2.5	19.4	2.5	0.9		
	5.1	23.4	5.1	19.9	5.1	21.1	5.1	18.0	5.1	18.5	5.1	33.6	5.1	30.2		
	5.1	63.6	5.1	68.0	5.1	71.1	5.1	73.8	5.1	73.2	5.1	48.4	5.1	37.1		
	N = 192	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231	N = 231		
	4.5	2.9	4.5	2.4	4.5	1.9	4.5	1.8	4.5	3.2	4.5	2.3	4.5	1.6	4.5	3.1
	5.1	1.0	5.1	1.3	5.1	.9	5.1	.7	5.1	.5	5.1	.9	5.1	.8	5.1	2.5
	1.2	2.3	1.2	.5	1.2	2.2	1.2	.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.2	4.5		
	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	6.3	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.6	2.5	2.46	2.5	7.4
	5.1	20.2	5.1	14.9	5.1	16.8	5.1	19.1	5.1	15.4	5.1	24.9	5.1	20.5	5.1	32.8
	5.1	69.7	5.1	77.6	5.1	76.7	5.1	72.4	5.1	76.5	5.1	67.2	5.1	60.6	5.1	49.7
	N = 307	N = 375	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	N = 463	
	4.5	1.3	4.5	.4	4.5	.8	4.5	.3	4.5	2.5	4.5	2.3	4.5	2.0	4.5	3.0
	5.1	.5	5.1	1.6	5.1	1.2	5.1	1.7	5.1	.5	5.1	1.3	5.1	.8	5.1	4.0
	1.2	.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4
	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.5	4.6	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.3
	5.1	10.5	5.1	15.7	5.1	17.6	5.1	23.6	5.1	22.8	5.1	22.6	5.1	33.2	5.1	36.1
	5.1	66.1	5.1	78.3	5.1	78.0	5.1	69.8	5.1	68.6	5.1	68.9	5.1	60.5	5.1	63.4
	N = 760	N = 249	N = 241	N = 288	N = 288	N = 288	N = 288	N = 288	N = 288	N = 288	N = 288	N = 288	N = 288	N = 288	N = 288	
	4.5	1.5	4.5	2.8	4.5	2.7	4.5	1.0	4.5	1.4	4.5	.7	4.5	.9	4.5	1.6
	5.1	.5	5.1	4.0	5.1	2.1	5.1	4.0	5.1	.5	5.1	.7	5.1	.2	5.1	.2
	1.2	2.0	1.2	.6	1.2	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.2	.7	1.2	.8	1.2	.6
	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.5	4.2	2.5	1.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9
	5.1	23.6	5.1	15.0	5.1	19.7	5.1	25.5	5.1	25.8	5.1	32.9	5.1	34.8	5.1	18.1
	5.1	71.4	5.1	76.8	5.1	72.3	5.1	63.0	5.1	65.7	5.1	63.6	5.1	61.0	5.1	78.6
	N = 203	N = 177	N = 188	N = 188	N = 200	N = 213	N = 213	N = 213	N = 213	N = 213	N = 213	N = 213	N = 213	N = 213	N = 213	
	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	5.1	31.6	5.1	26.4	5.1	33.3	5.1	22.6	5.1	13.7	5.1	30.3	5.1	24.7	5.1	11.2
	5.1	66.3	5.1	72.4	5.1	65.2	5.1	63.2	5.1	80.1	5.1	69.7	5.1	75.7	5.1	84.0
	N = 98	N = 87	N = 69	N = 106	N = 161	N = 161	N = 161	N = 161	N = 161	N = 161	N = 161	N = 161	N = 161	N = 161	N = 161	
30	4.5	4.5	2.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	4.0	1.2	4.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.4
	5.1	29.3	5.1	33.3	5.1	38.0	5.1	35.4	5.1	30.0	5.1	21.1	5.1	20.3	5.1	14.3
	5.1	66.0	5.1	62.2	5.1	67.0	5.1	63.1	5.1	64.0	5.1	78.9	5.1	78.3	5.1	82.7
	N = 75	N = 45	N = 50	N = 85	N = 50	N = 50	N = 50	N = 50	N = 50	N = 50	N = 50	N = 50	N = 50	N = 50	N = 50	
	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	2.5	1.4	2.5	1.7
	5.1	30.5	5.1	47.3	5.1	28.7	5.1	11.9	5.1	21.7	5.1	17.1	5.1	23.0	5.1	9.9
	5.1	66.1	5.1	52.7	5.1	71.8	5.1	83.3	5.1	73.9	5.1	82.9	5.1	73.8	5.1	87.3
	N = 69	N = 55	N = 39	N = 42	N = 23	N = 23	N = 23	N = 23	N = 23	N = 23	N = 23	N = 23	N = 23	N = 23	N = 23	
	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	5.1	23.9	5.1	24.1	5.1	17.2	5.1	18.2	5.1	28.6	5.1	25.0	5.1	17.1	5.1	5.4
	5.1	74.6	5.1	72.4	5.1	82.8	5.1	81.0	5.1	71.4	5.1	75.0	5.1	100.0	5.1	89.6
	N = 71	N = 87	N = 88	N = 37	N = 36	N = 36	N = 36	N = 36	N = 36	N = 36	N = 36	N = 36	N = 36	N = 36	N = 36	
	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	5.1	3.7	5.1	3.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	2.5	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	5.1	17.1	5.1	21.4	5.1	33.3	5.1	8.3	5.1	30.6	5.1	16.2	5.1	13.5	5.1	14.6
	5.1	70.0	5.1	15.3	5.1	65.4	5.1	91.7	5.1	69.4	5.1	83.8	5.1	86.5	5.1	85.4
	N = 82	N = 84	N = 81	N = 48	N = 45	N = 45	N = 45	N = 45	N = 45	N = 45	N = 45	N = 45	N = 45	N = 45	N = 45	
	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	5.1	15.5	5.1	13.8	5.1	22.7	5.1	30.4	5.1	12.1	5.1	14.9	5.1	10.9		

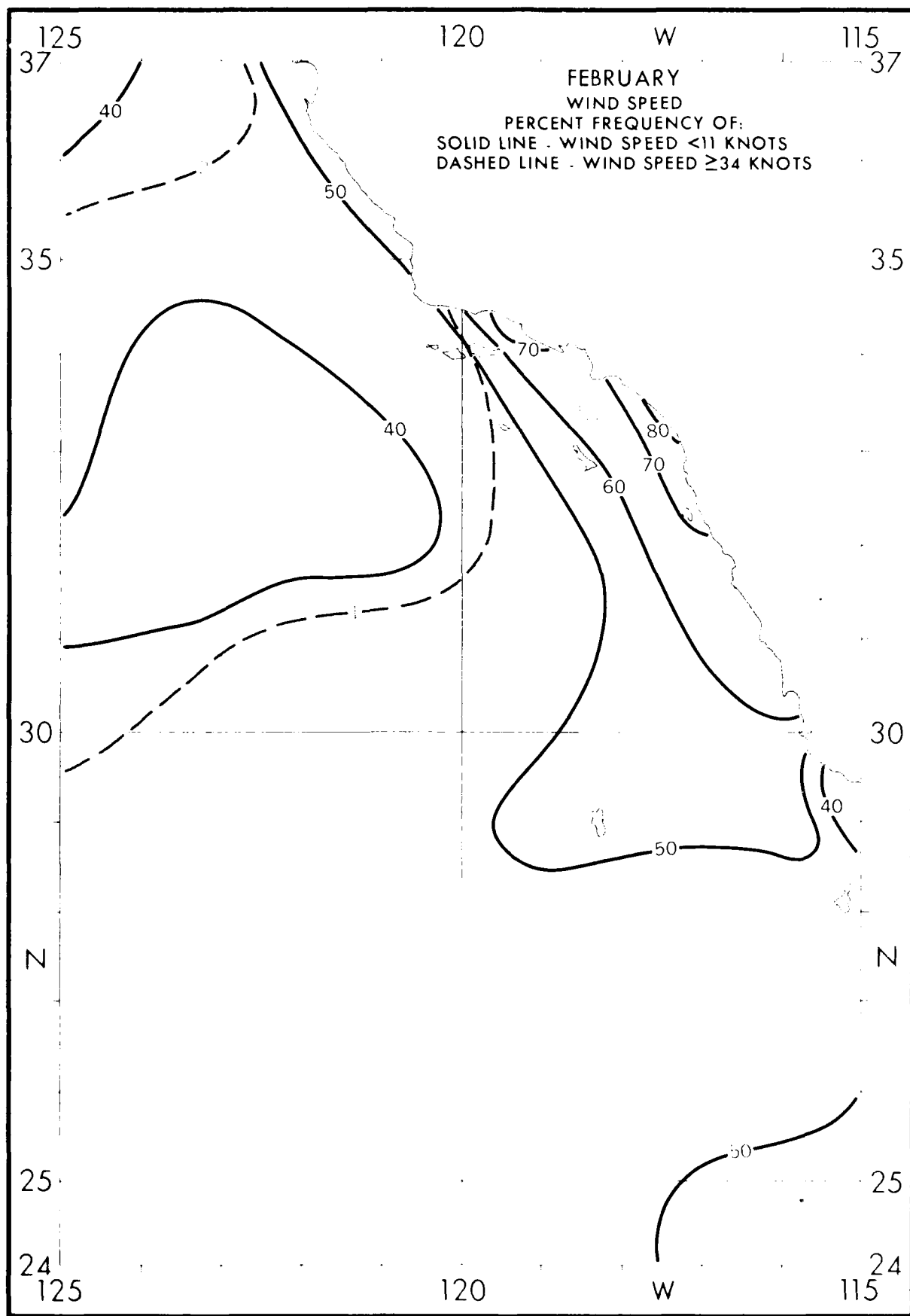


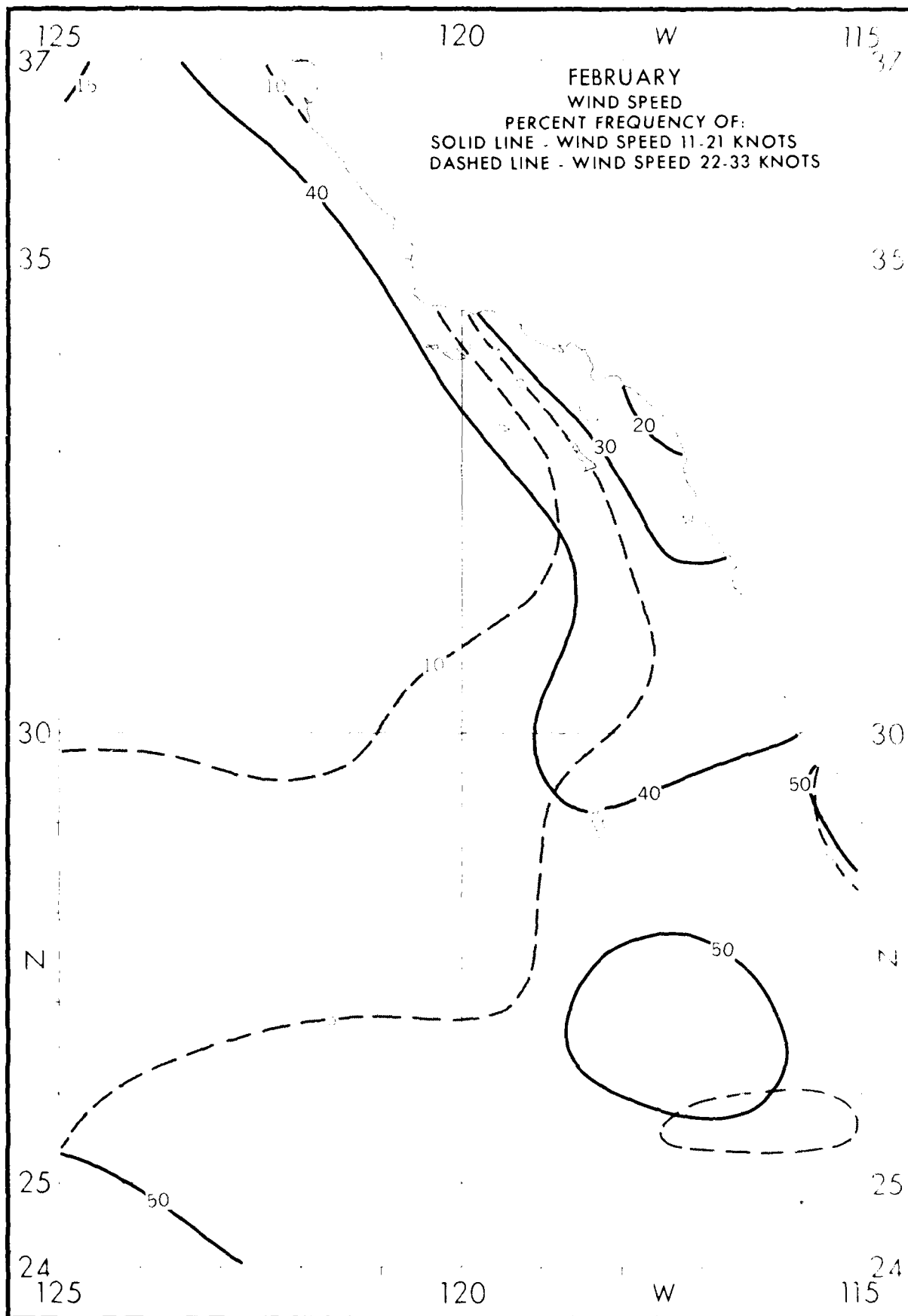


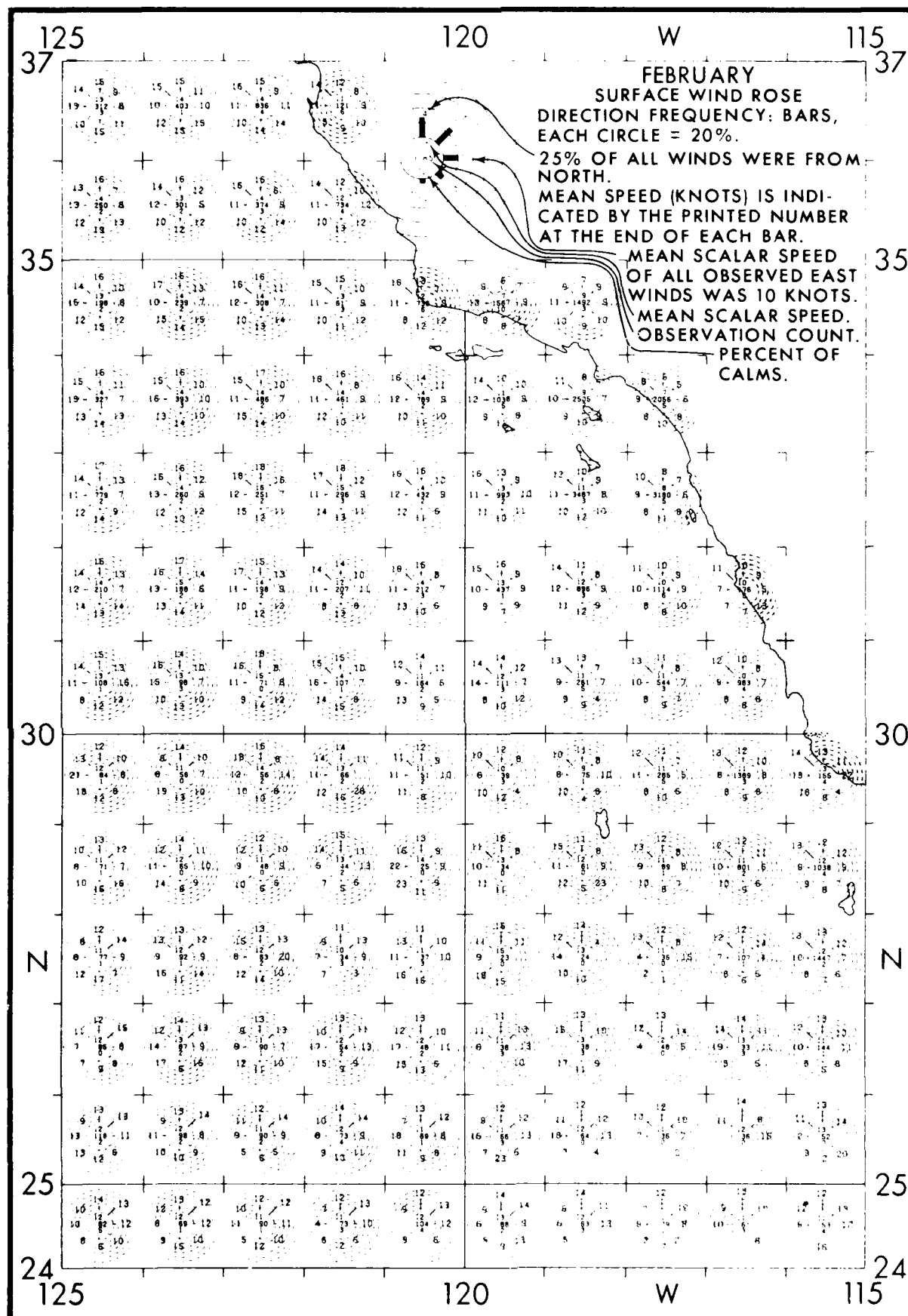


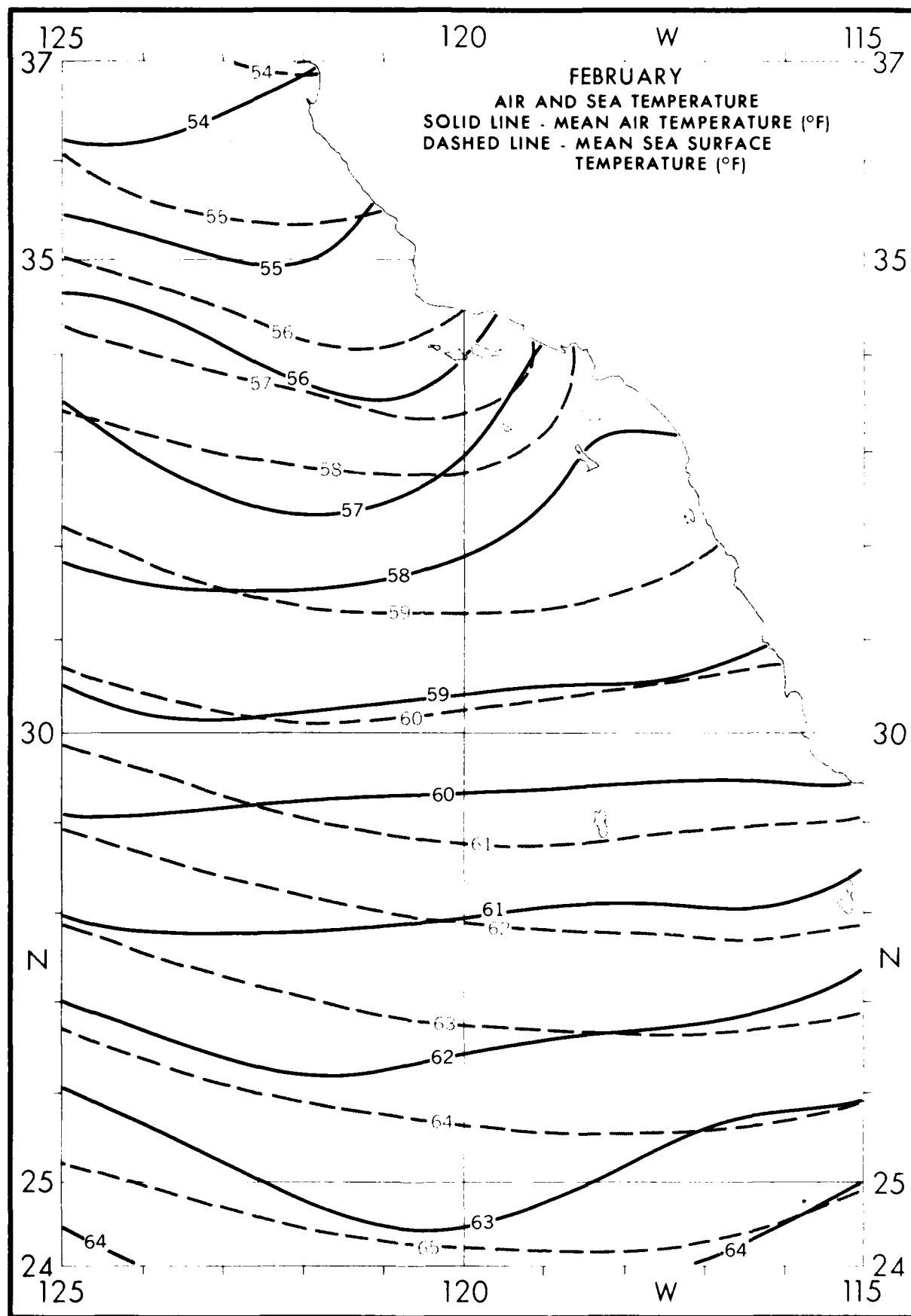




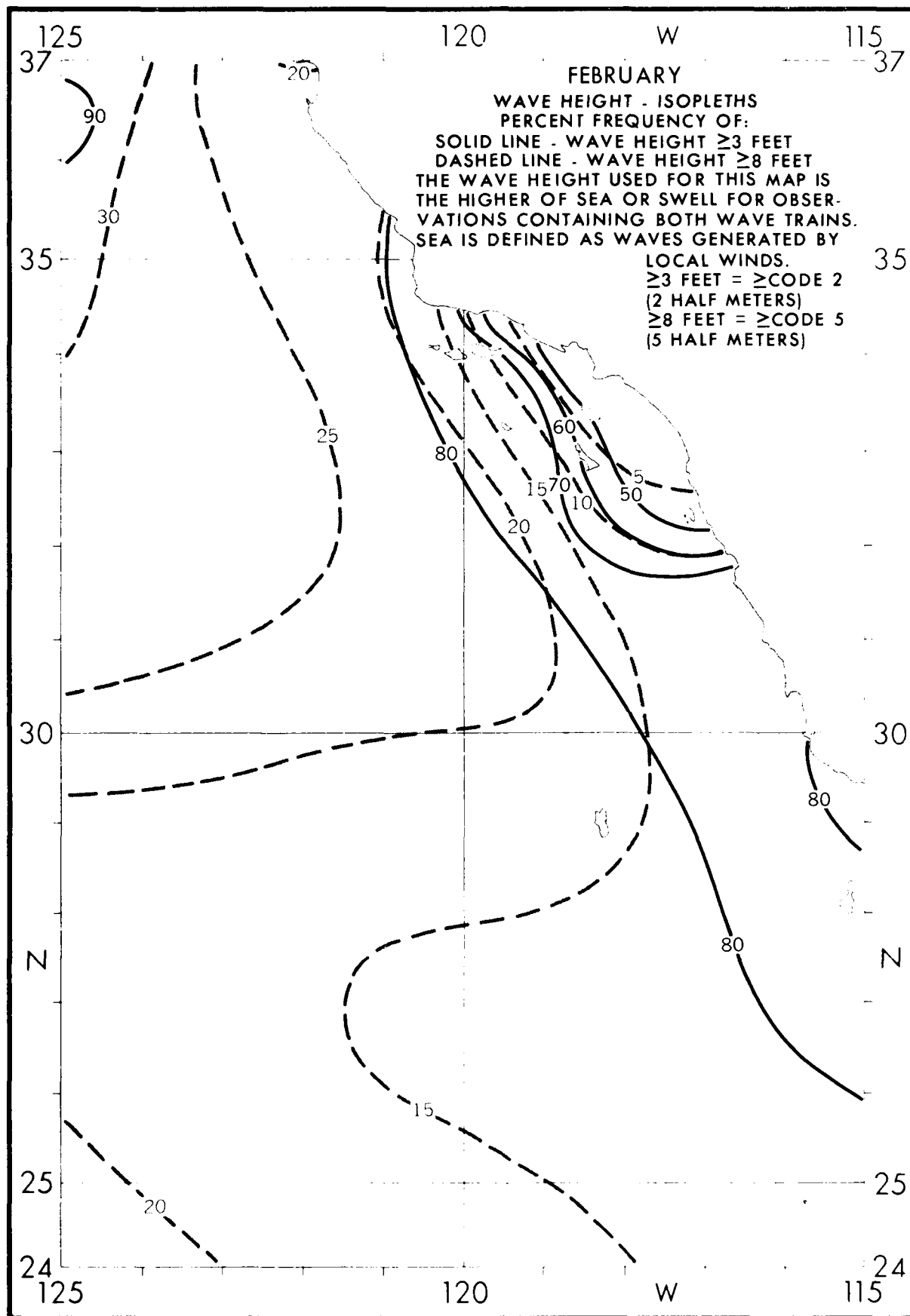




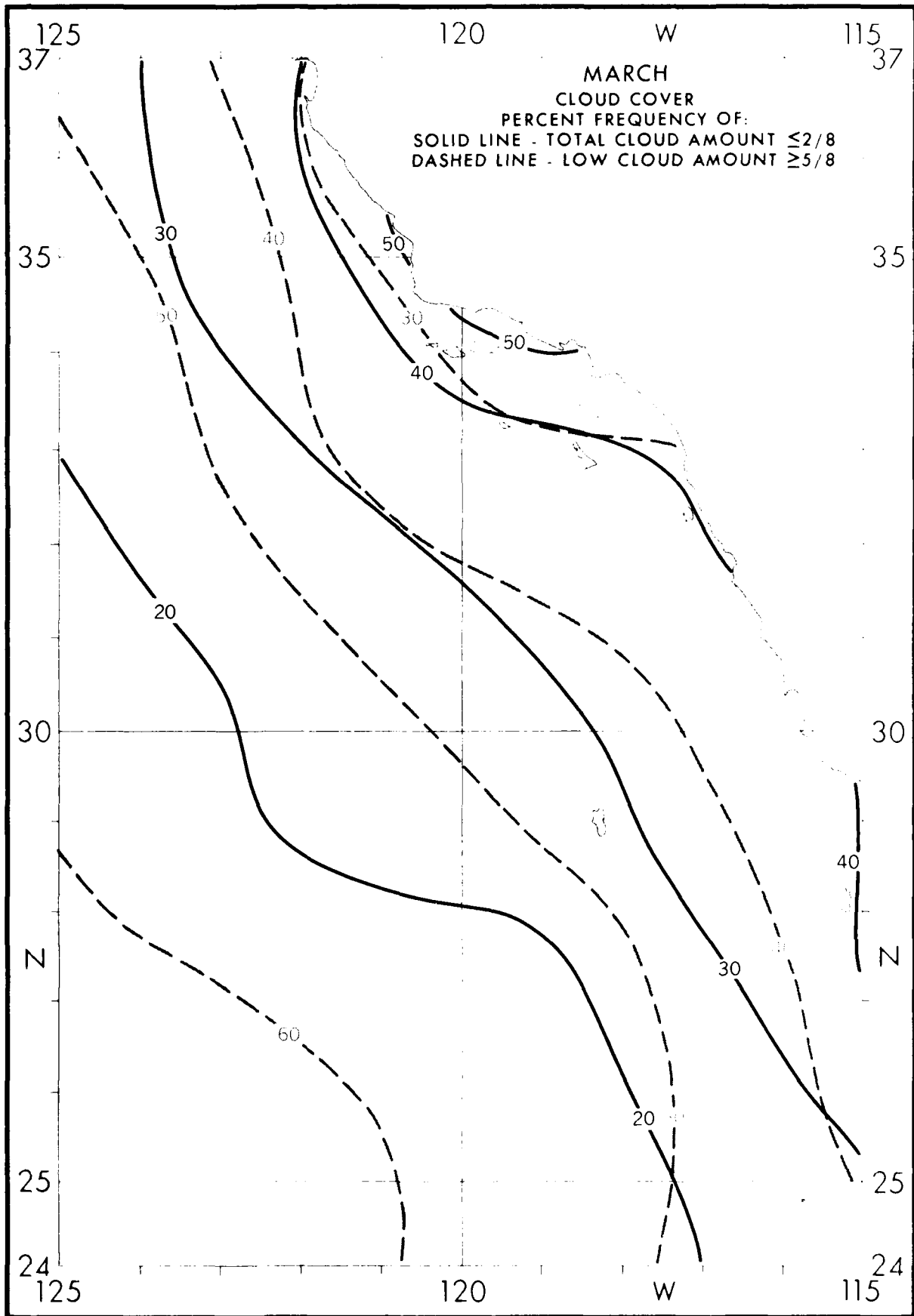


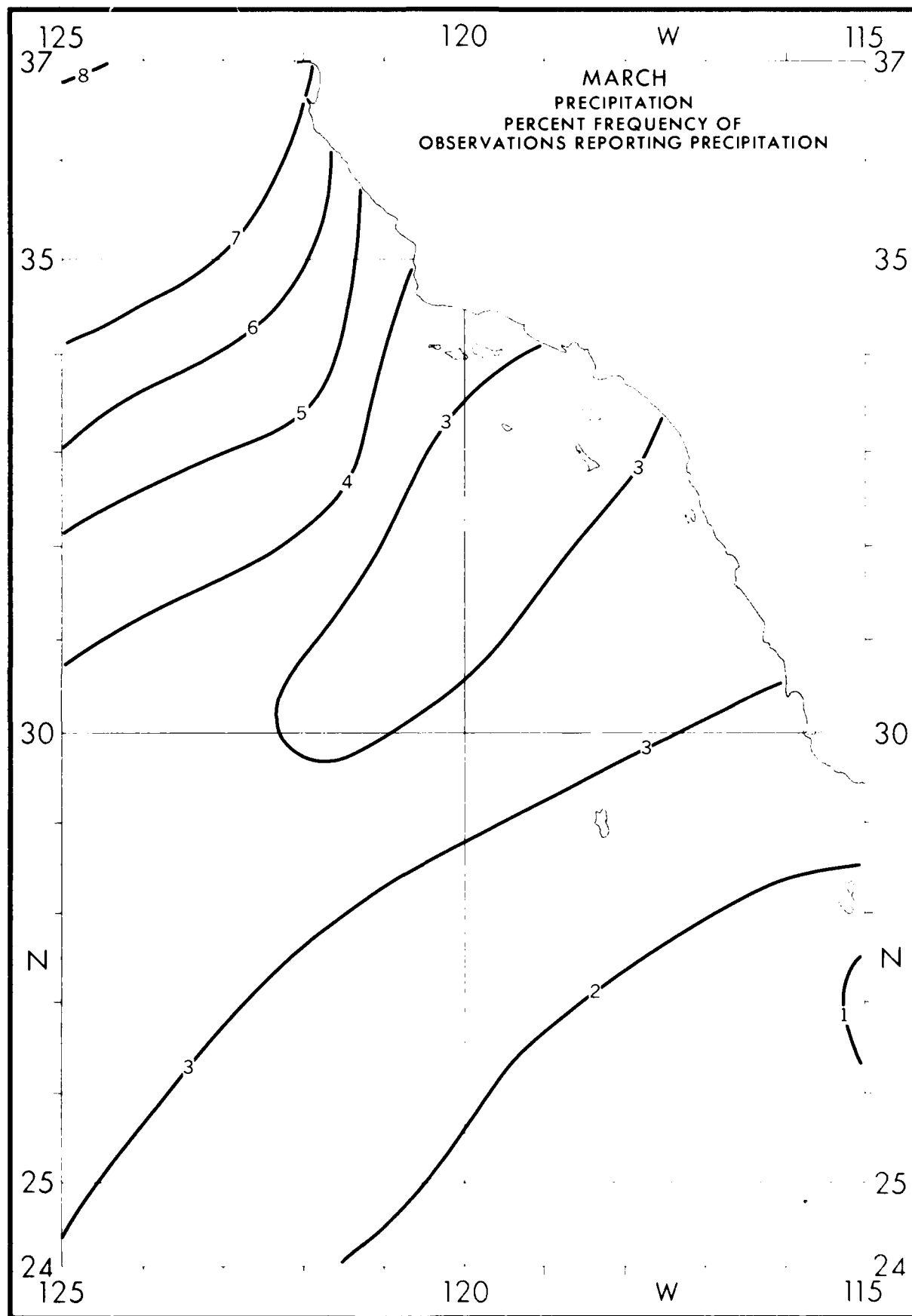




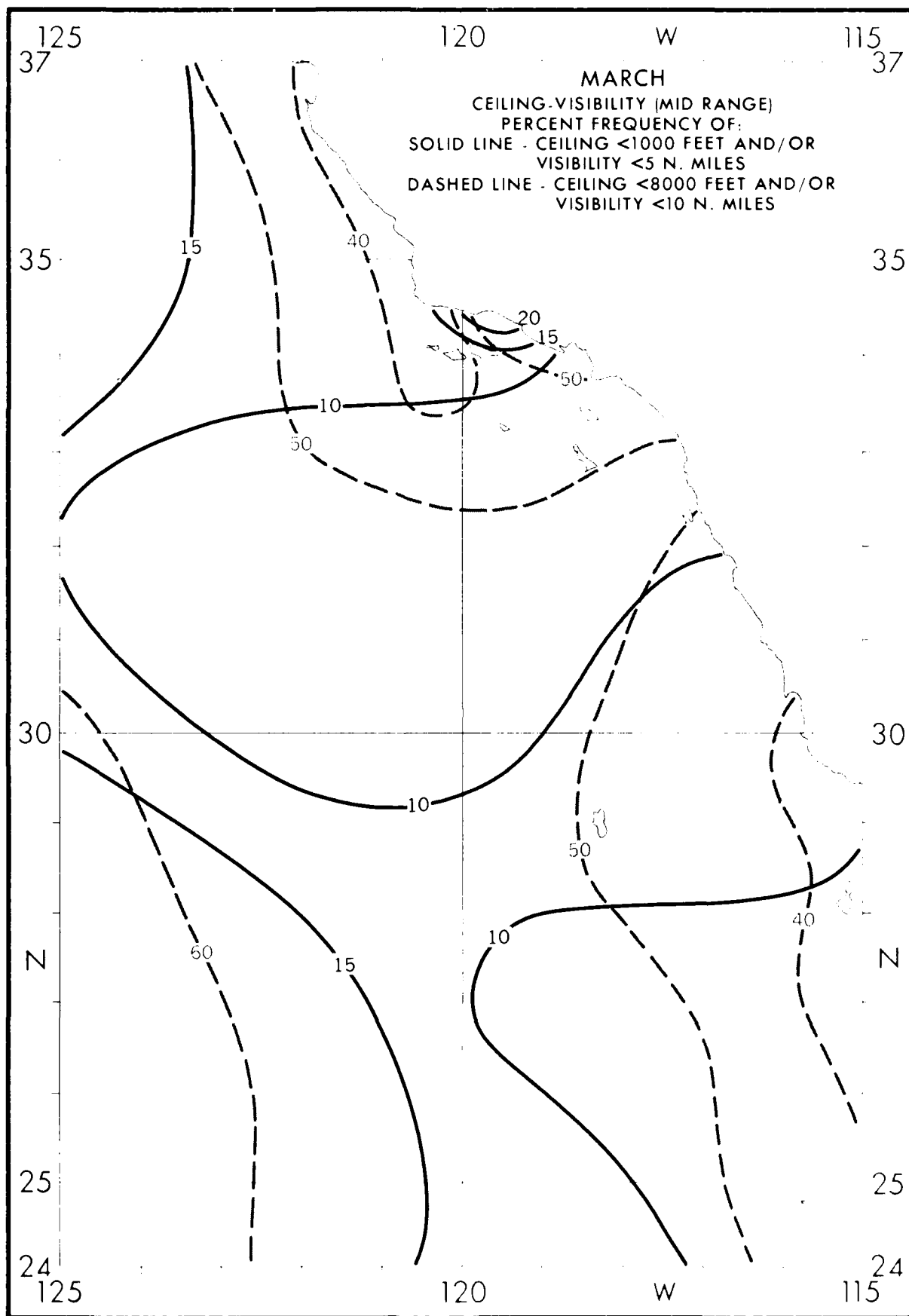


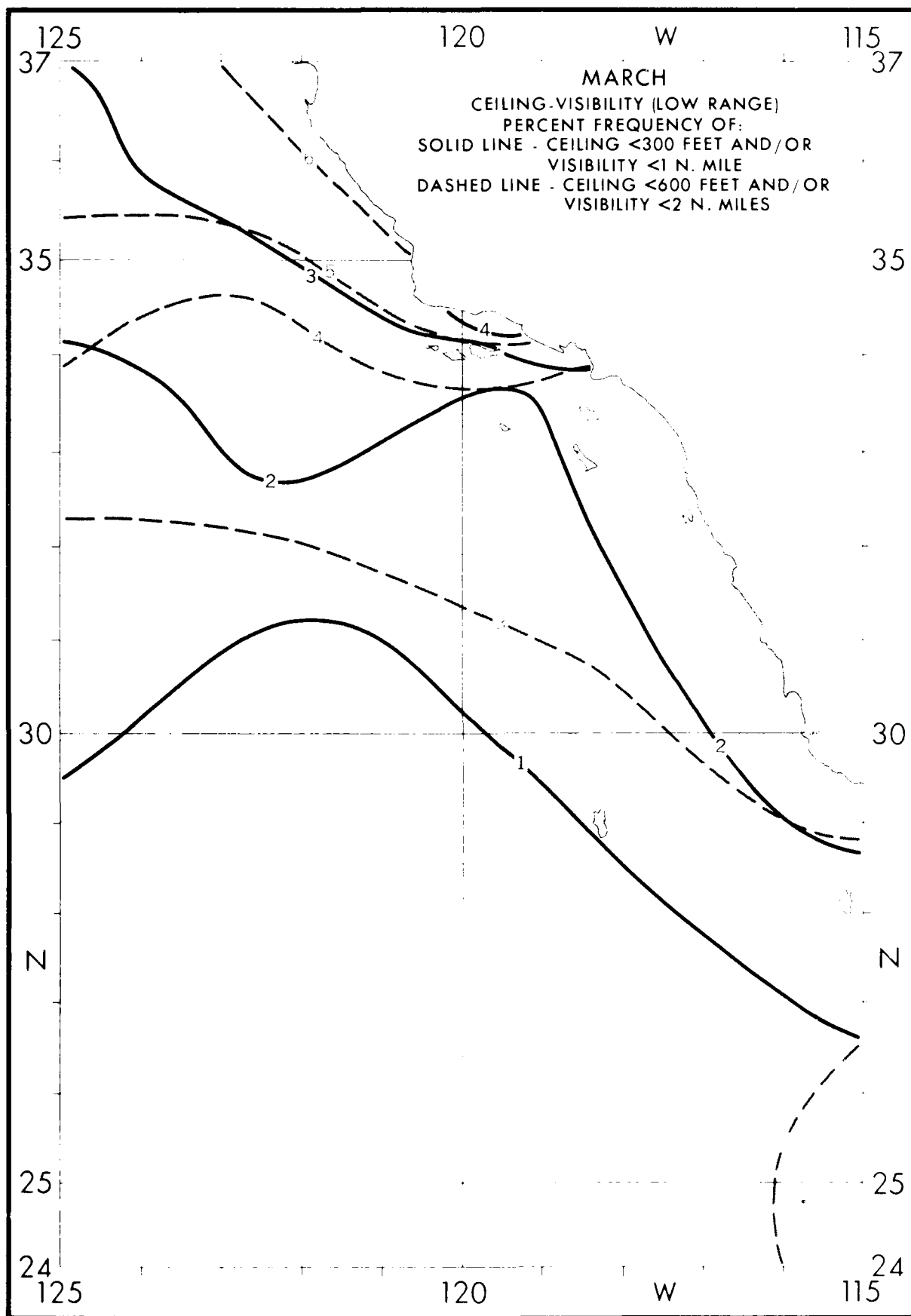
125	120	W	115
37			37
FEBRUARY			
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES			
$\leq 2$ 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF 3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE- 5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES. 7-9 20.0 10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE $\geq 13$ 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5 N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.			
N = OBSERVATION COUNT.			
WAVE DATA FOR THESE TABLES WERE SELECTED FROM THE HIGHER OF SEA OR SWELL WHEN BOTH WERE REPORTED.			
35			35
30			30
25			25
24			24
125	120	W	115

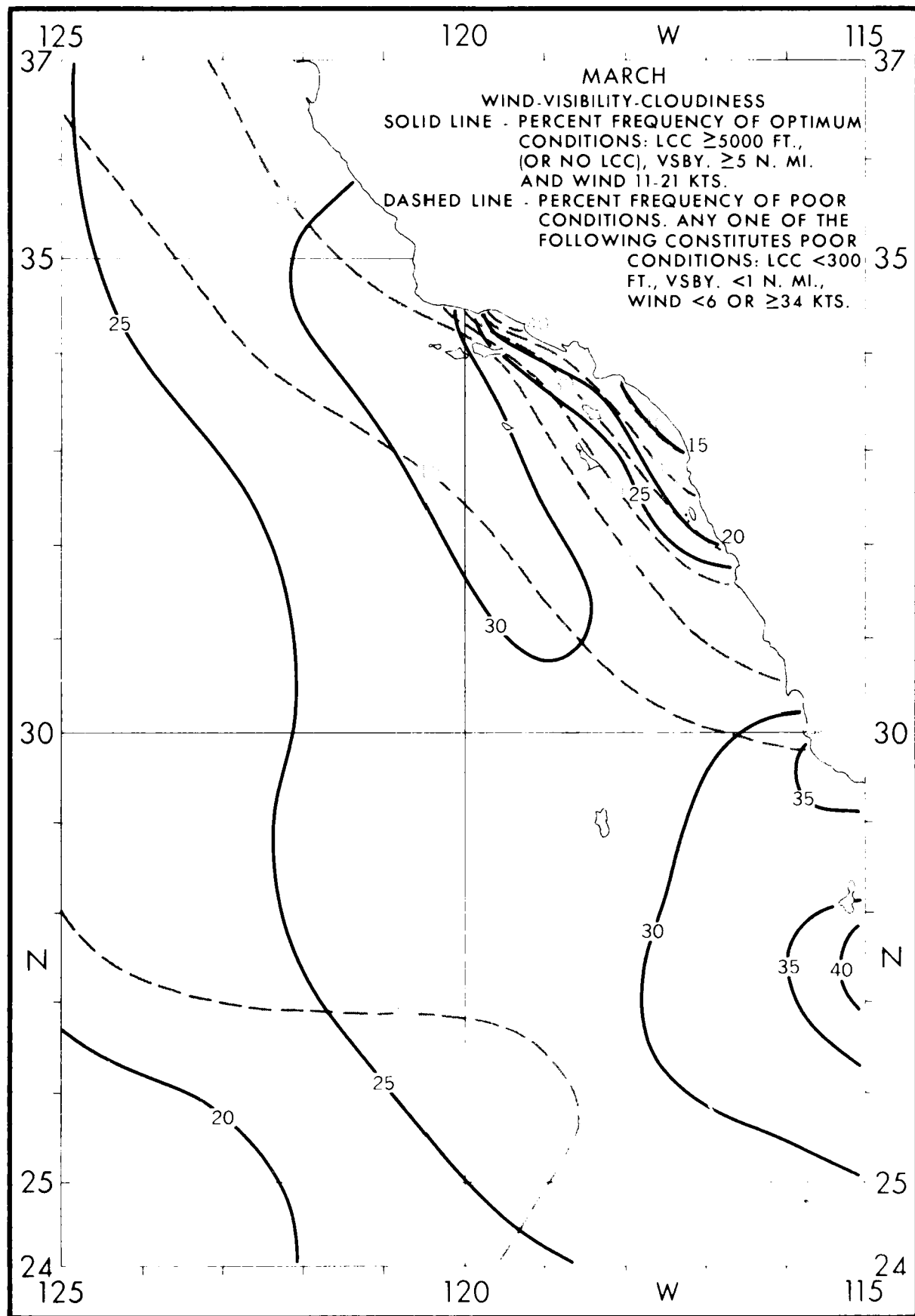




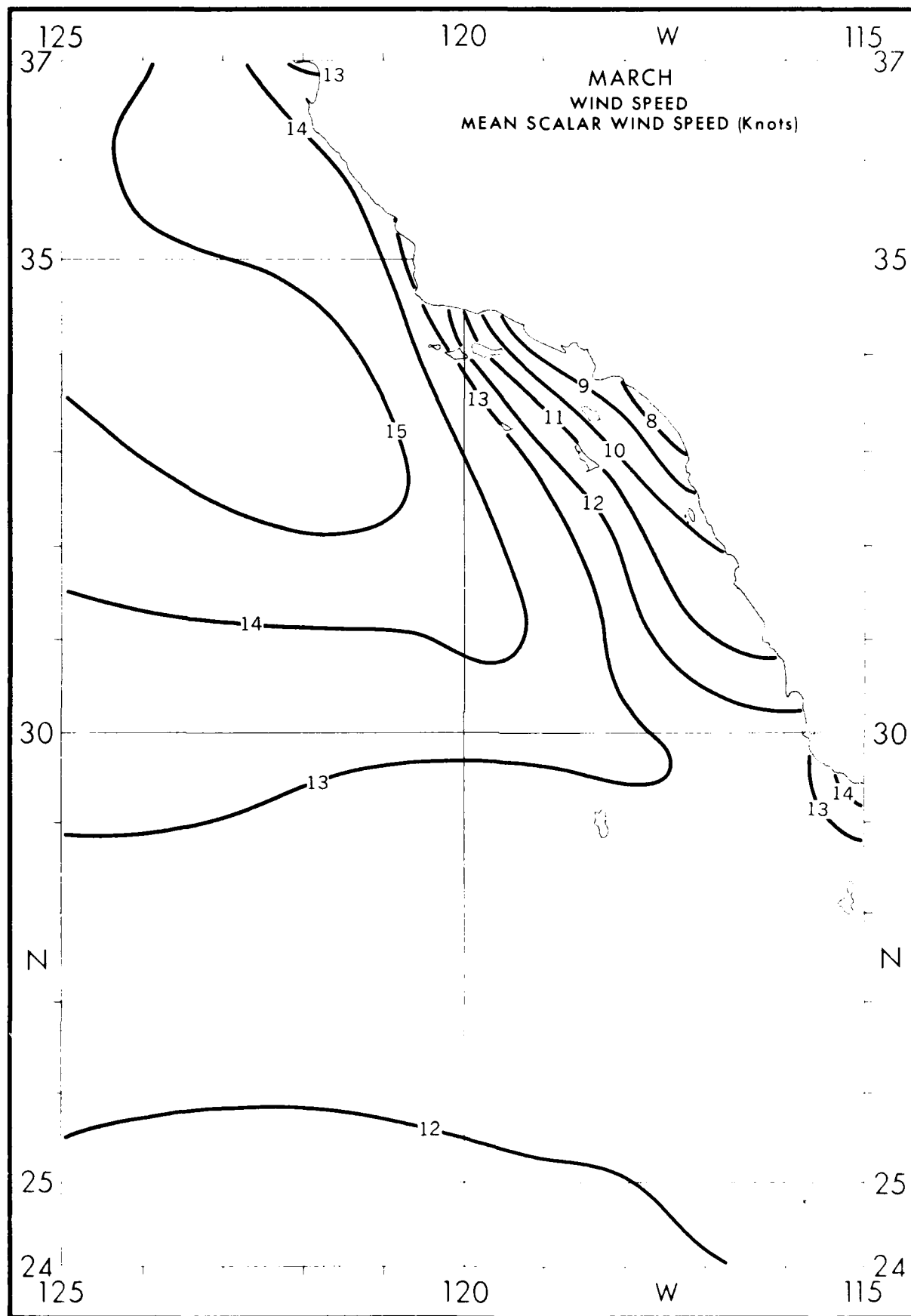
125											120	W	115
37													37
MARCH													
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)													
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF													
VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE.													
DEGREE QUADRANGLES.													
EXAMPLE:													
3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILITY.													
TIES WERE <1 BUT ≥1/2 N. MILE.													
OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE													
SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.													
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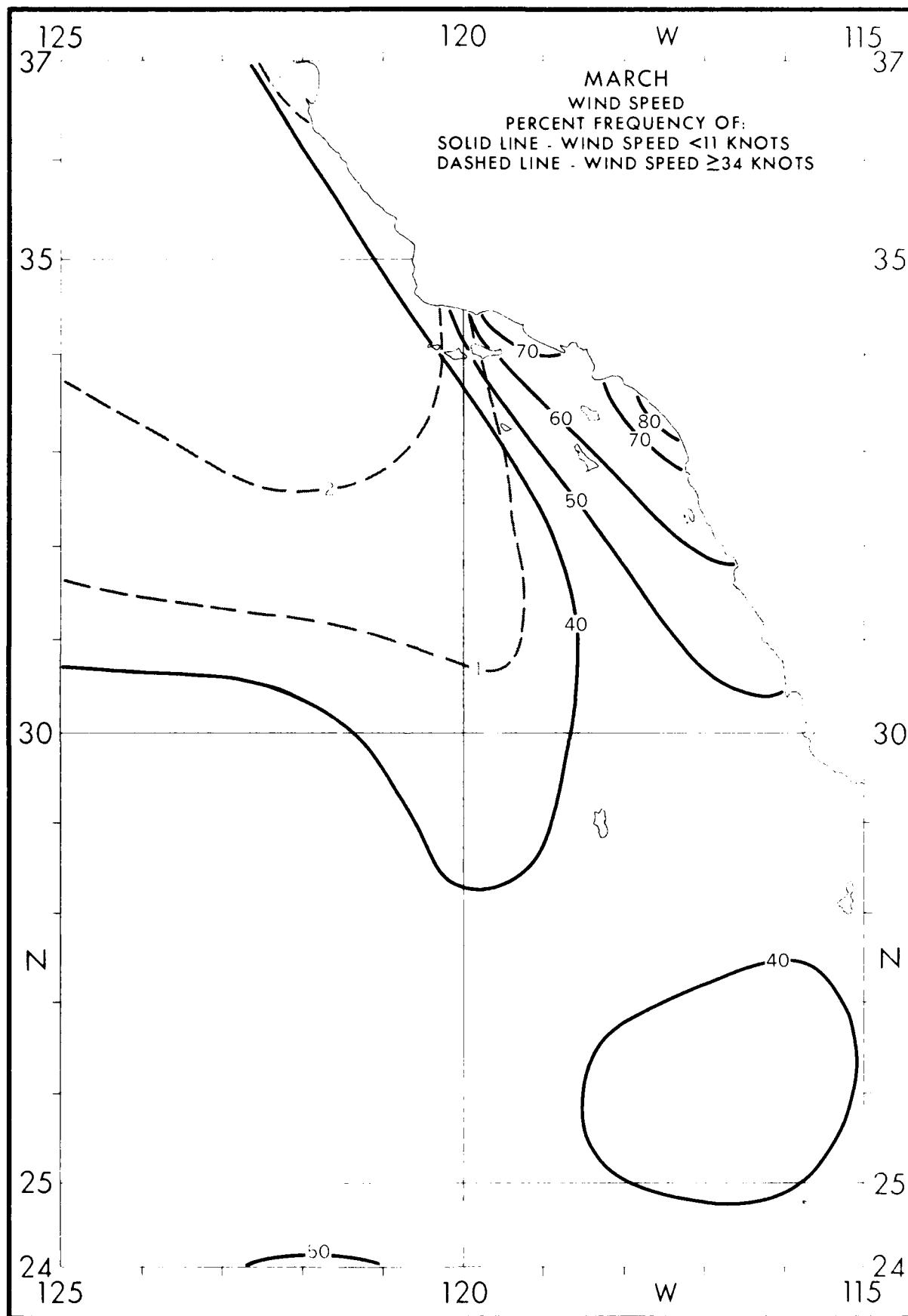


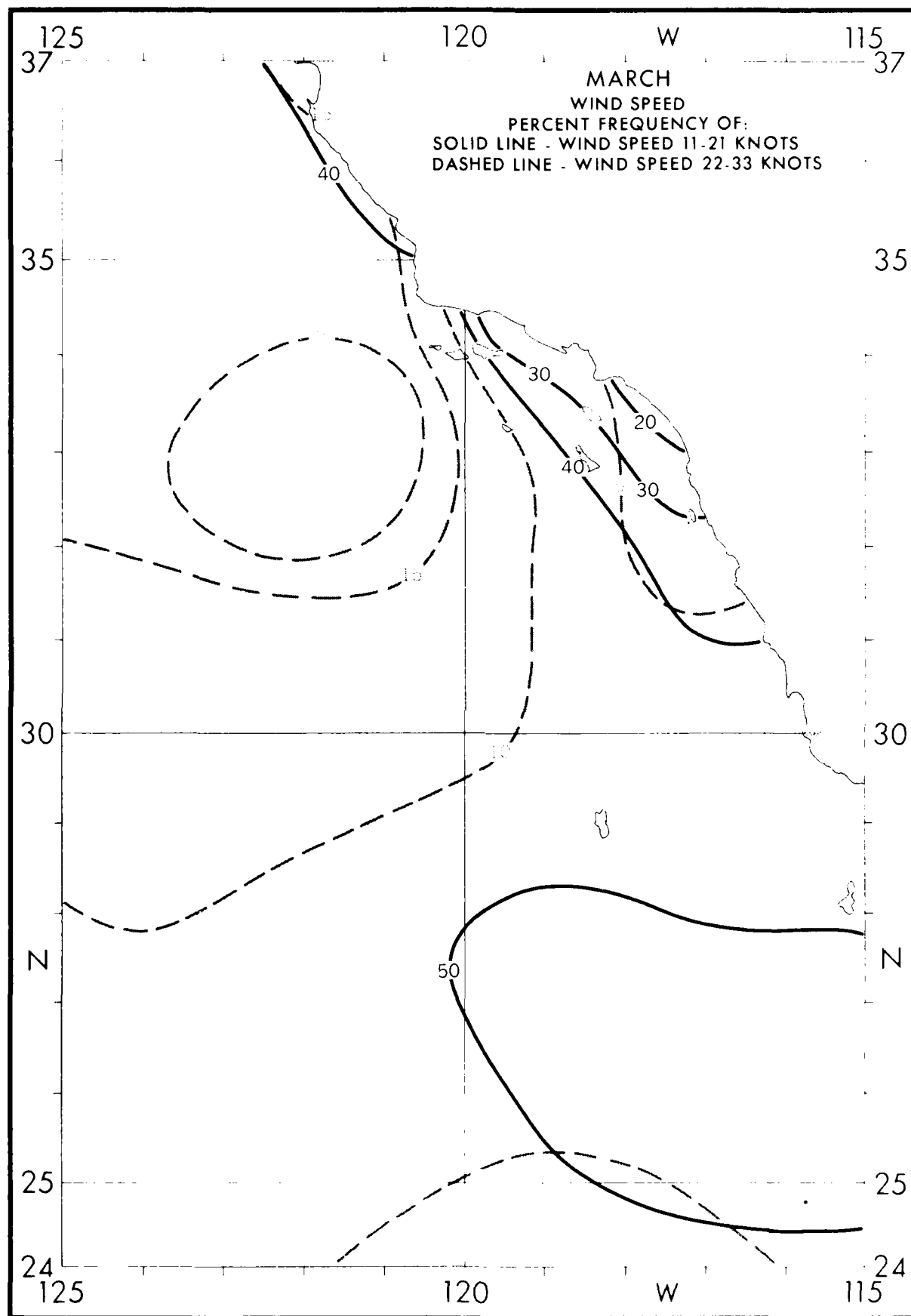


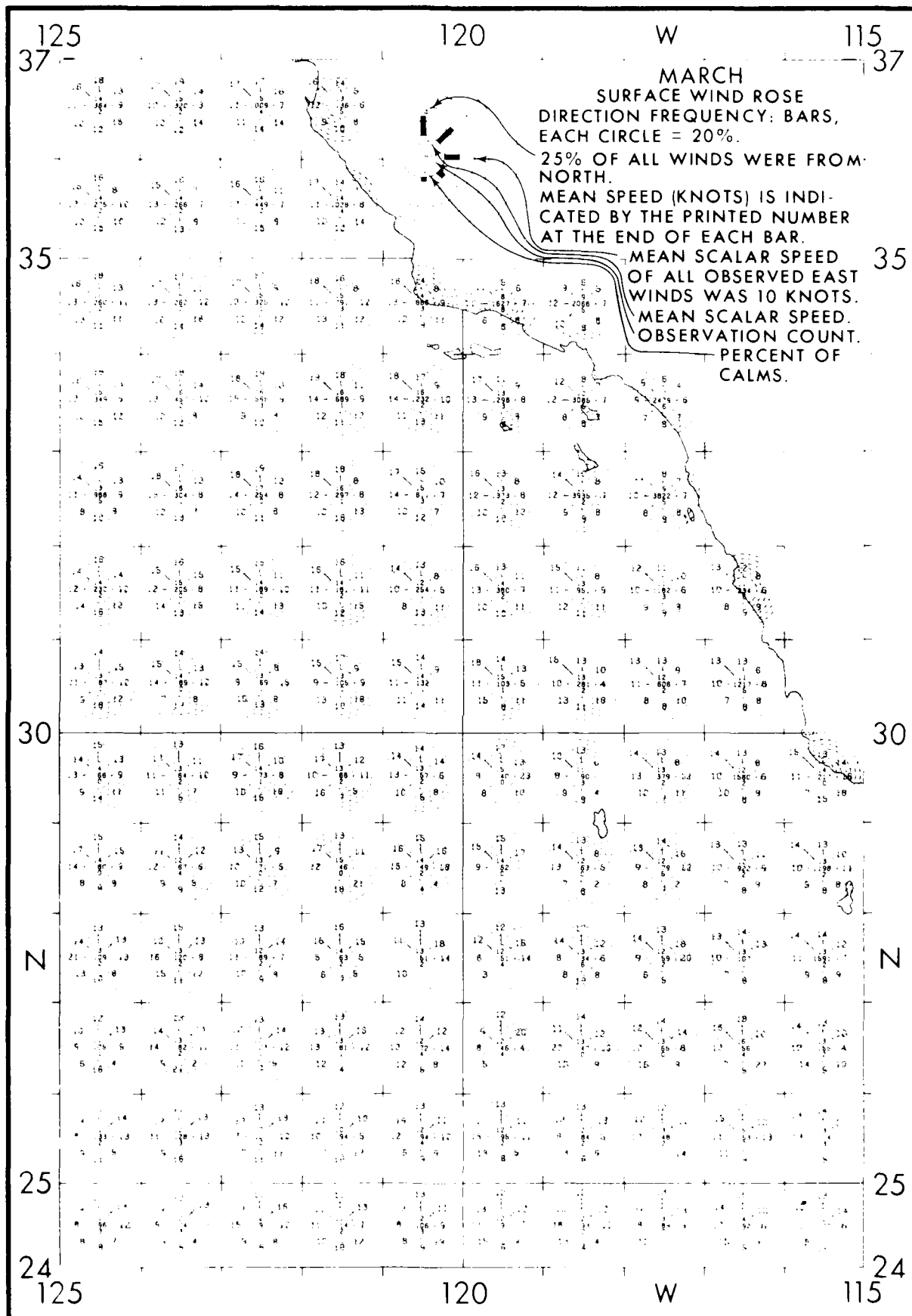


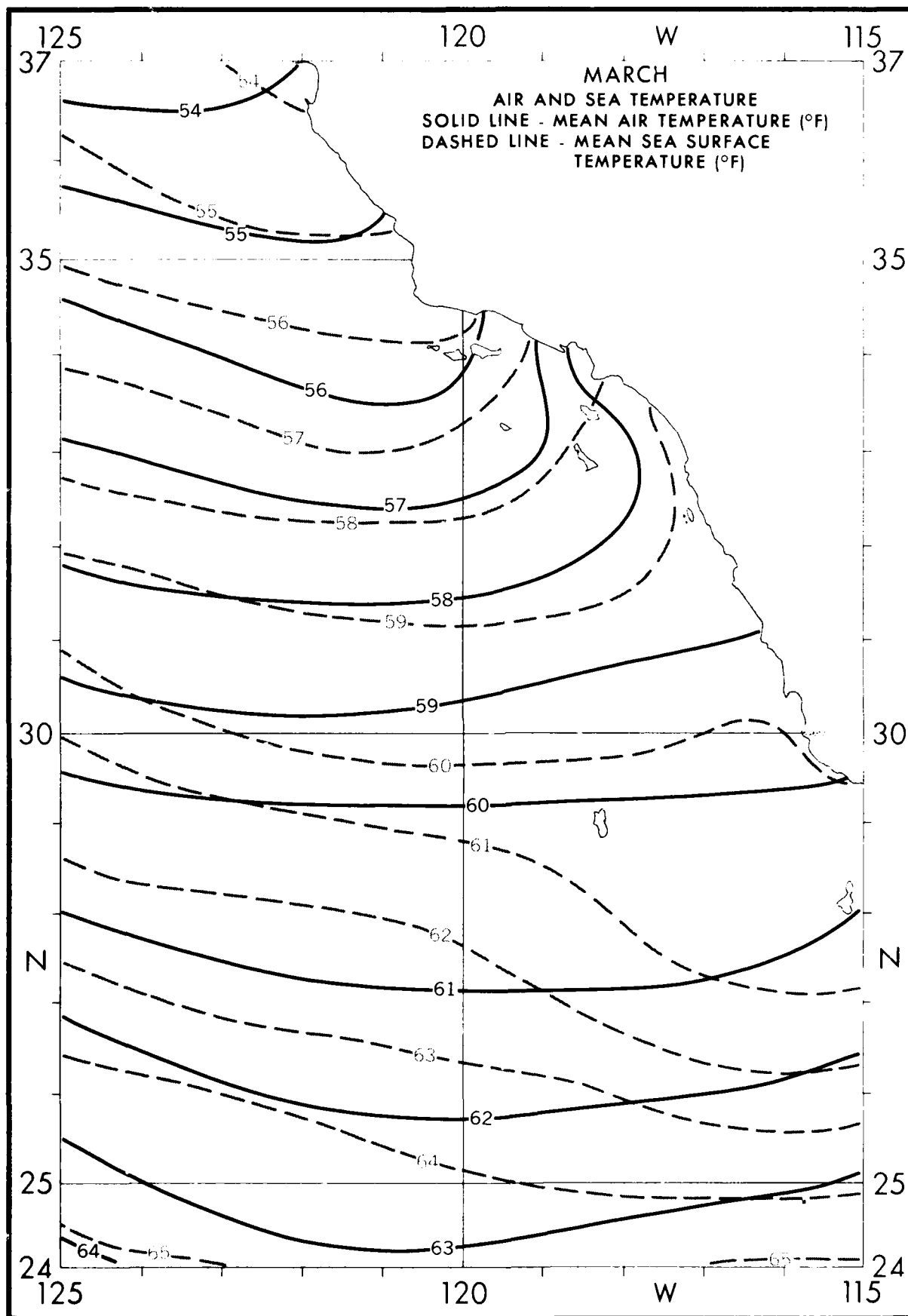


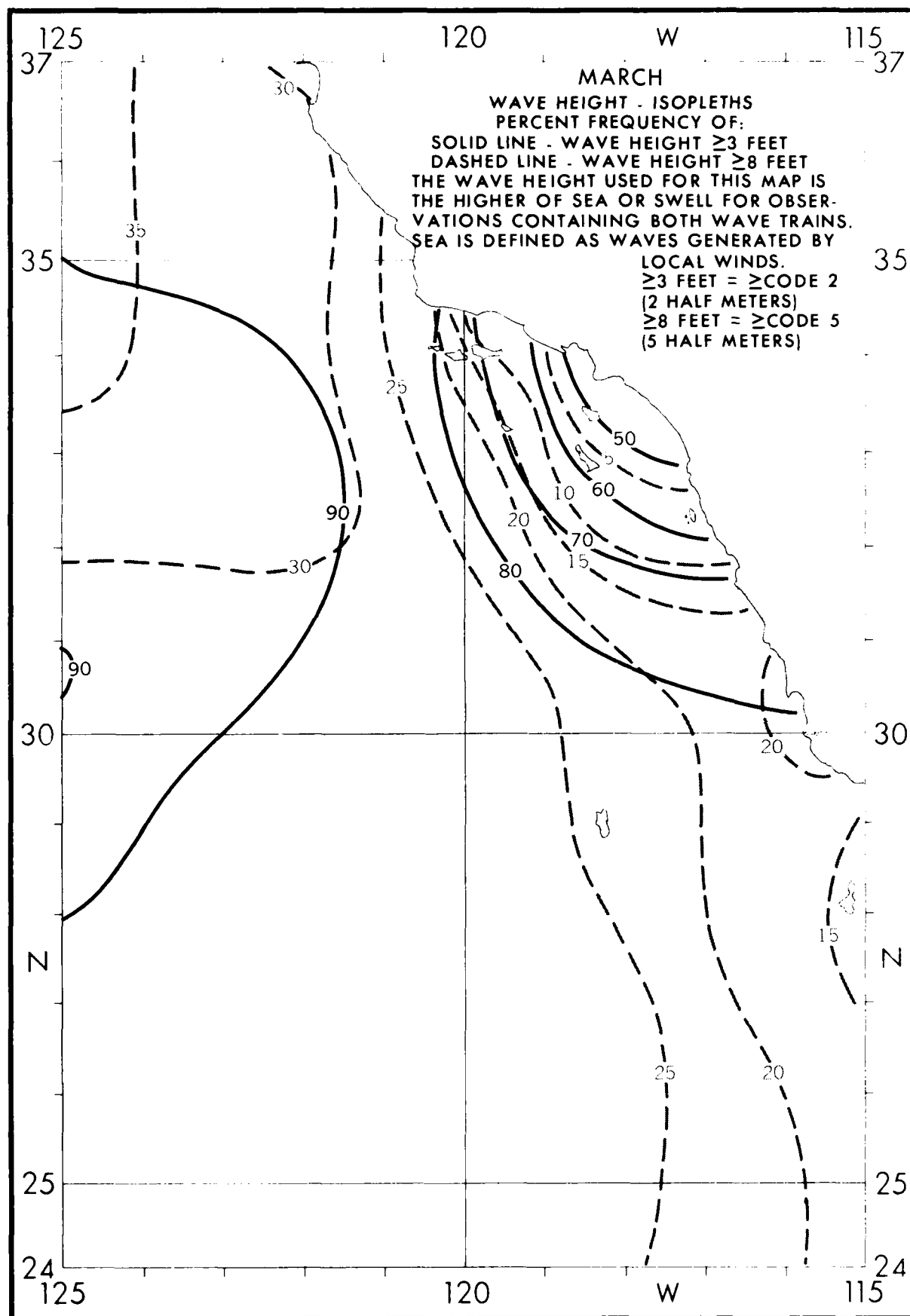




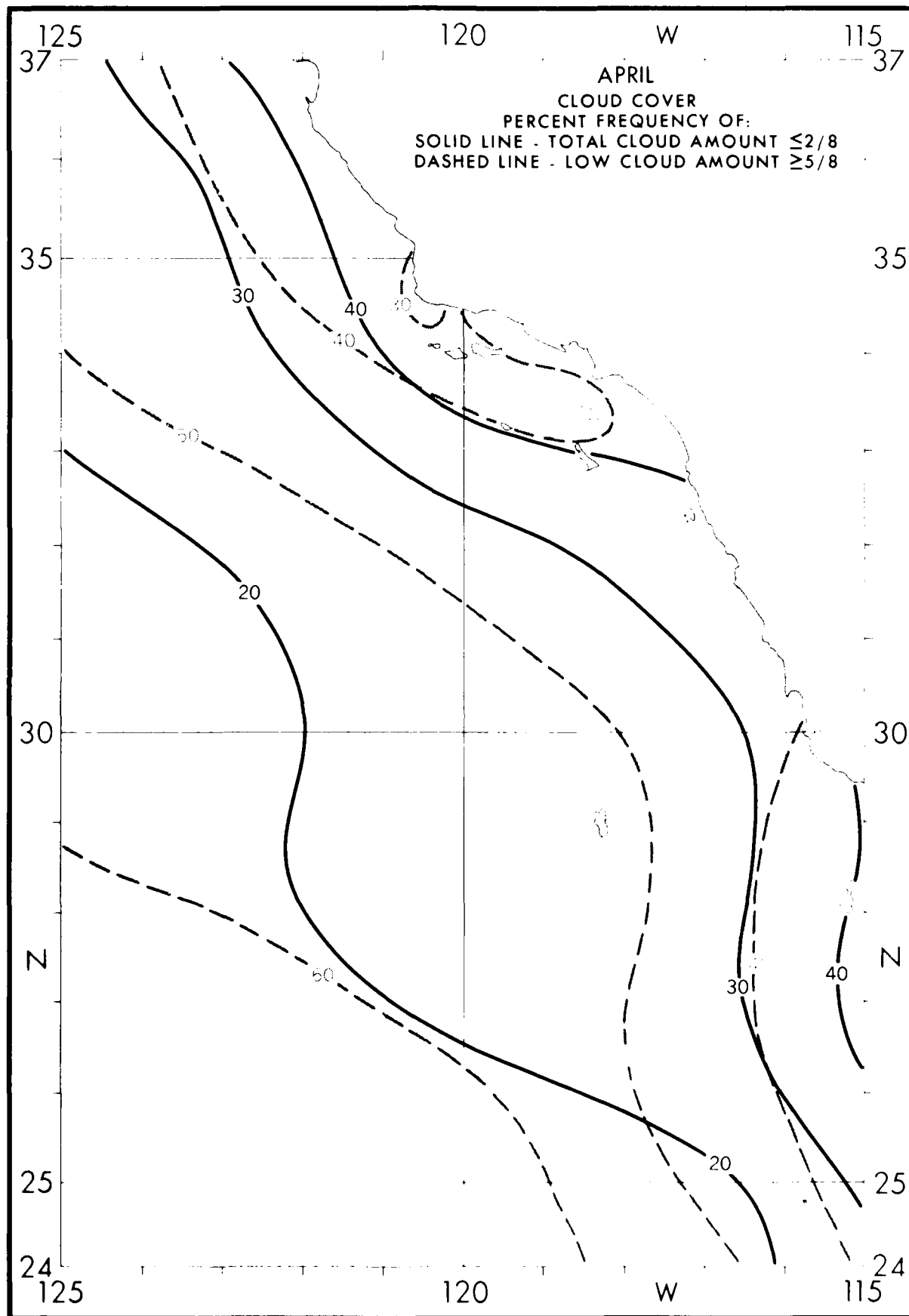




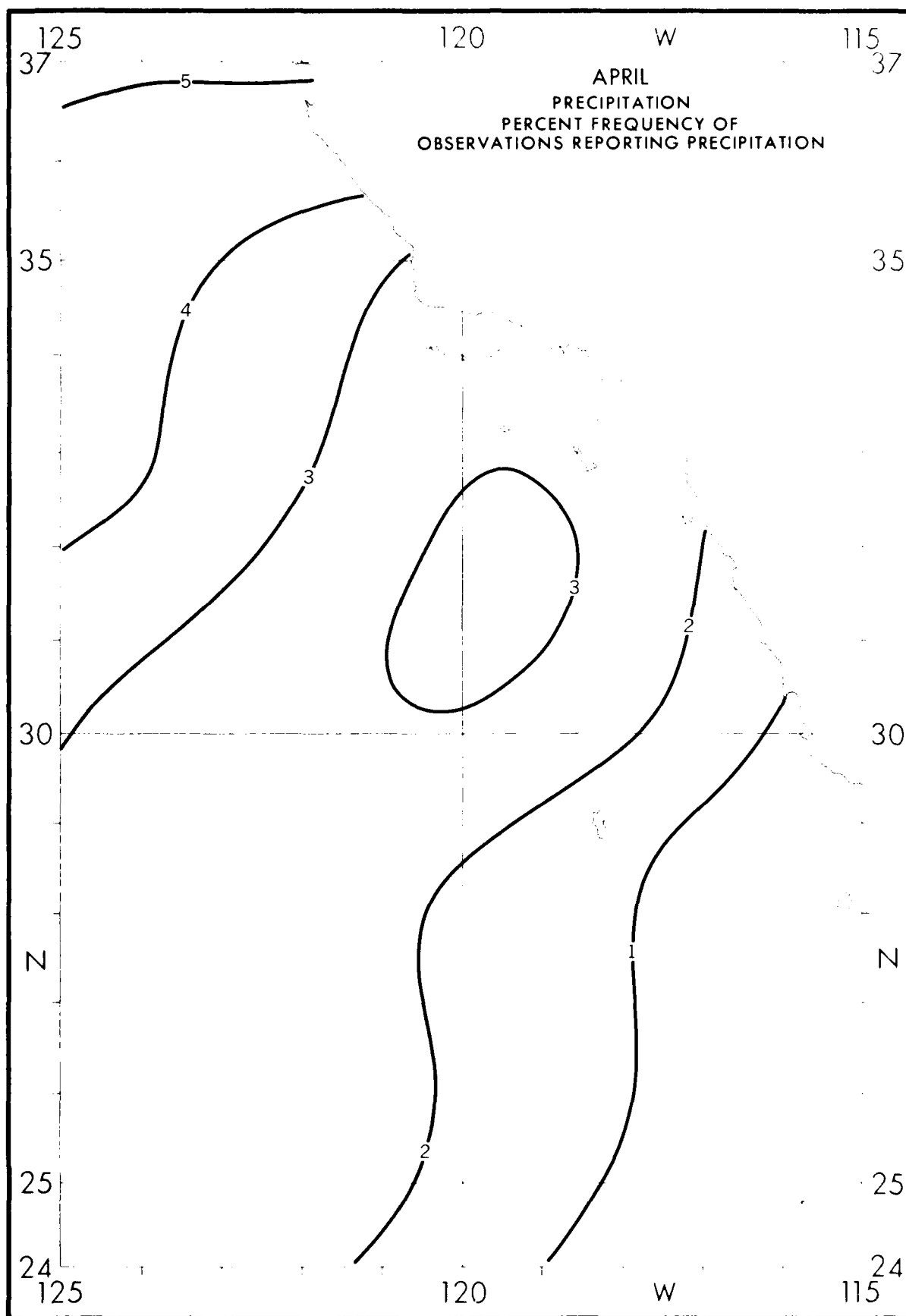




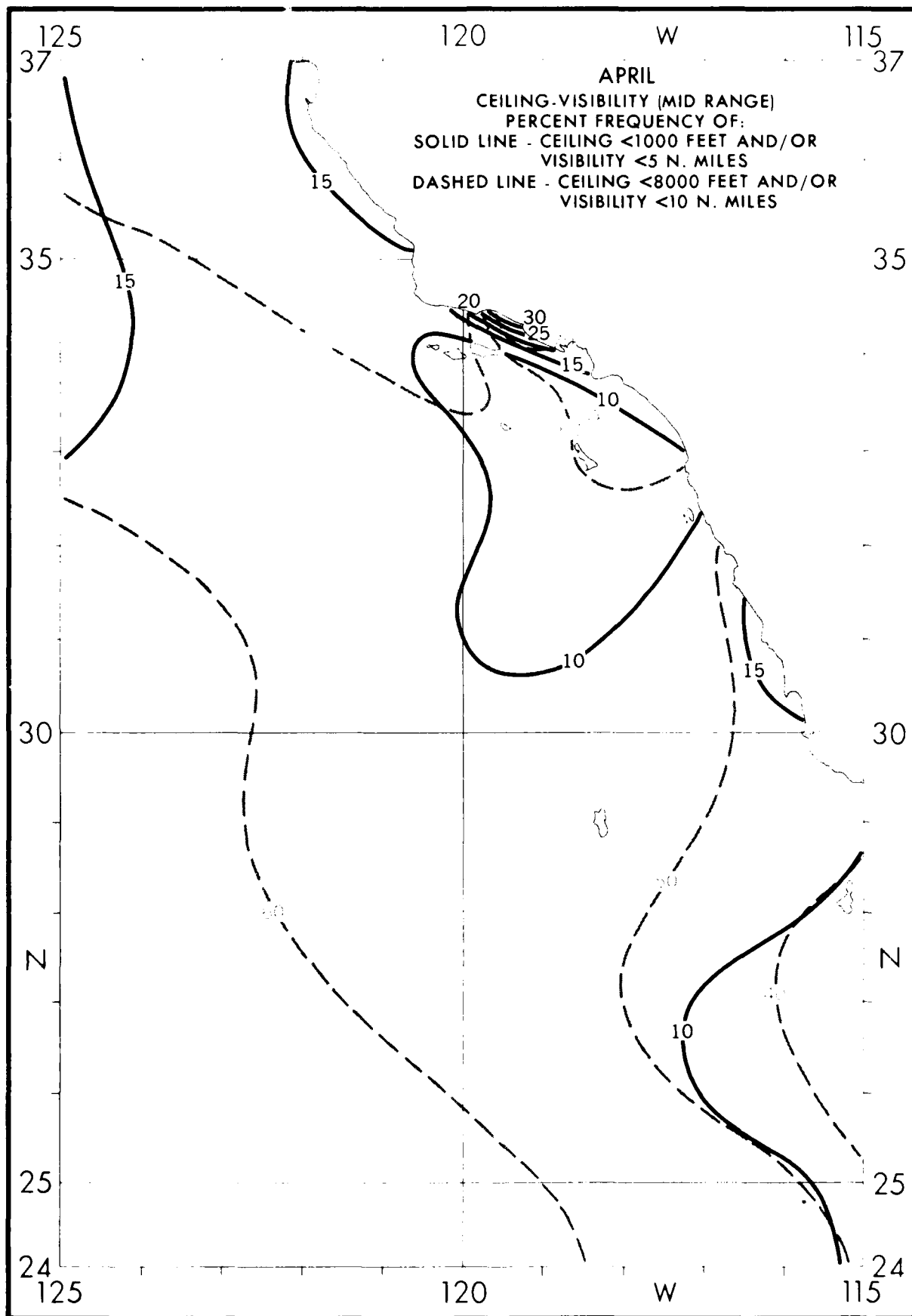
125	120	W	115
37			37
MARCH			
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES			
≤ 2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF			
3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE.			
5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.			
7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:			
10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE			
≥ 13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5			
N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.			
N = OBSERVATION			
COUNT.			
WAVE DATA FOR THESE			
TABLES WERE SELECTED			
FROM THE HIGHER OF			
SEA OR SWELL			
WHEN BOTH			
WERE REPORTED.			
35			35
N = 196 N = 185 N = 682 N = 84			
3-4 18.9 3-4 21.6 3-4 21.6 3-4 17.8			
5-6 18.9 5-6 16.8 5-6 19.1 5-6 19.0			
7-9 30.6 7-9 28.6 7-9 28.9 7-9 28.6			
10-12 13.8 10-12 11.8 10-12 13.6 10-12 16.7			
513 9.7 513 5.4 513 5.9 513 3.6			
N = 157 N = 130 N = 216 N = 651			
3-4 12.1 3-4 9.9 3-4 9.8 3-4 13.6			
5-6 16.8 5-6 15.5 5-6 21.2 5-6 19.5			
7-9 36.9 7-9 31.1 7-9 35.6 7-9 25.6			
10-12 10.1 10-12 11.8 10-12 9.6 10-12 10.3			
513 7.4 513 10.6 513 3.8 513 7.9			
N = 149 N = 161 N = 208 N = 457			
3-4 11.5 3-4 10.0 3-4 11.5 3-4 7.9			
5-6 15.9 3-4 20.4 3-4 16.8 3-4 19.6			
7-9 20.7 5-6 18.6 5-6 23.2 5-6 21.3			
10-12 17.8 10-12 14.0 10-12 13.4 10-12 13.1			
513 9.1 513 7.9 513 8.1 513 9.6			
N = 208 N = 279 N = 357 N = 291			
3-4 19.0 3-4 6.5 3-4 7.9 3-4 22.8			
5-6 22.4 3-4 18.4 3-4 18.0 3-4 22.9			
7-9 19.9 5-6 19.9 5-6 20.2 5-6 16.4			
10-12 23.5 7-9 31.1 7-9 29.2 7-9 26.2			
513 3.0 513 7.8 513 7.3 513 6.1			
N = 858 N = 206 N = 178 N = 214			
3-4 8.2 3-4 9.8 3-4 12.2 3-4 9.8			
5-6 21.1 3-4 26.6 3-4 30.2 3-4 30.3			
7-9 24.0 5-6 17.9 5-6 14.4 5-6 12.1			
10-12 14.6 10-12 9.8 10-12 9.4 10-12 8.3			
513 4.7 513 2.9 513 4.3 513 5.3			
N = 171 N = 173 N = 139 N = 132			
3-4 12.9 3-4 9.1 3-4 9.5 3-4 15.1			
5-6 22.6 3-4 20.0 3-4 19.0 3-4 21.9			
7-9 25.8 7-9 40.0 7-9 33.3 7-9 28.8			
10-12 14.5 10-12 10.9 10-12 11.9 10-12 9.6			
513 3.2 513 3.6 513 4.8 513 2.7			
N = 82 N = 55 N = 42 N = 73			
3-4 4.5 3-4 10.5 3-4 14.8 3-4 18.6			
5-6 29.5 3-4 18.4 3-4 21.3 3-4 18.6			
7-9 25.0 5-6 2.6 5-6 14.8 5-6 8.7			
10-12 11.4 10-12 15.8 10-12 8.5 10-12 17.4			
513 4.5 513 15.8 513 12.8 513 4.3			
N = 44 N = 38 N = 47 N = 43			
3-4 4.1 3-4 14.0 3-4 8.7 3-4 5.7			
5-6 16.3 3-4 23.3 3-4 17.4 3-4 20.0			
7-9 38.8 7-9 34.9 7-9 32.6 7-9 42.9			
10-12 12.2 10-12 16.3 10-12 15.2 10-12 10.5			
513 6.1 513 4.7 513 6.5 513 8.6			
N = 49 N = 43 N = 48 N = 35			
3-4 18.6 3-4 9.6 3-4 17.4 3-4 4.2			
5-6 15.7 3-4 20.5 3-4 24.6 3-4 25.0			
7-9 30.0 7-9 29.3 7-9 26.1 7-9 29.2			
10-12 15.7 10-12 13.3 10-12 7.2 10-12 18.8			
513 4.3 513 8.4 513 7.2 513 6.3			
N = 70 N = 83 N = 69 N = 48			
3-4 7.5 3-4 13.6 3-4 21.3 3-4 6.3			
5-6 23.9 3-4 23.7 3-4 28.8 3-4 20.3			
7-9 28.4 5-6 18.6 5-6 12.5 5-6 26.6			
10-12 11.9 10-12 16.9 10-12 2.5 10-12 12.5			
513 7.5 513 8.5 513 5.0 513 4.7			
N = 67 N = 58 N = 80 N = 64			
3-4 12.6 3-4 17.0 3-4 12.2 3-4 20.6			
5-6 20.7 3-4 31.9 3-4 30.5 3-4 19.0			
7-9 27.6 7-9 17.0 7-9 17.1 7-9 23.8			
10-12 11.5 10-12 8.5 10-12 11.0 10-12 9.5			
513 4.8 513 5.3 513 3.7 513 3.2			
N = 87 N = 94 N = 82 N = 63			
3-4 18.7 3-4 17.3 3-4 8.8 3-4 14.6			
5-6 21.3 3-4 28.8 3-4 14.7 3-4 28.0			
7-9 18.0 7-9 18.2 7-9 41.2 7-9 24.4			
10-12 11.5 10-12 9.6 10-12 7.4 10-12 6.1			
513 3.3 513 1.9 513 1.5 513 7.3			
N = 81 N = 52 N = 68 N = 82			
125	120	W	115
24			24

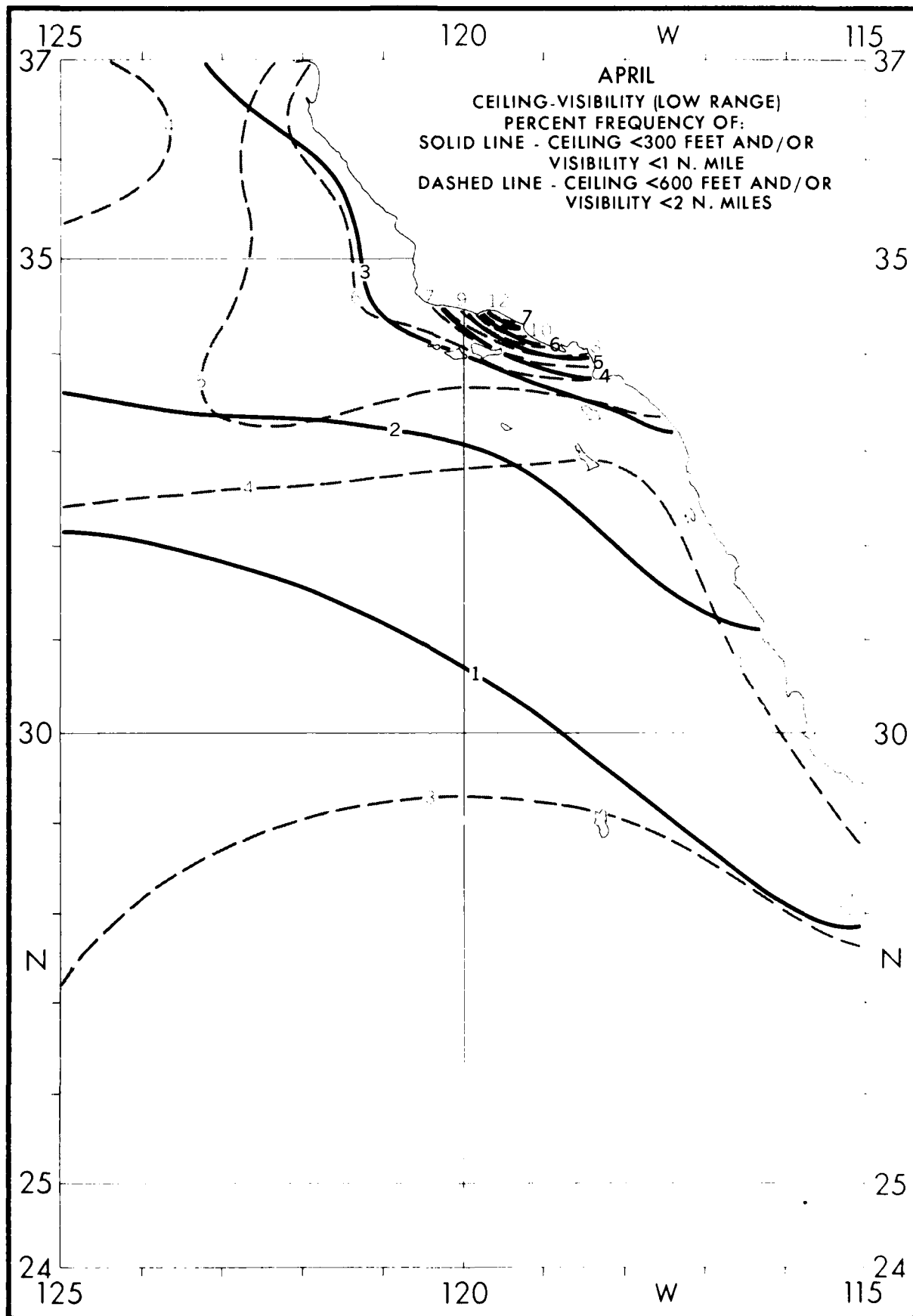


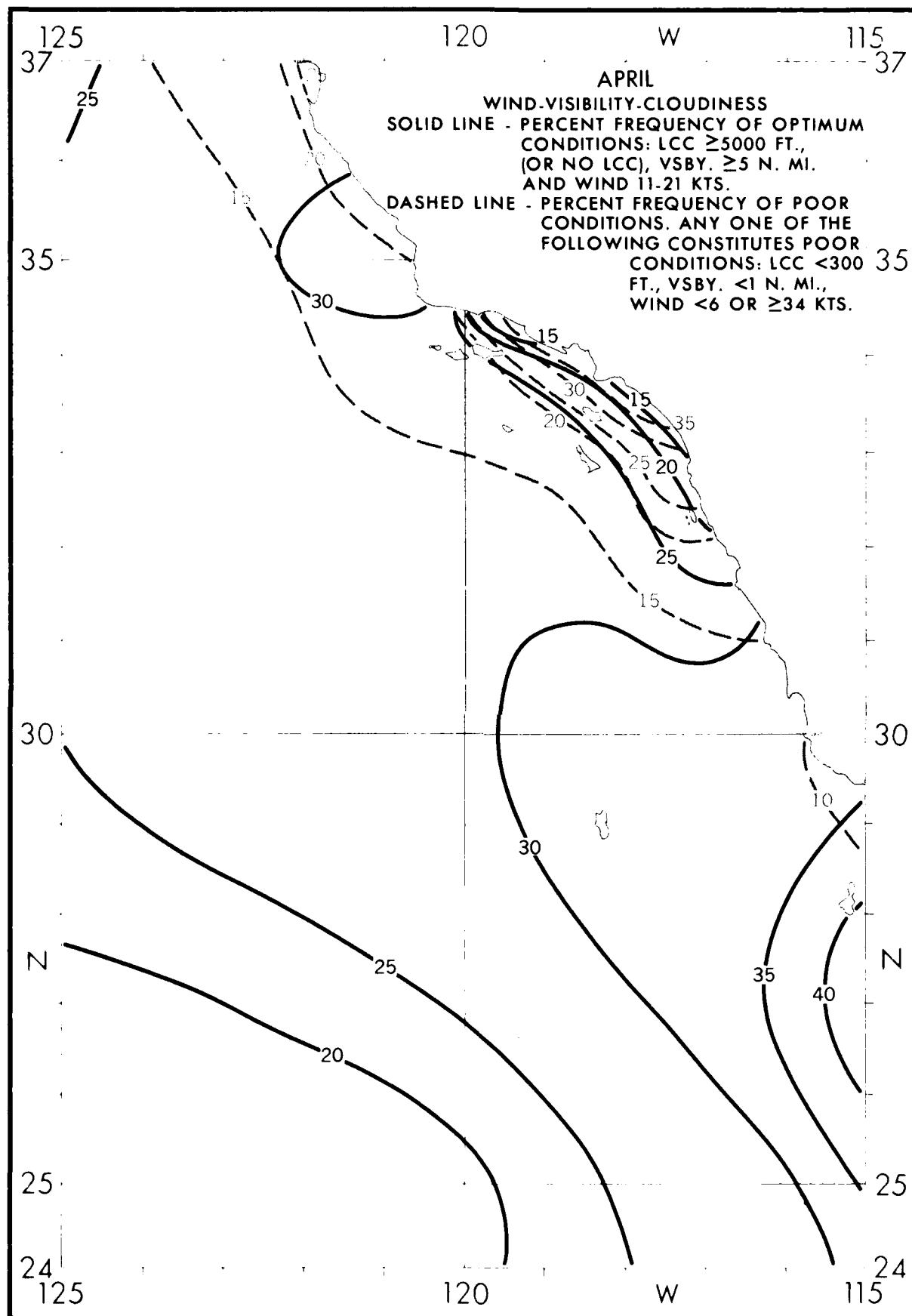


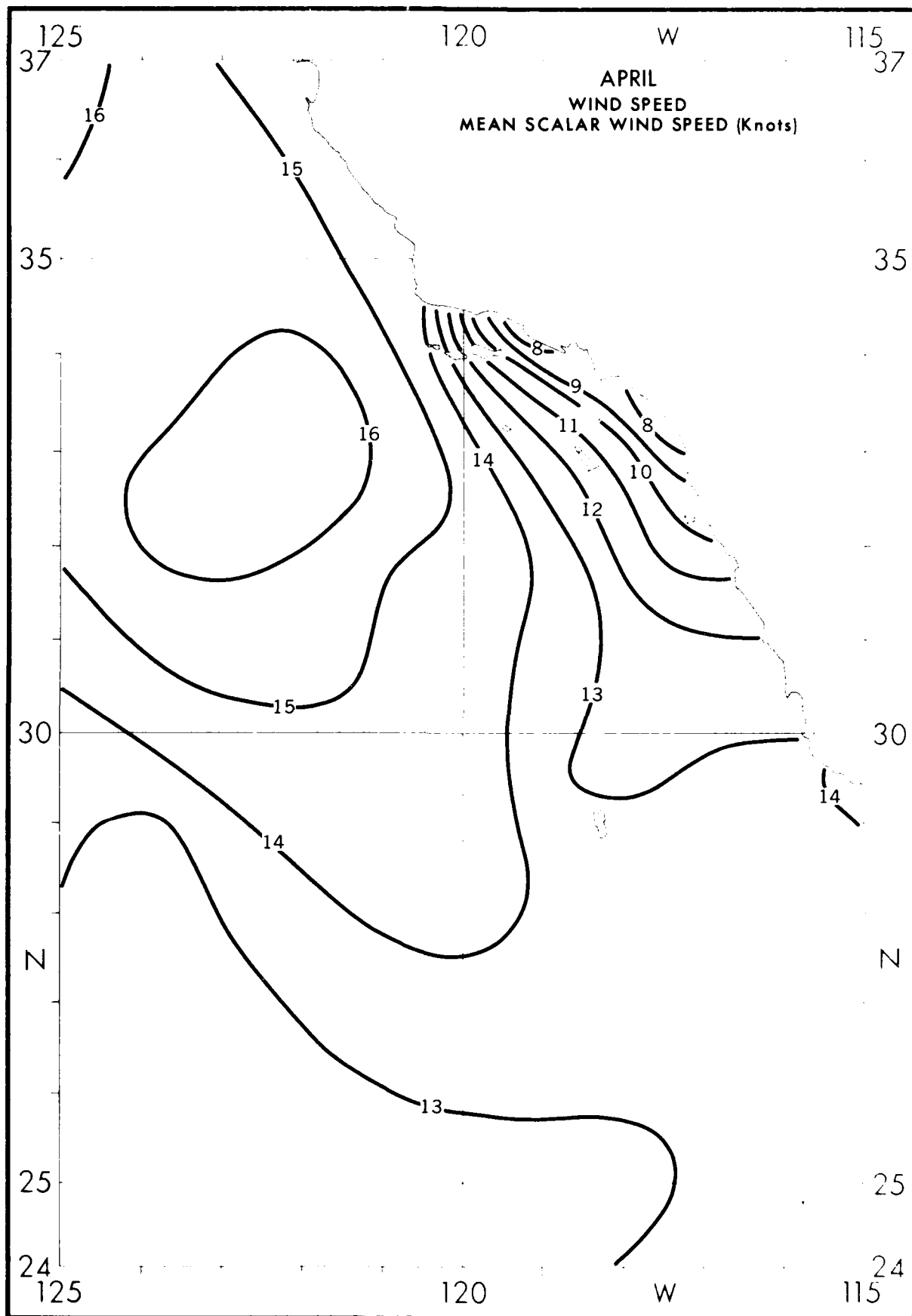


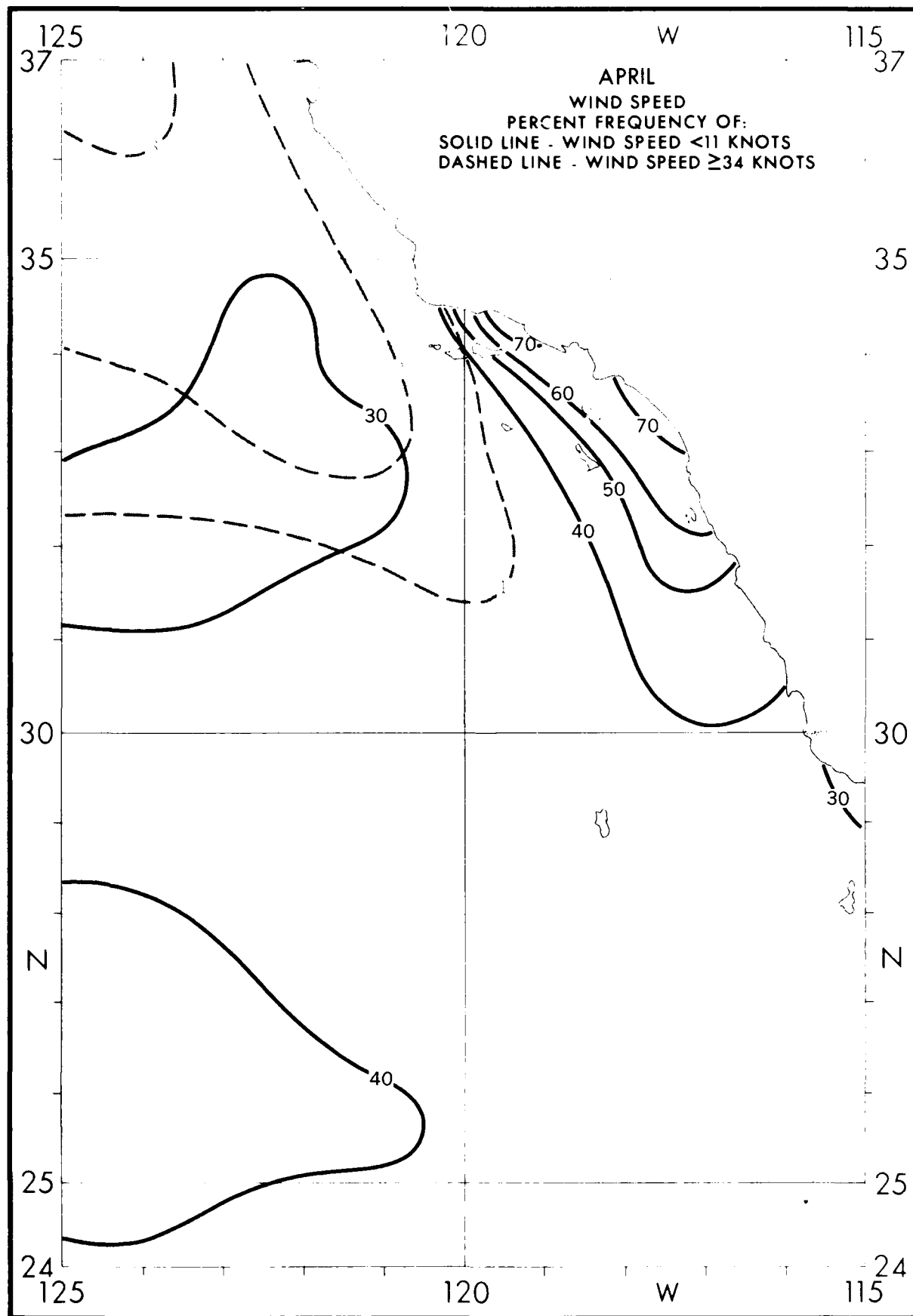
125	37	120	W	115	37
APRIL					
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)					
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE DEGREE QUADRANGLES.					
EXAMPLE:					
3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILITY TIES WERE <1 BUT ≥1/2 N. MILE.					
OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.					
N = OBSERVATION COUNT.					
35	35	35	35	35	35
30	30	30	30	30	30
25	25	25	25	25	25
24	24	24	24	24	24
125	120	W	115	125	120

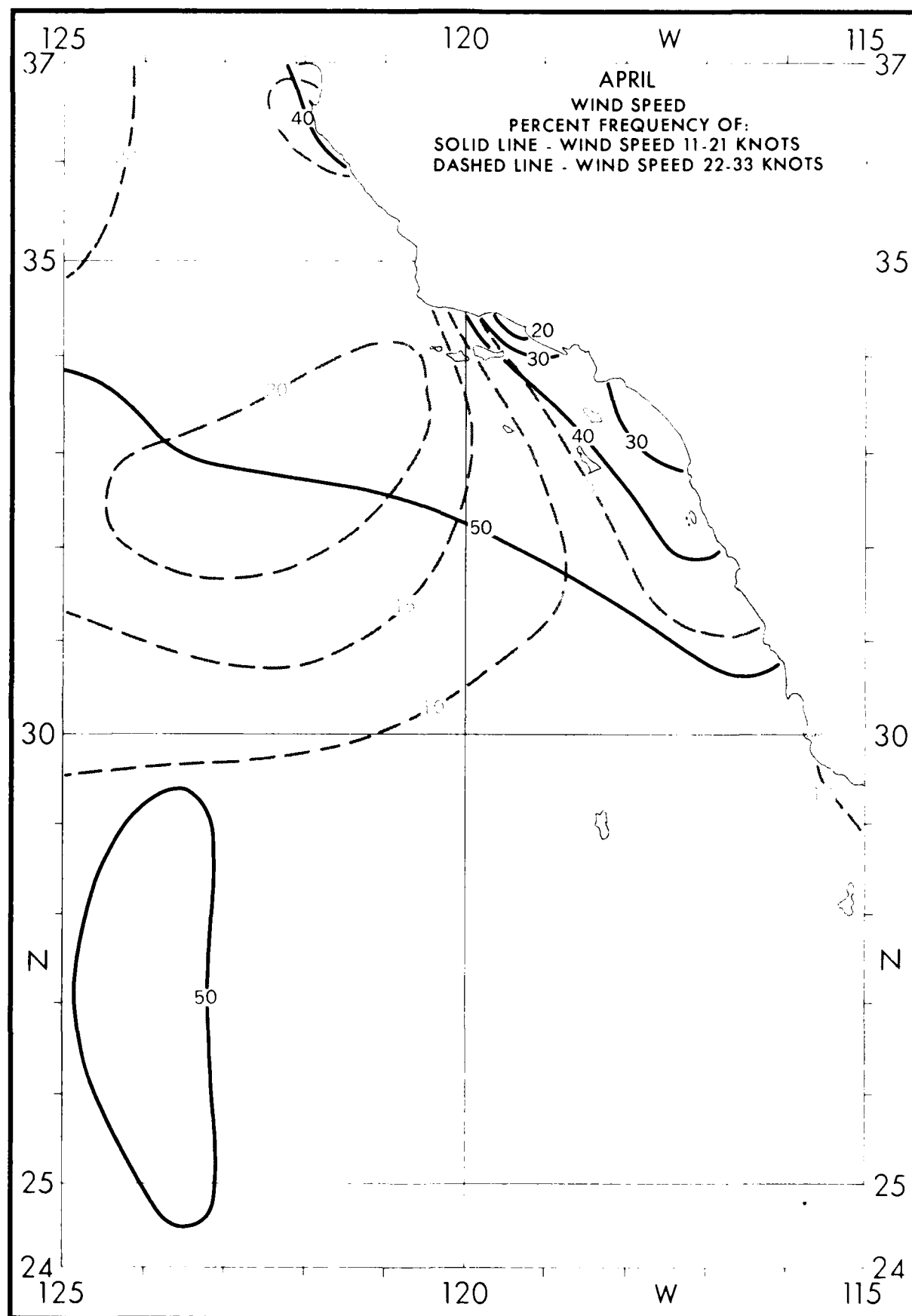




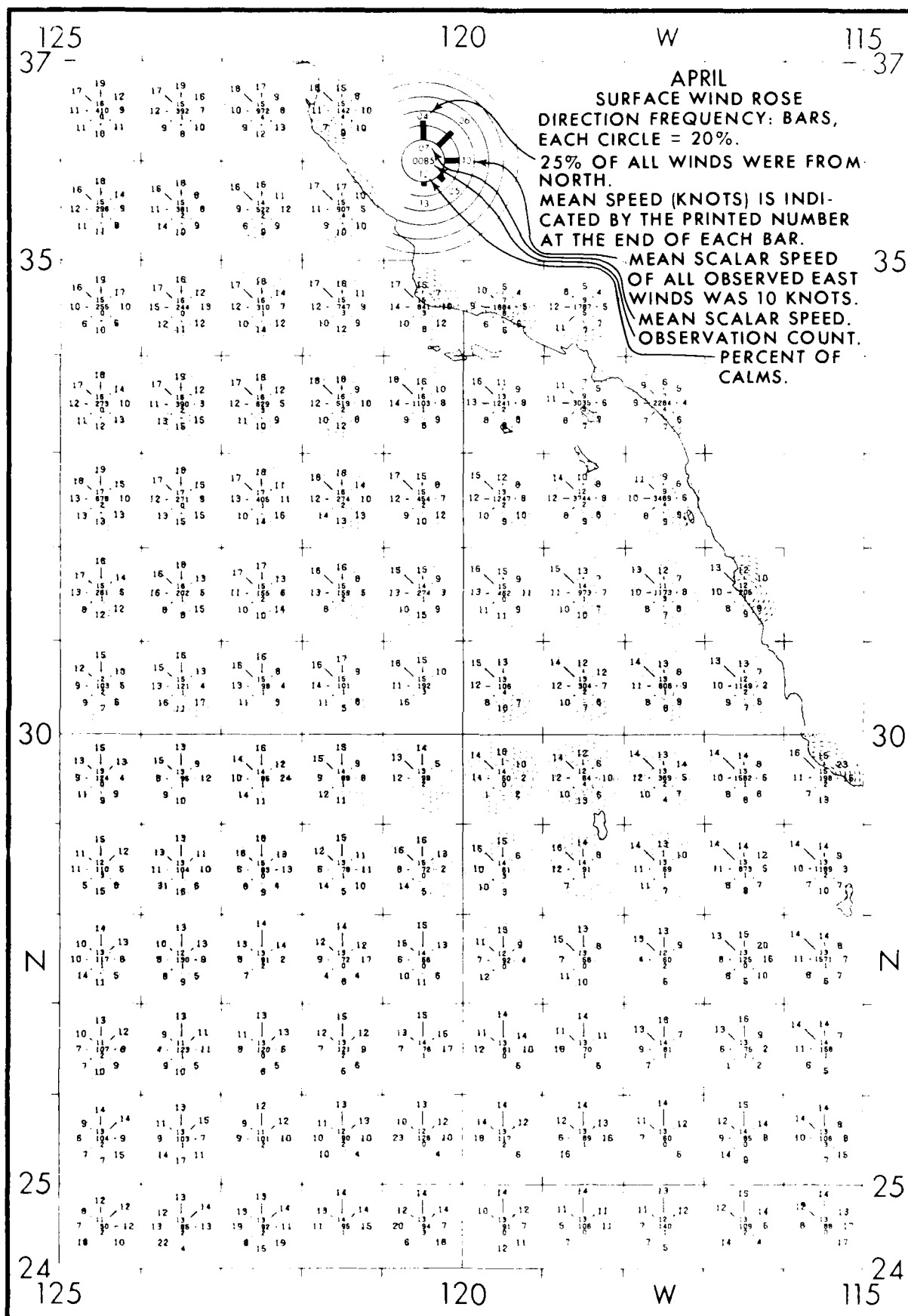


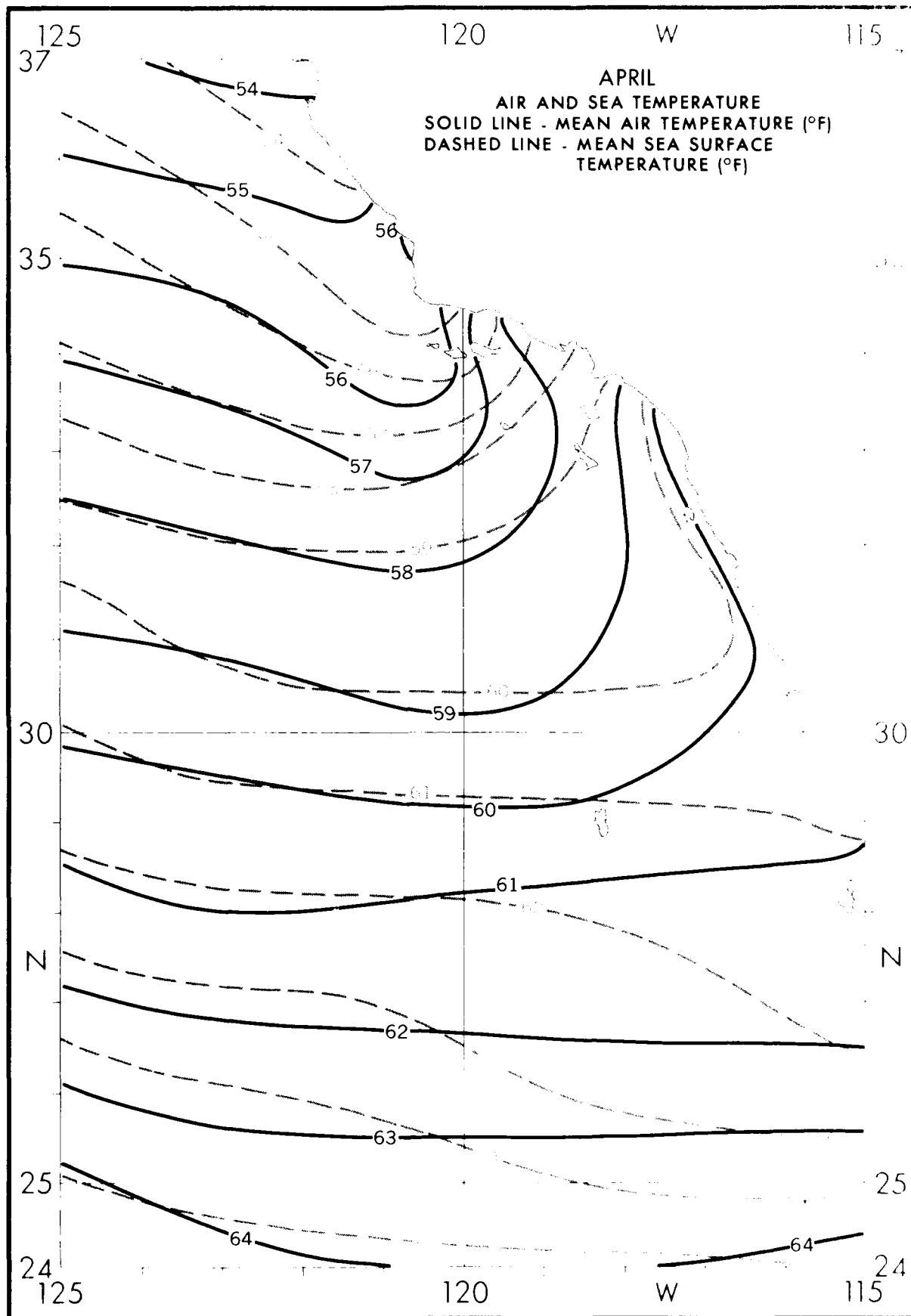


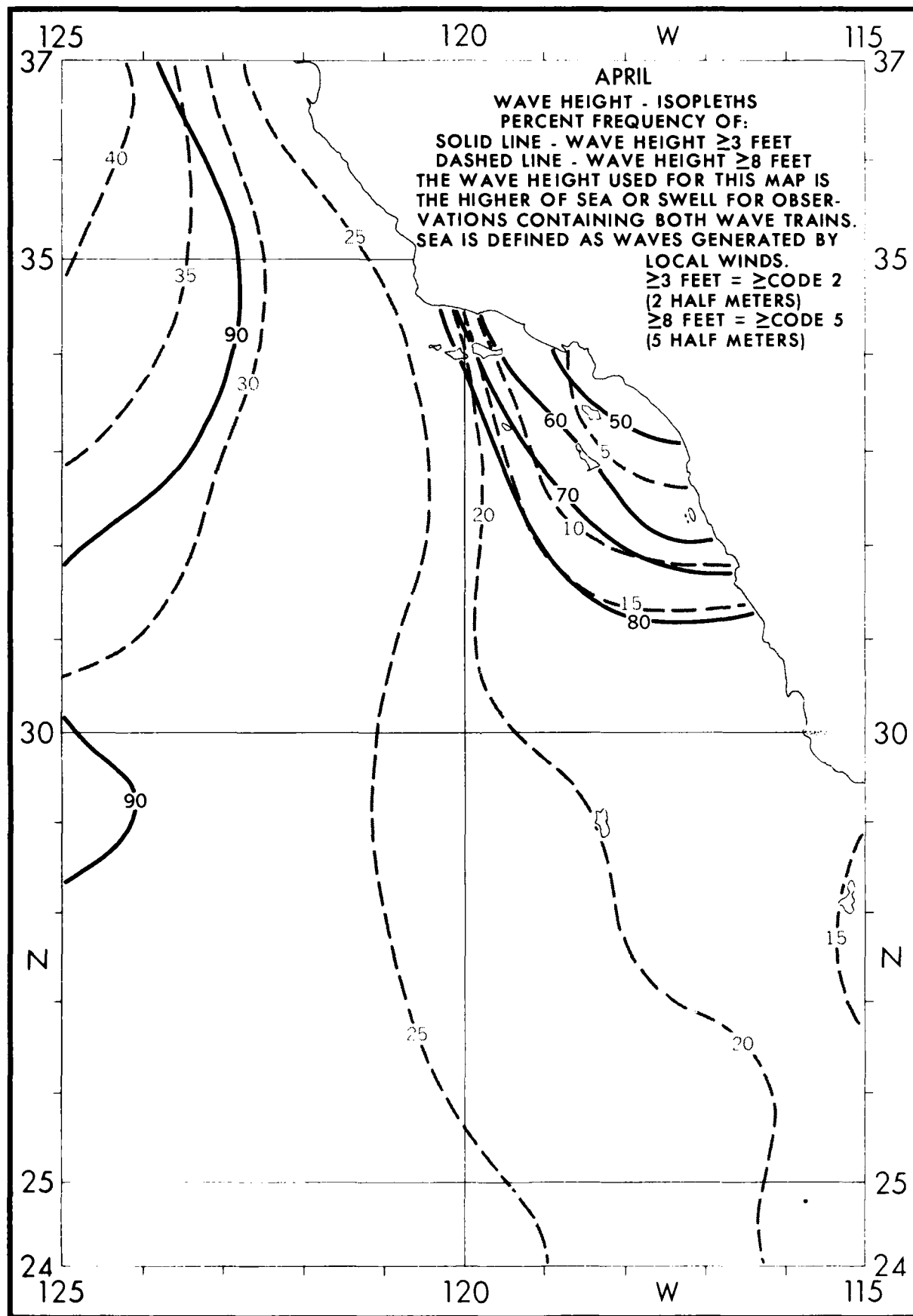




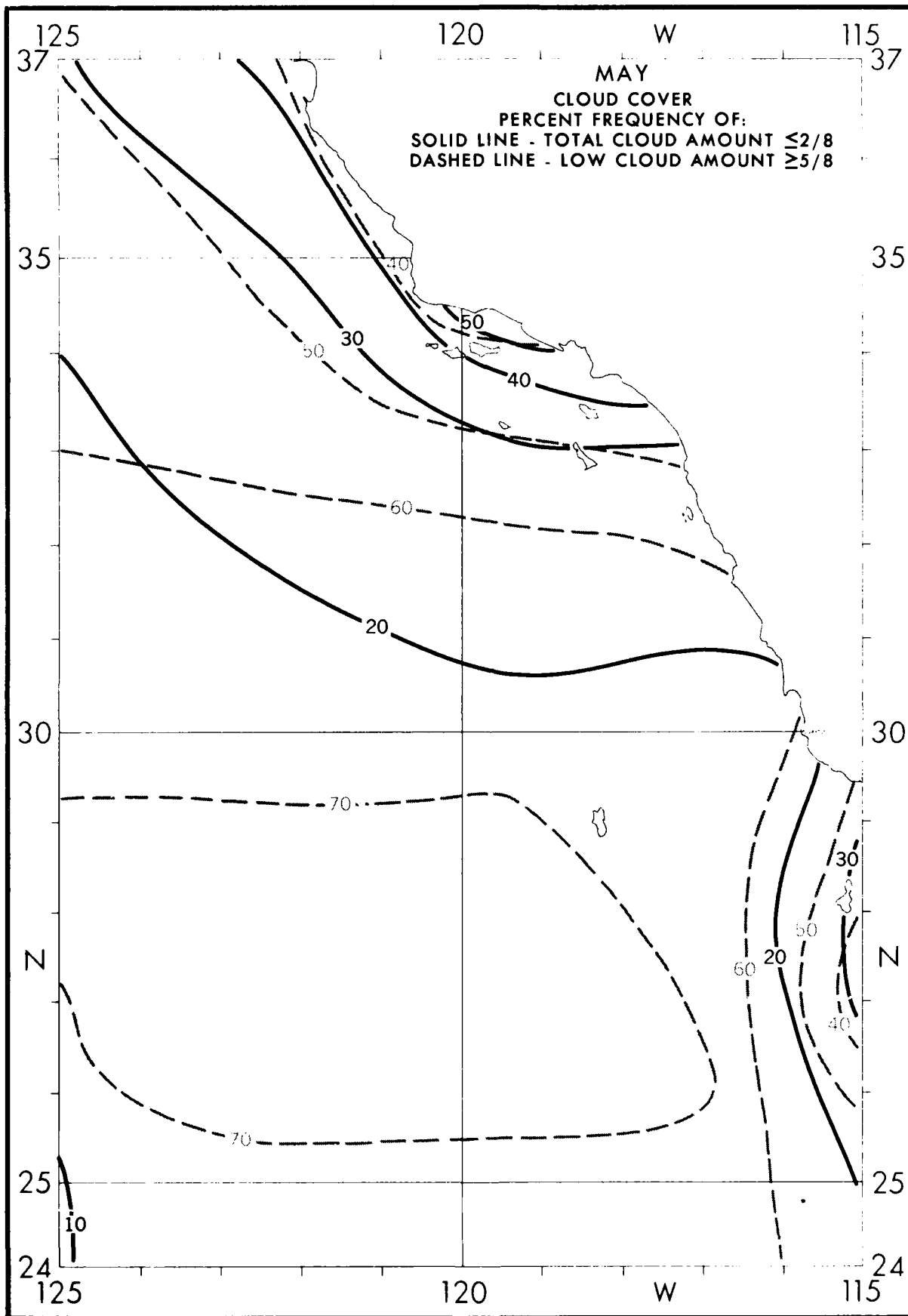


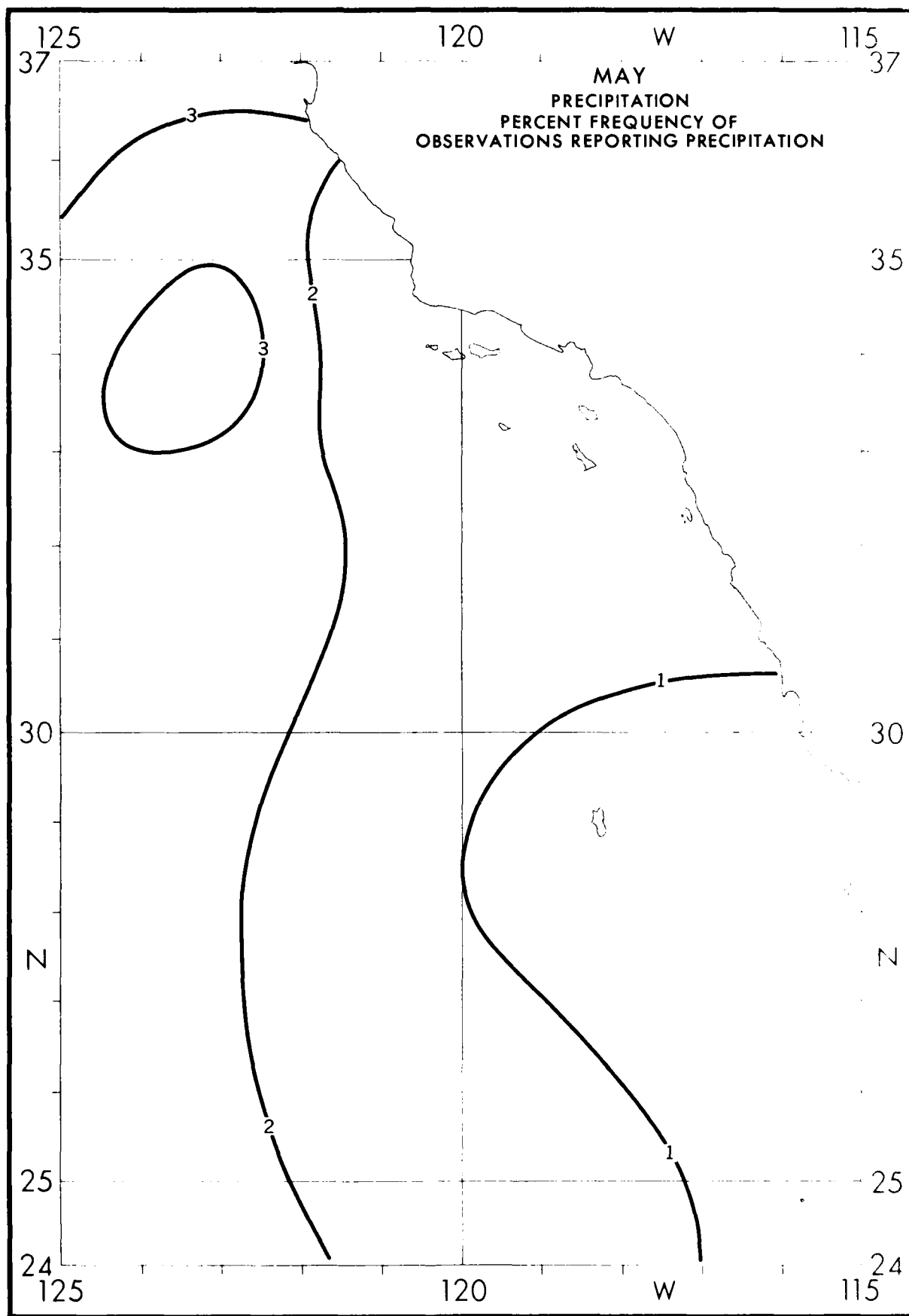




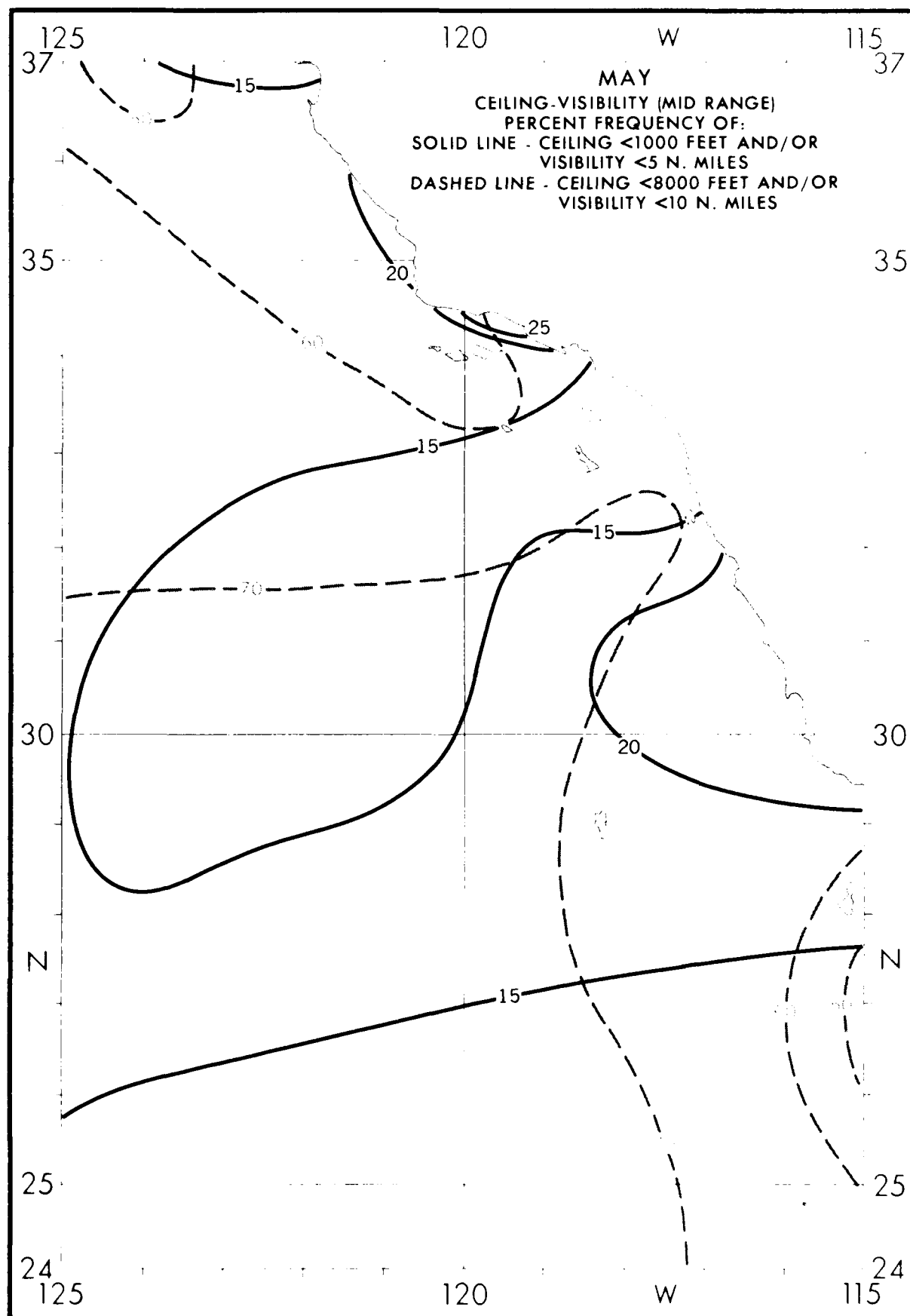


125	120	W	115
37			37
APRIL			
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES			
≤ 2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF			
3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-			
5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.			
7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:			
10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE			
≥ 13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5			
N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.			
N = OBSERVATION			
COUNT.			
WAVE DATA FOR THESE			
TABLES WERE SELECTED			
FROM THE HIGHER OF			
SEA OR SWELL			
WHEN BOTH			
WERE REPORTED.			
35			35
30			30
25			25
24			24
125	120	W	115

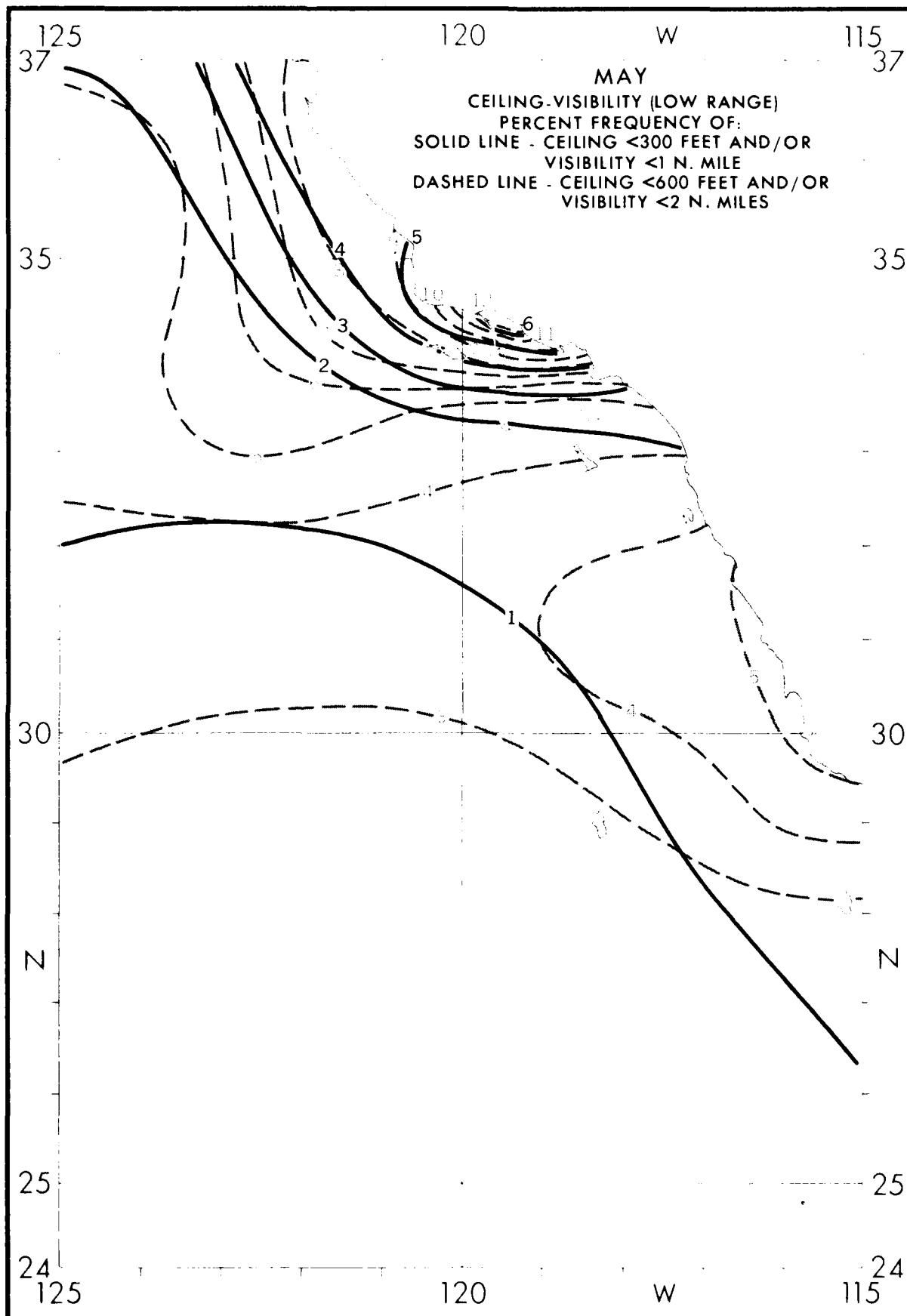


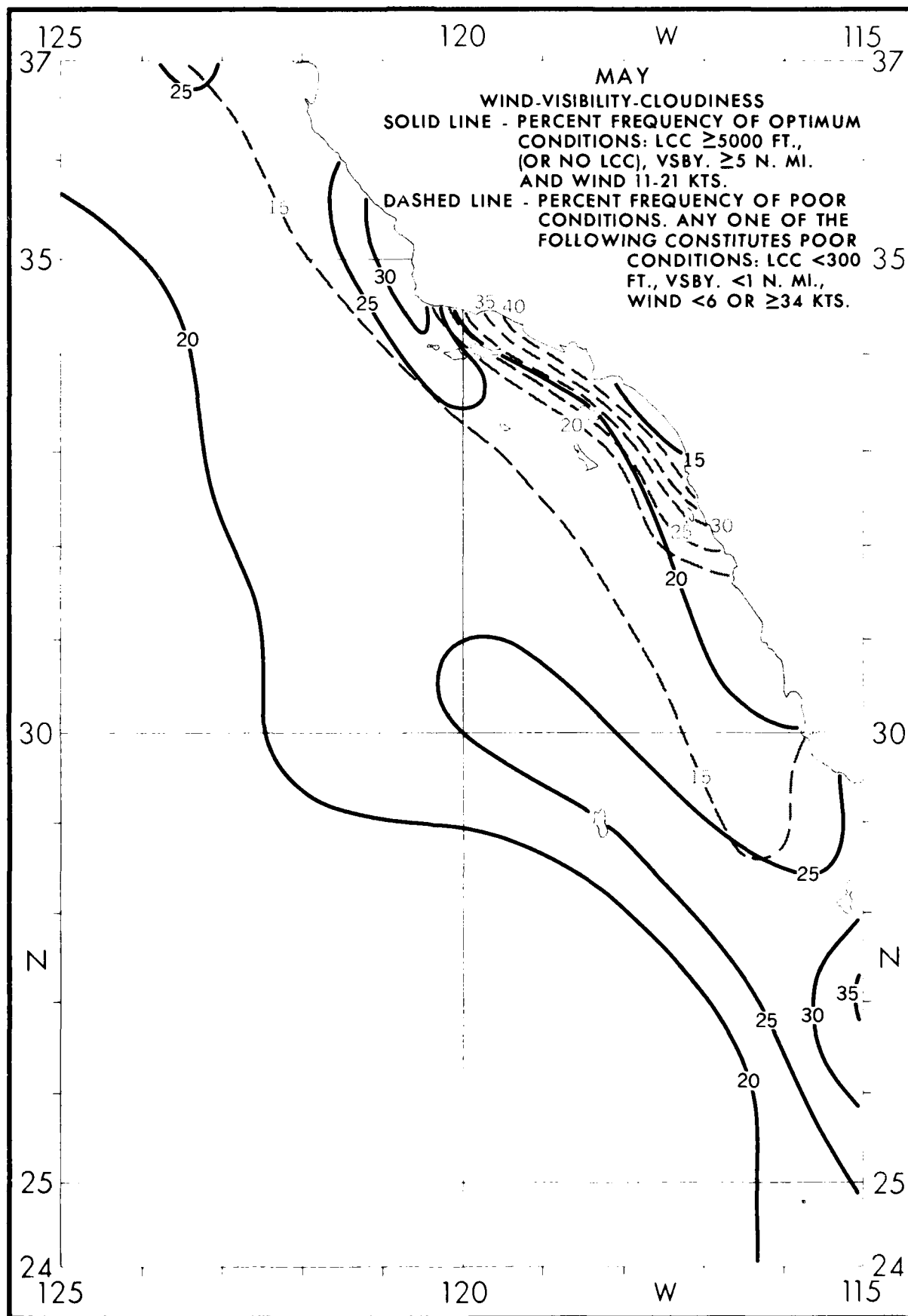


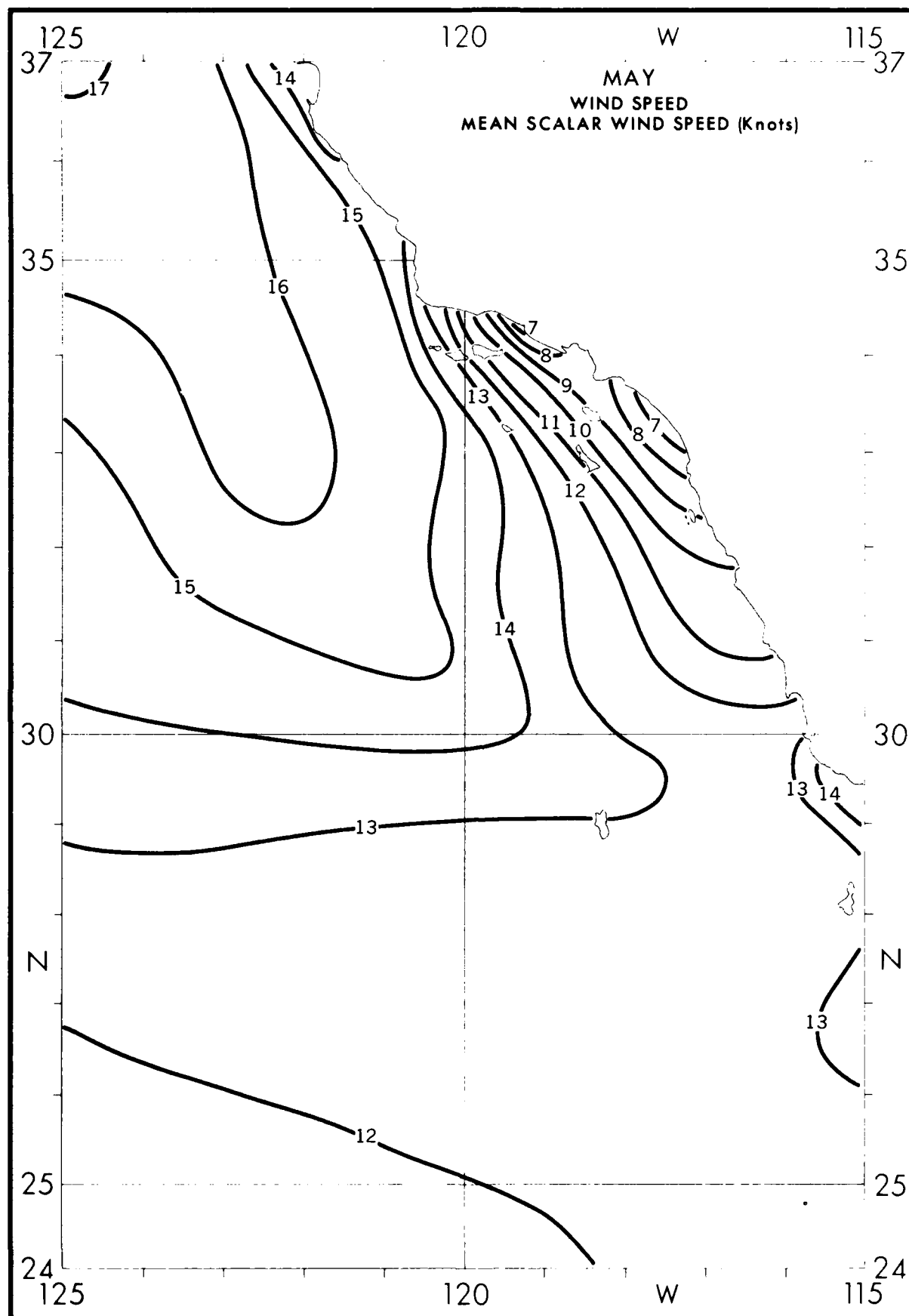
125	120	W	115
37			37
MAY			
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)			
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF			
VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE			
DEGREE QUADRANGLES.			
EXAMPLE:			
3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILITY			
TIES WERE <1 BUT ≥1/2 N. MILE.			
OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE			
SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.			
N = OBSERVATION			
COUNT.			
35			35
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25			25
24			24
125	120	W	115

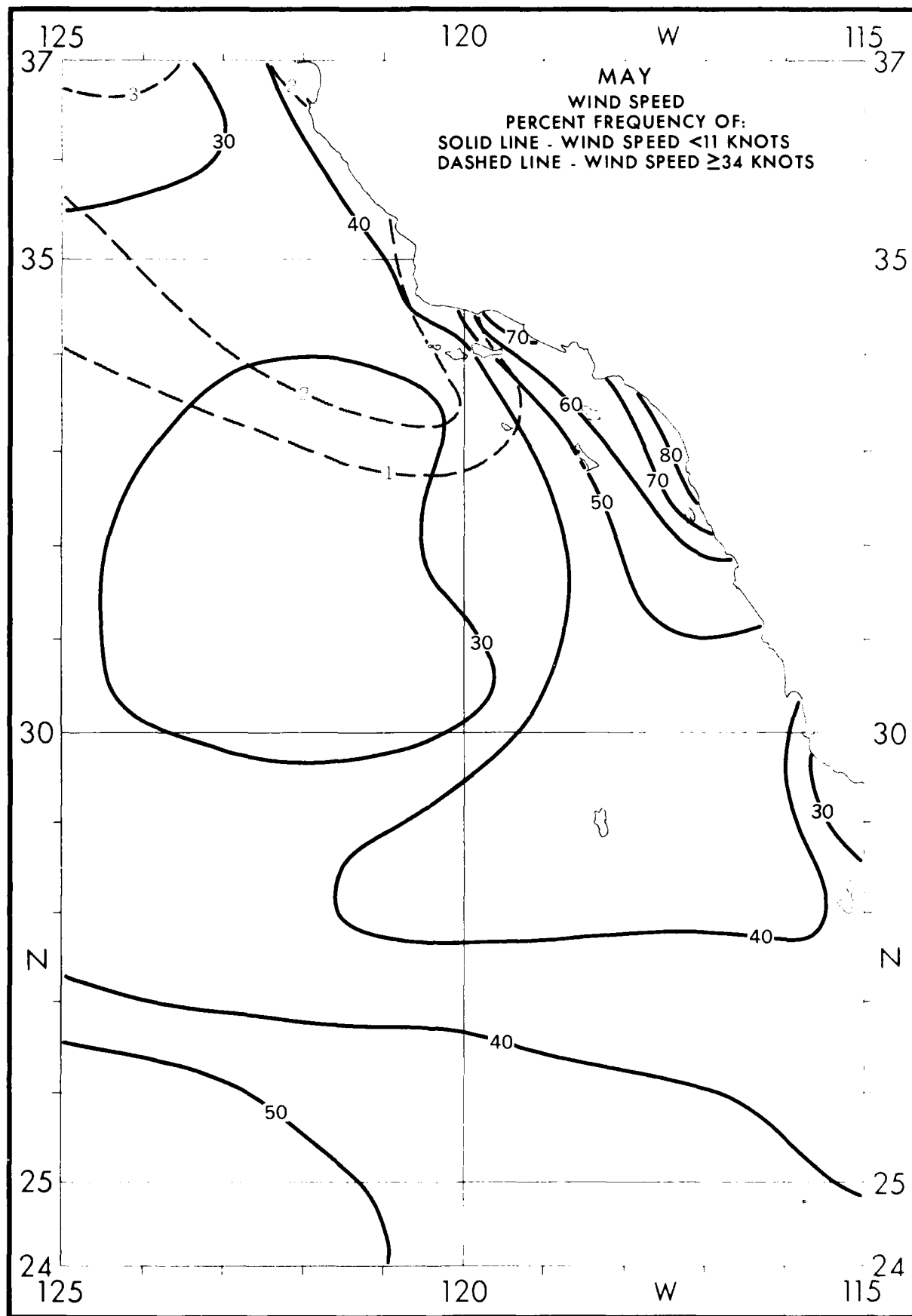


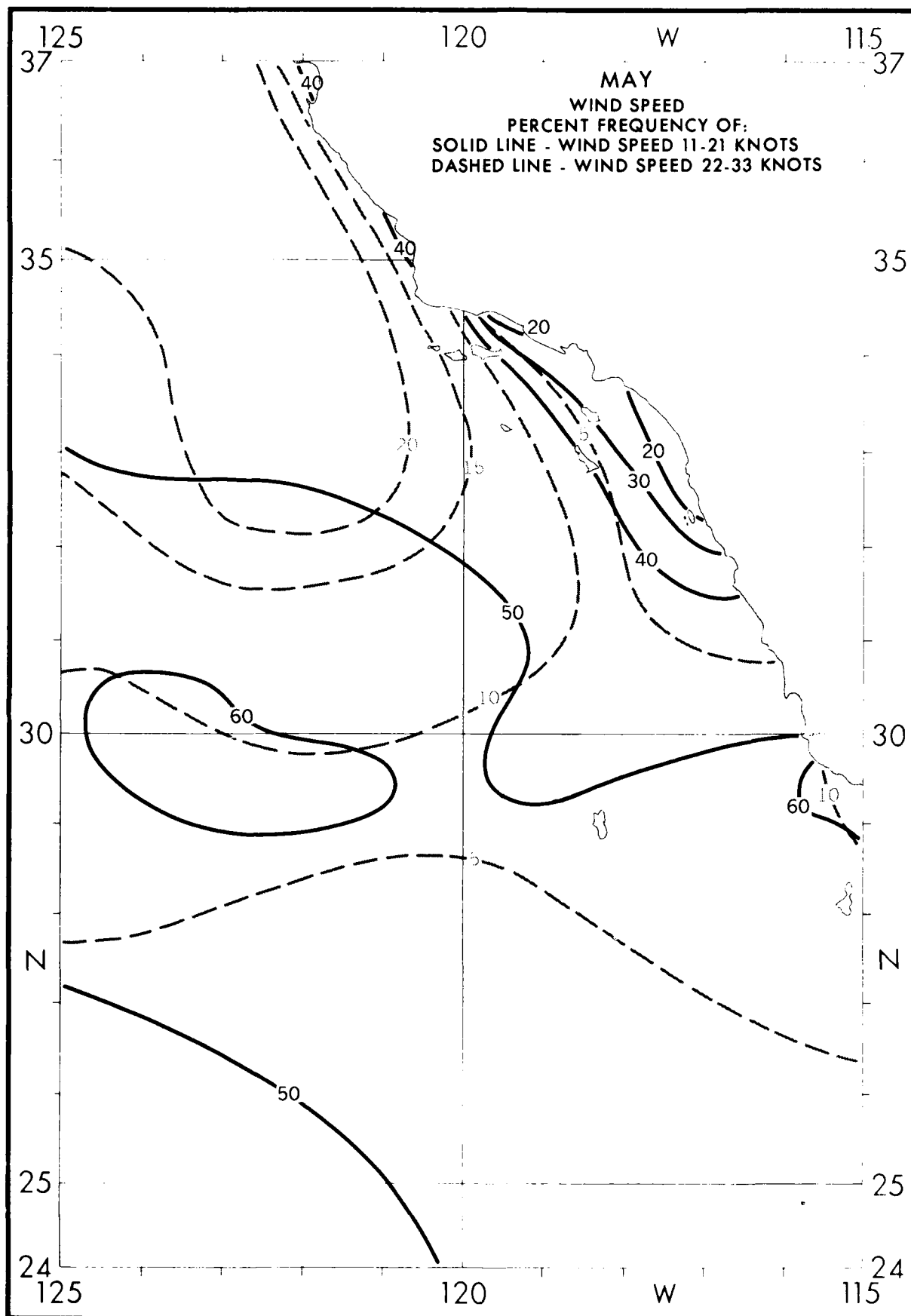


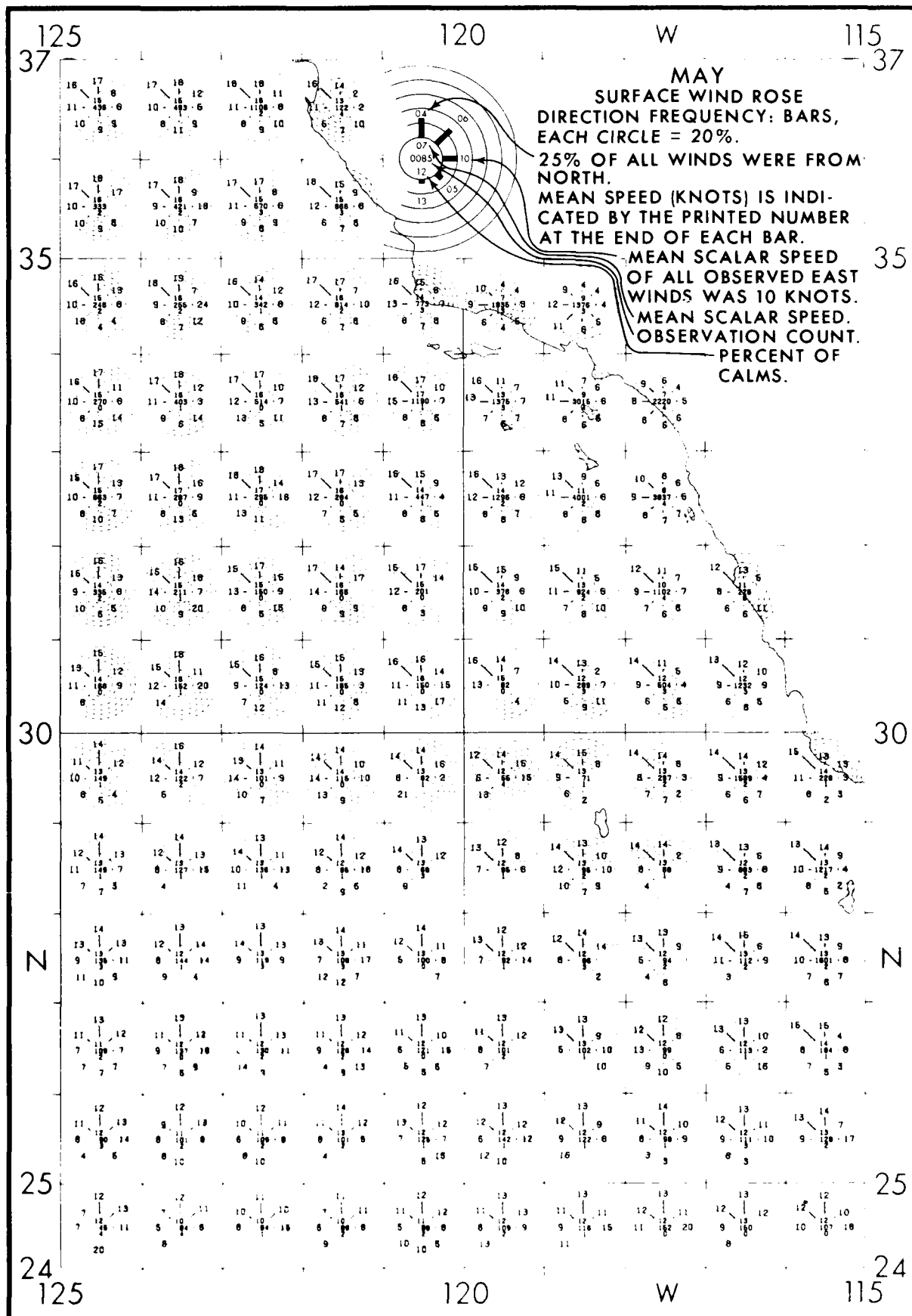


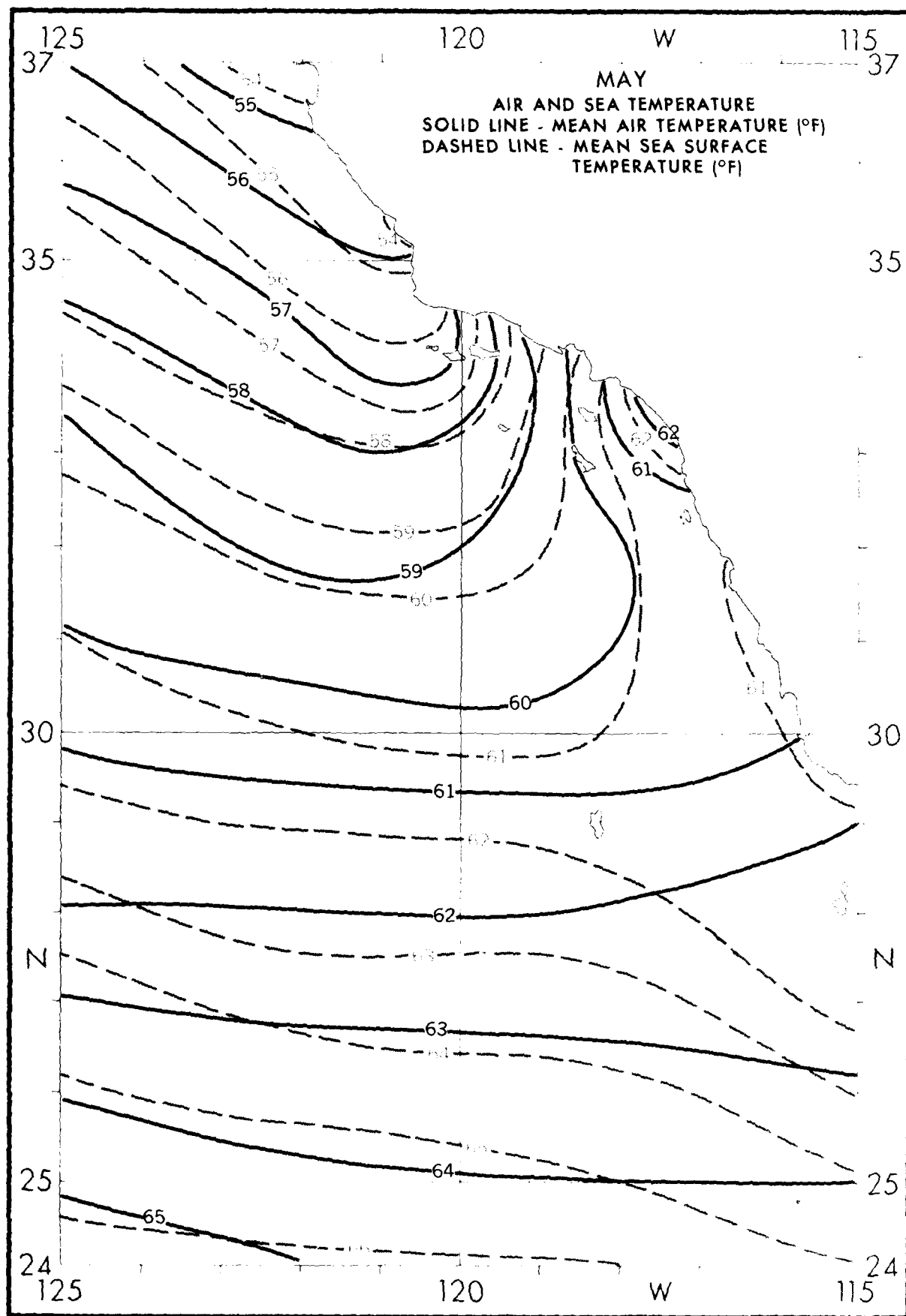


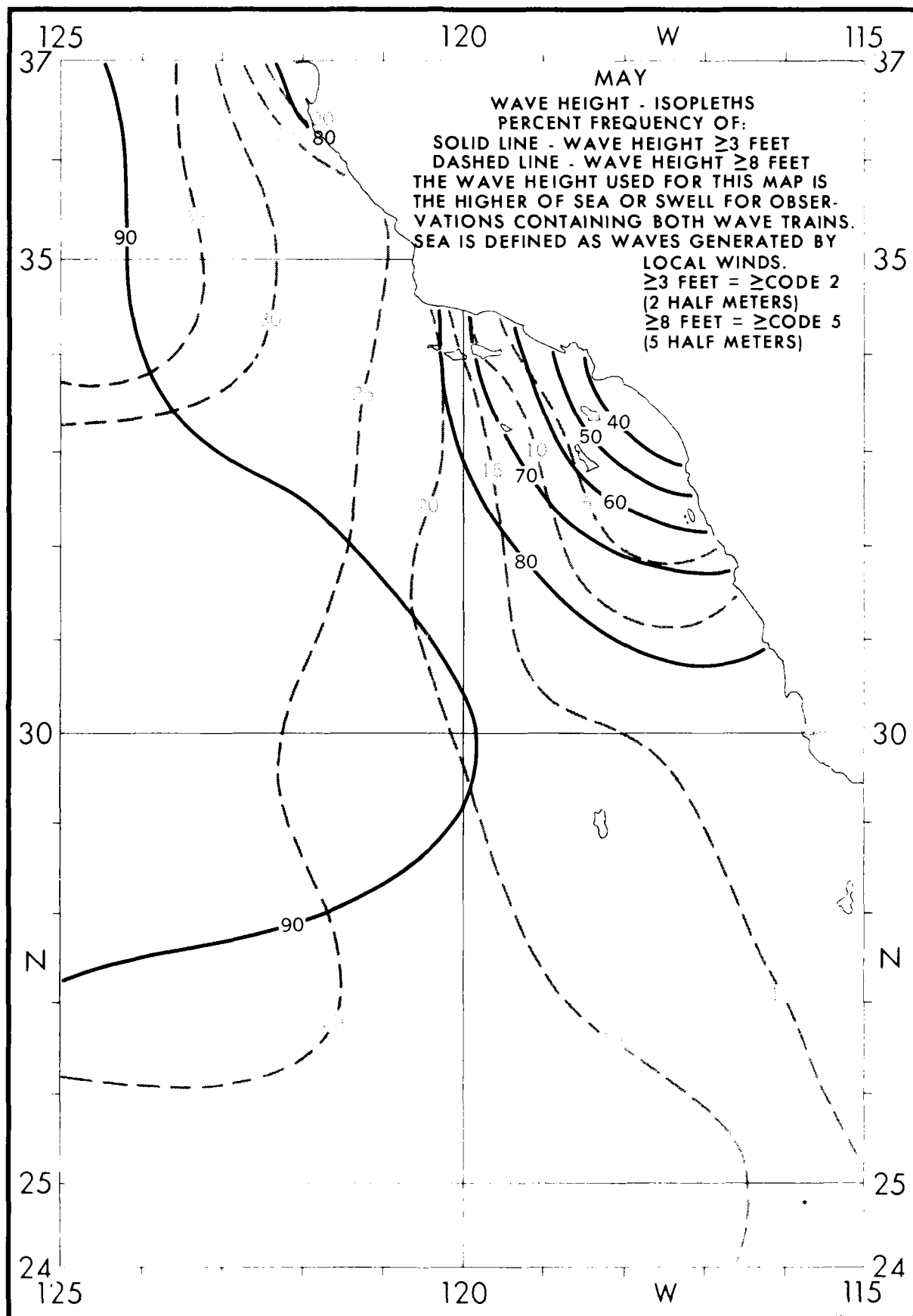






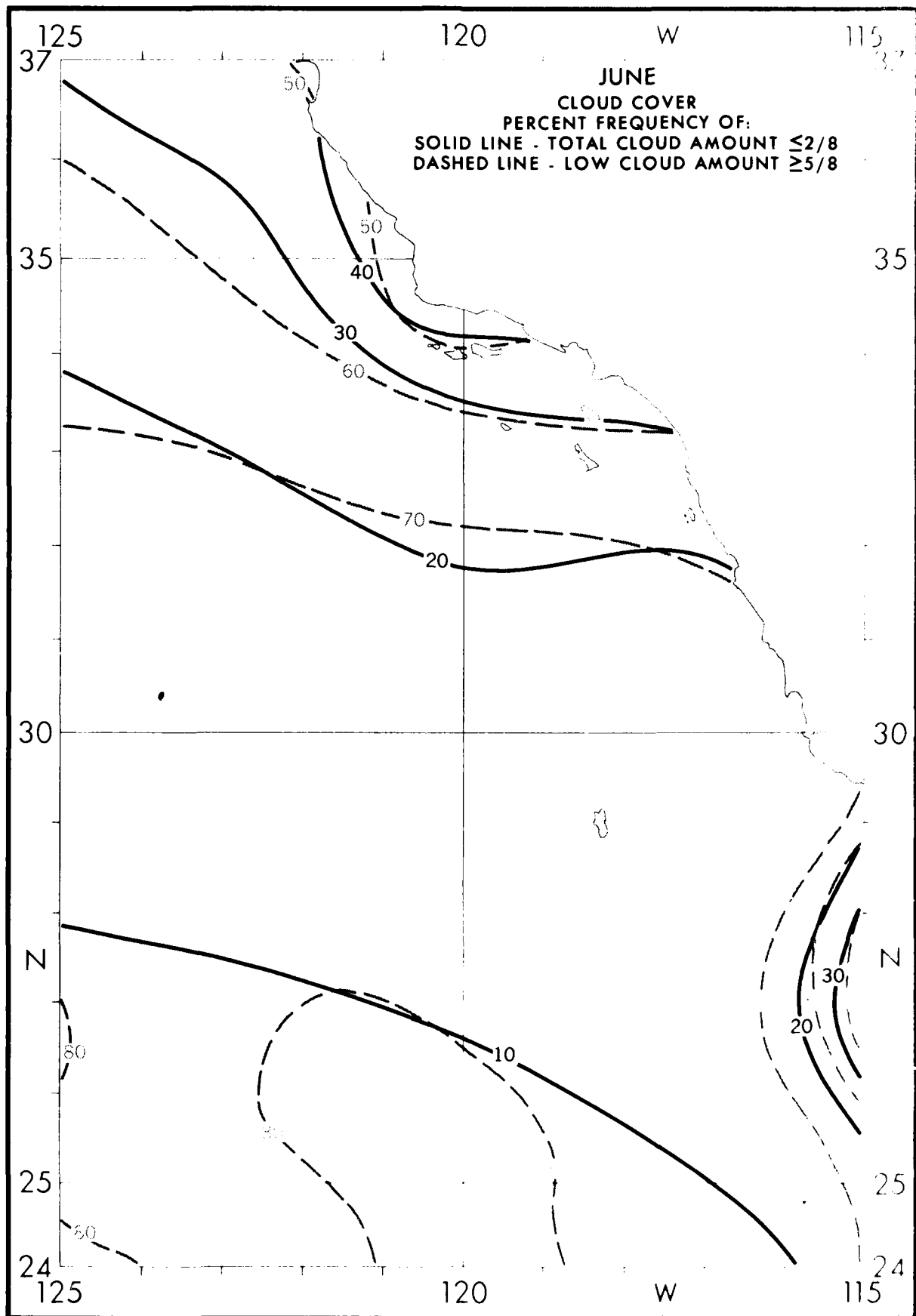


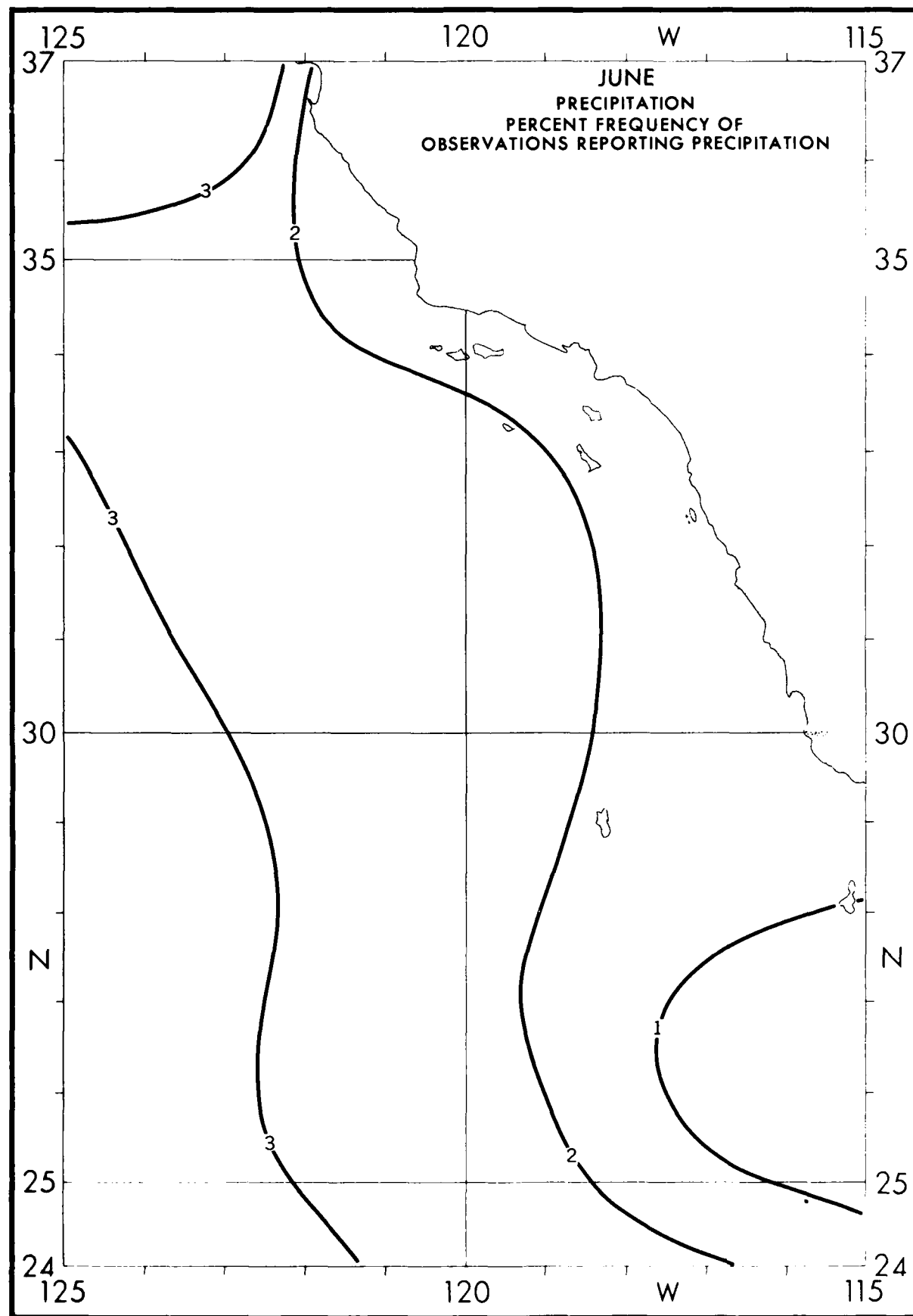


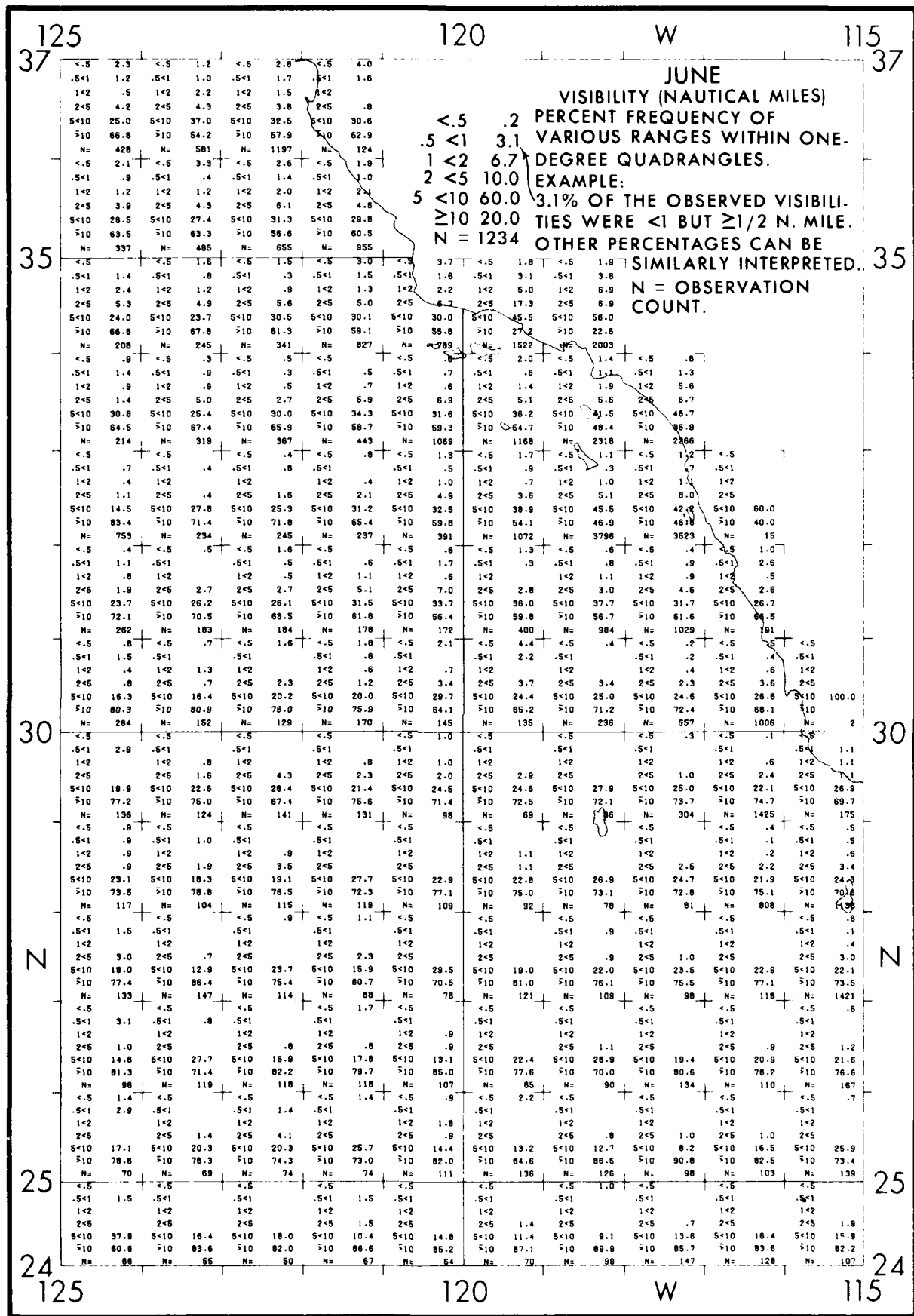


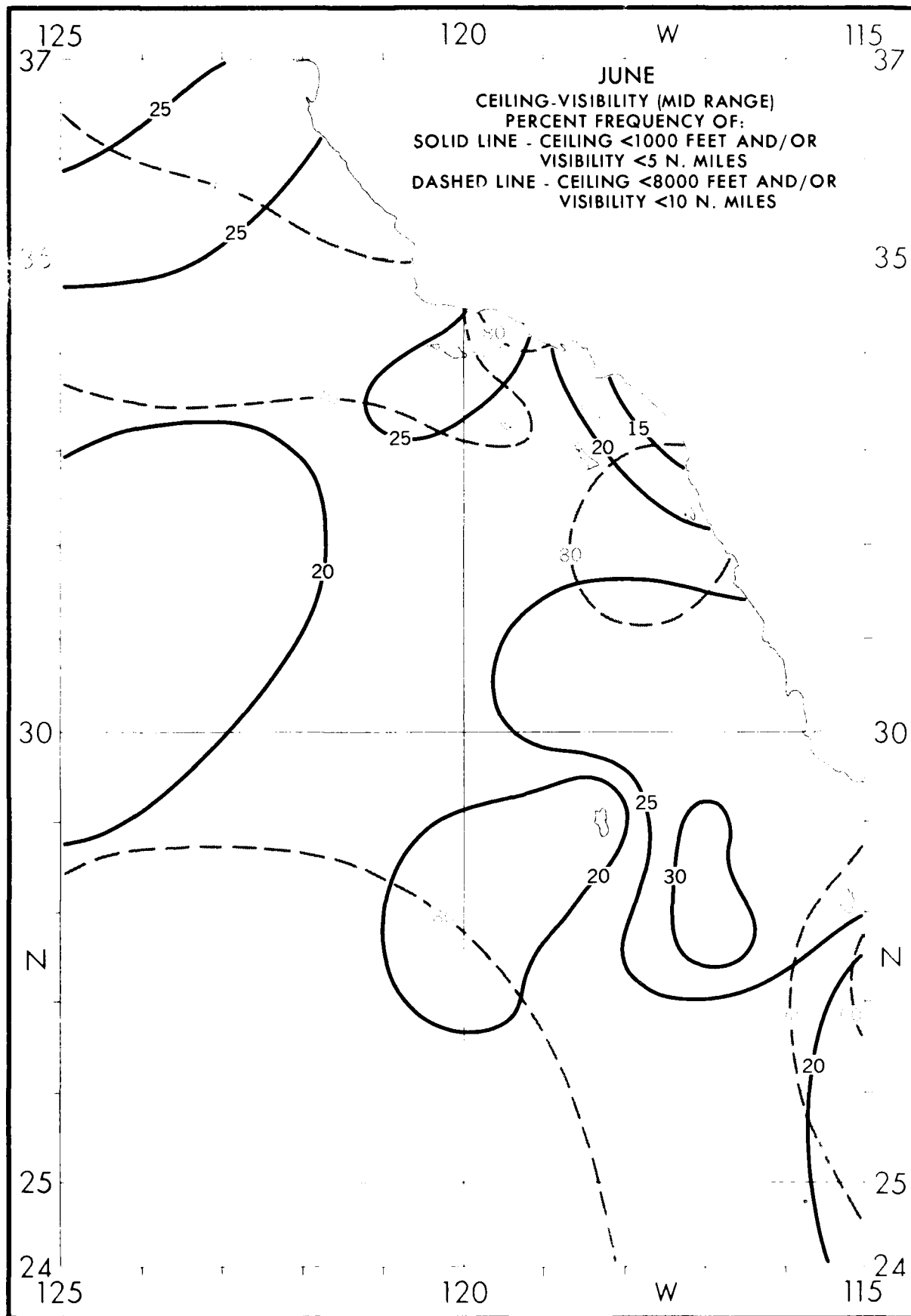


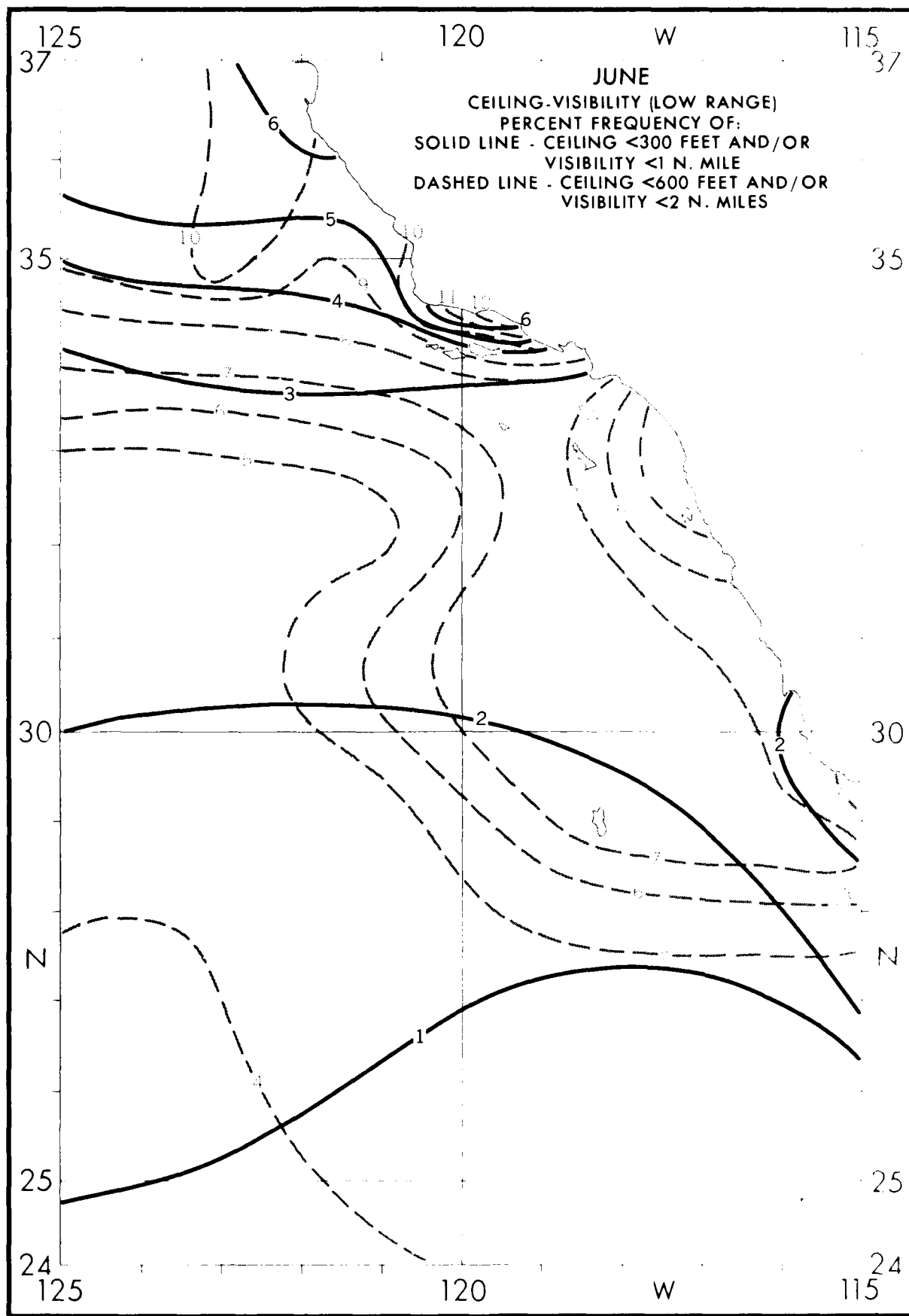


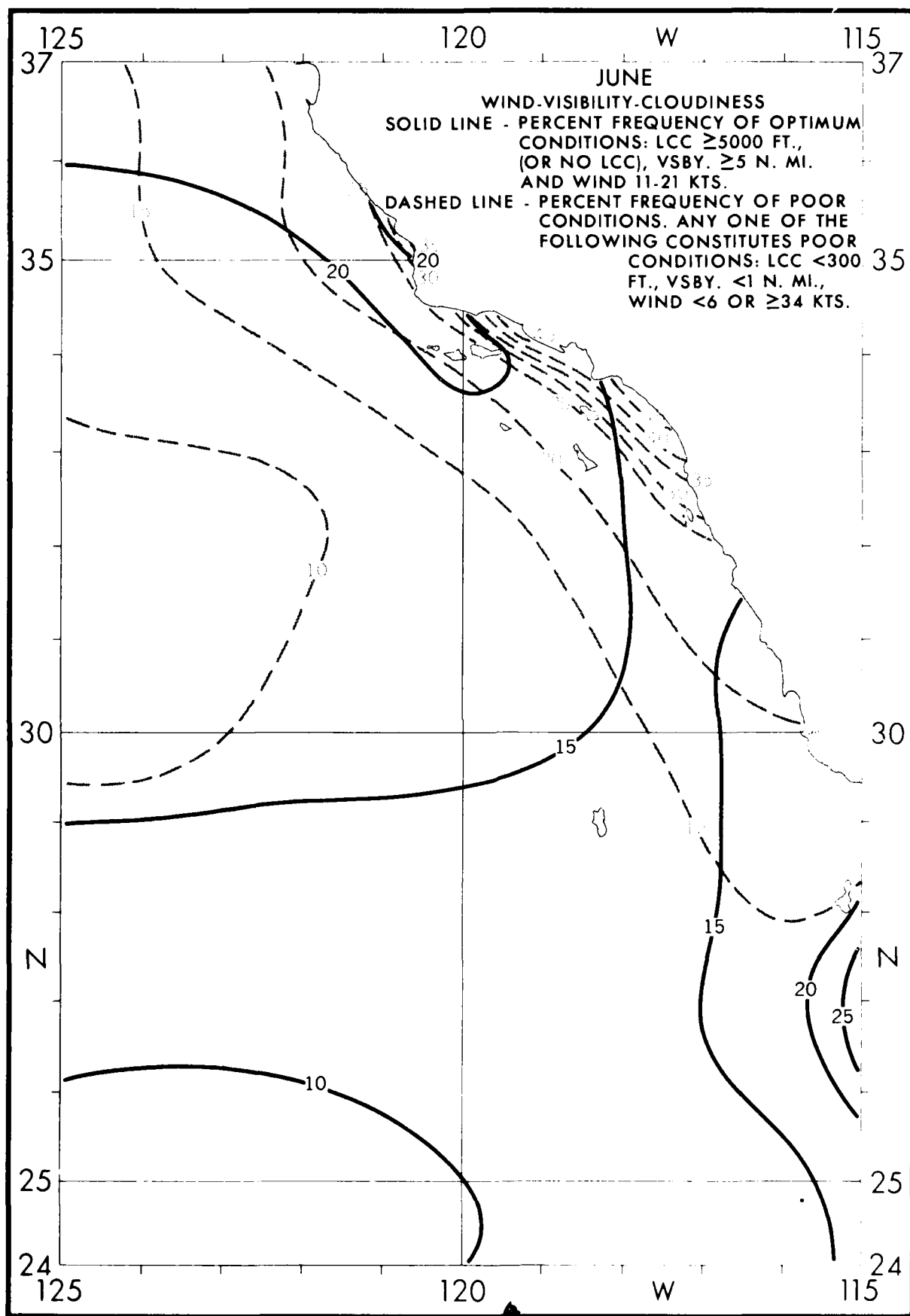


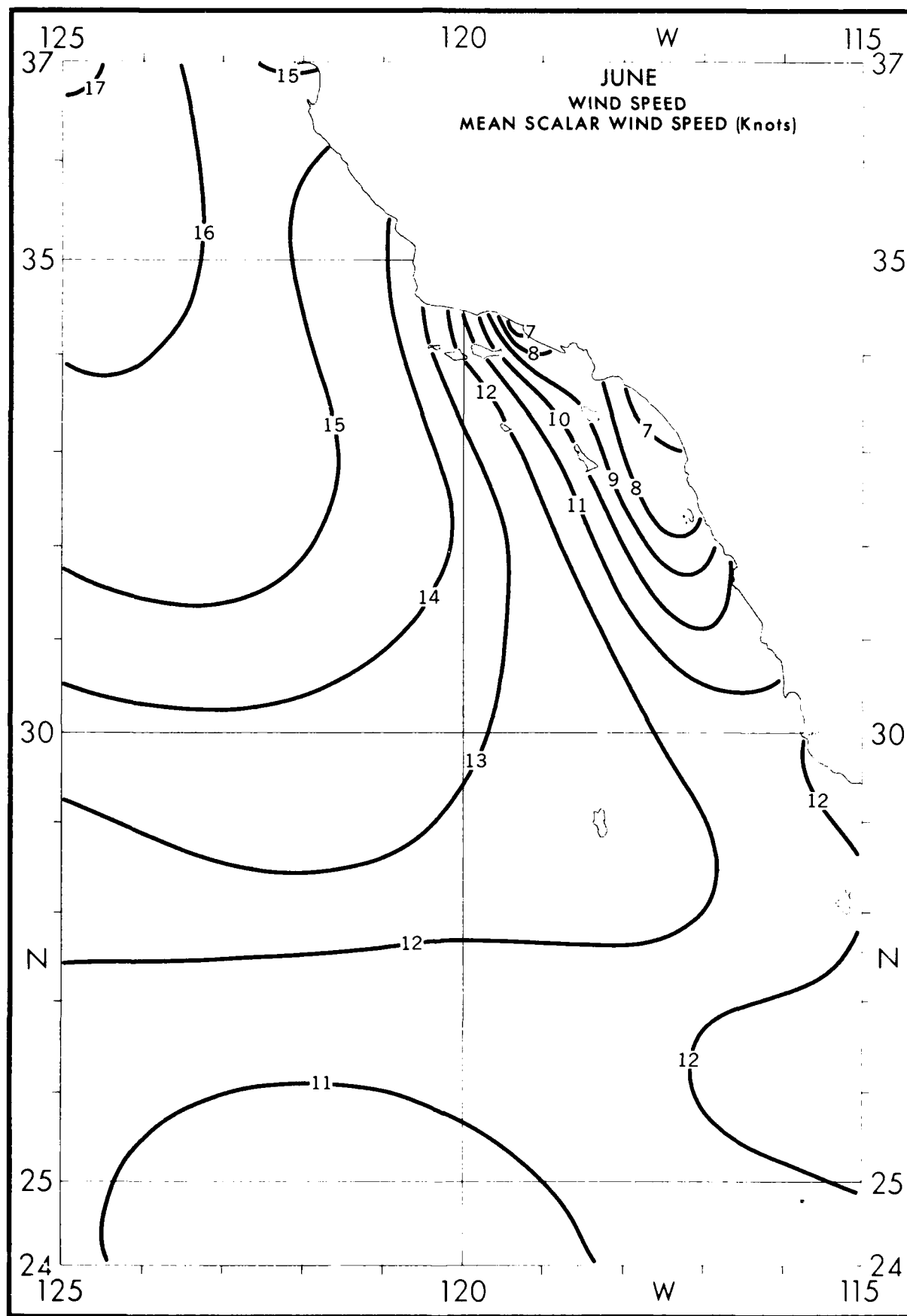




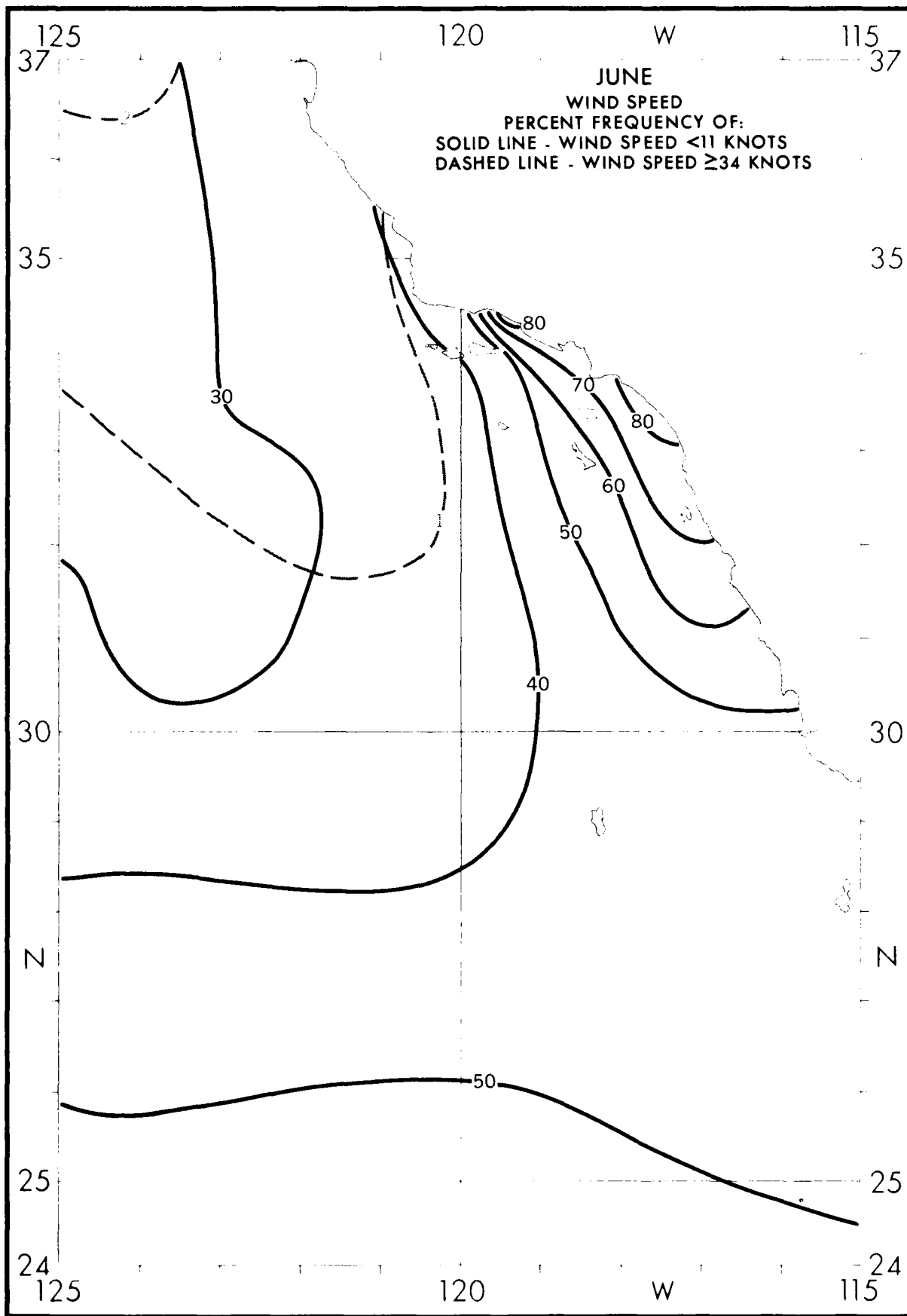


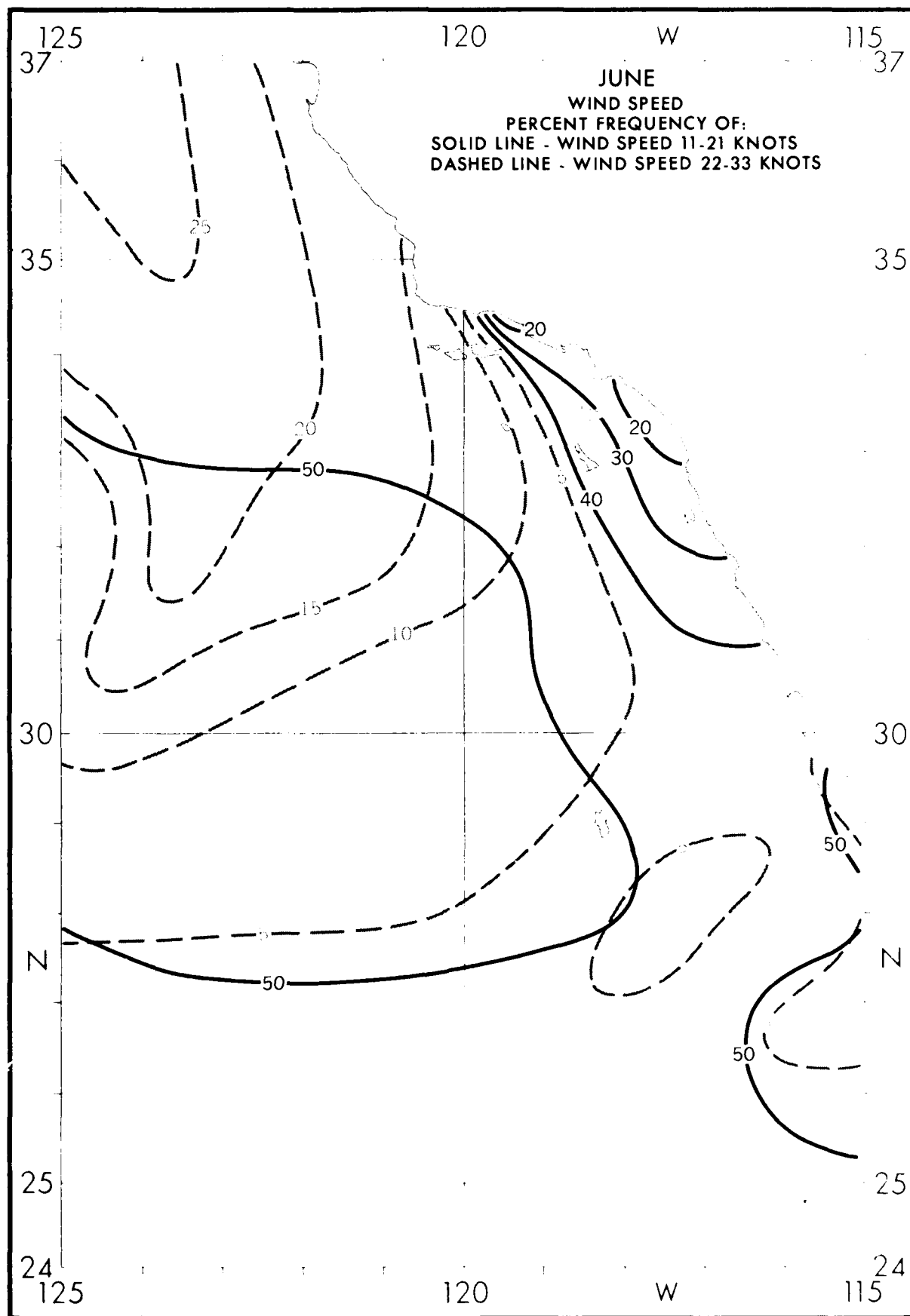


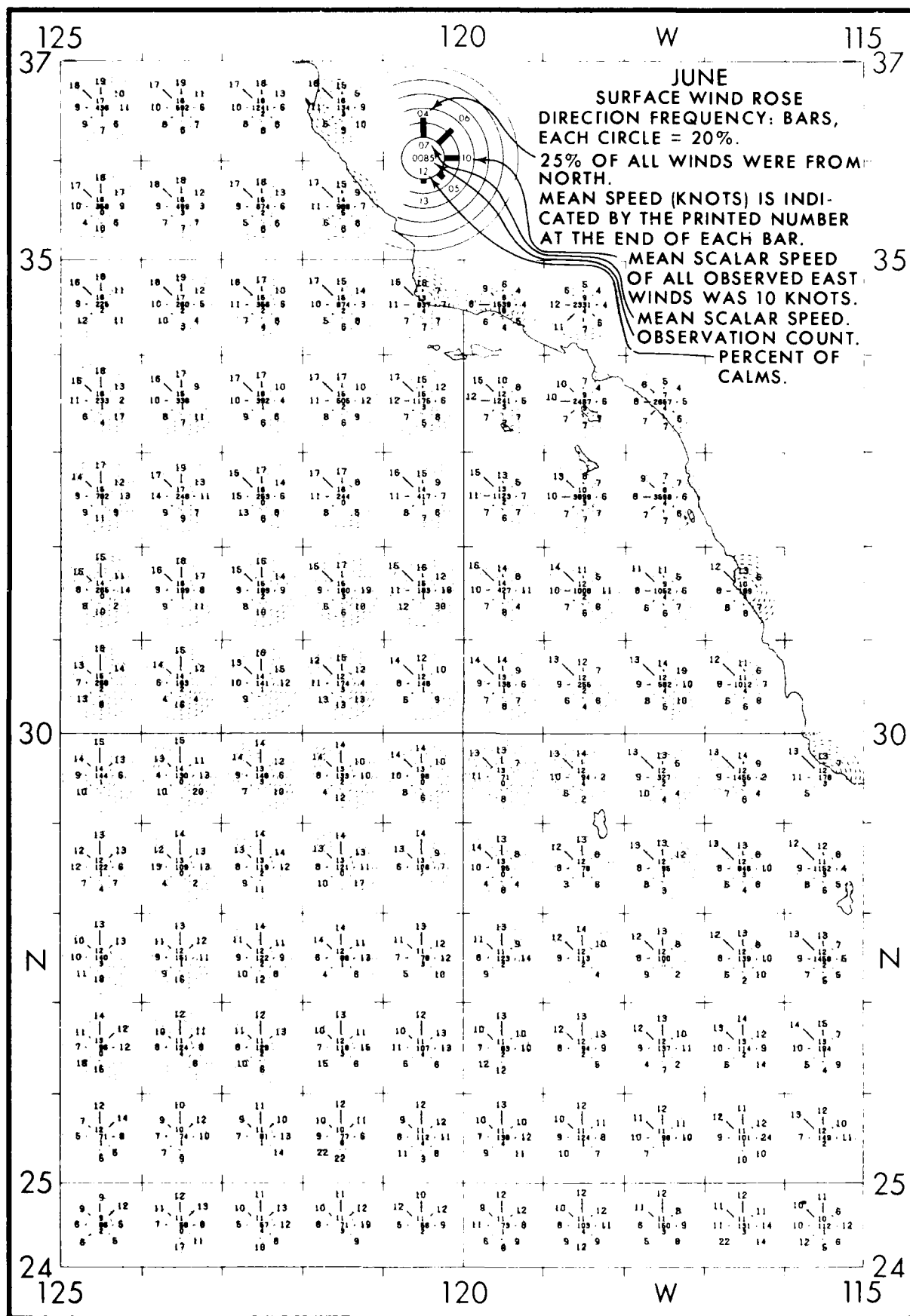


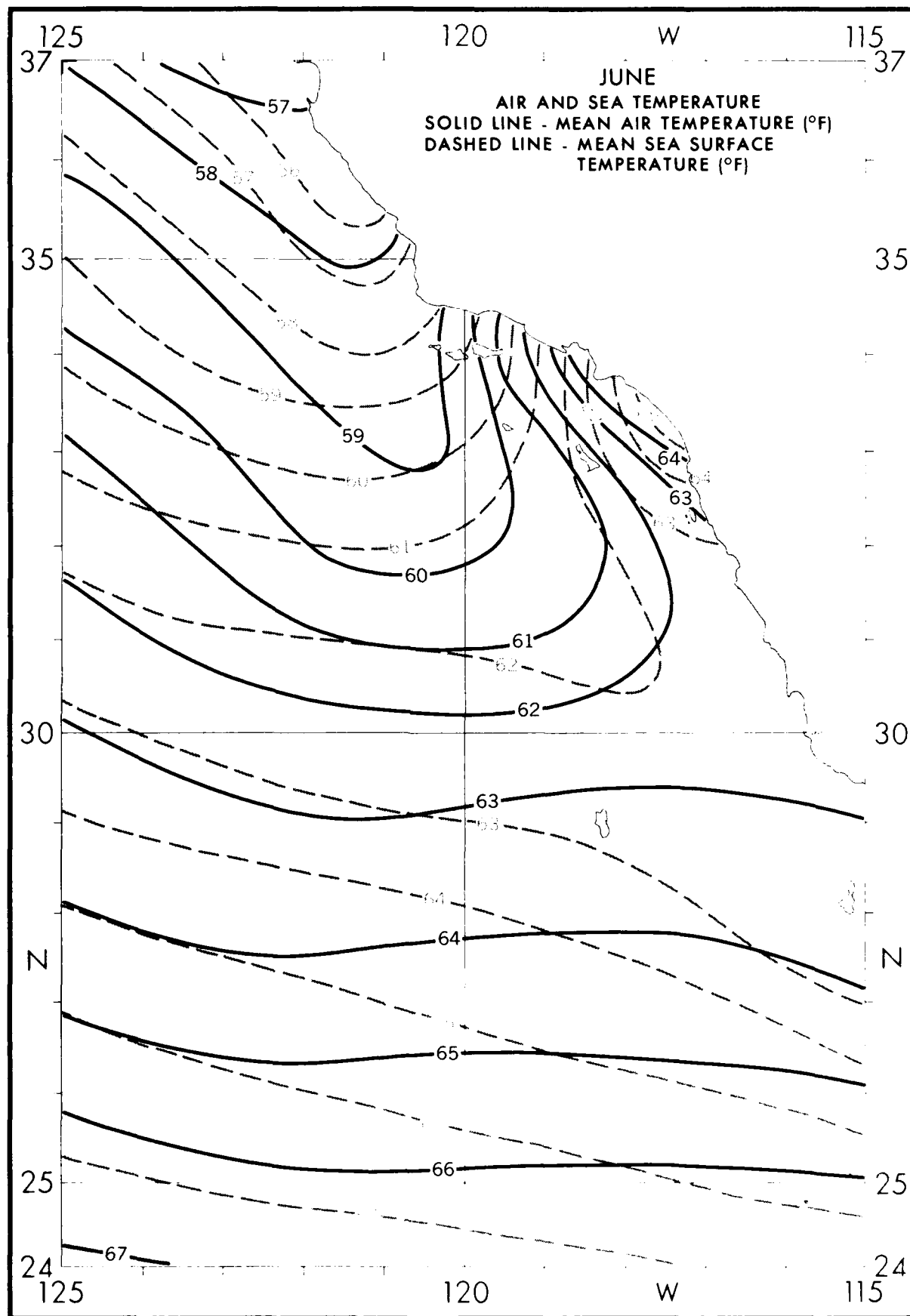


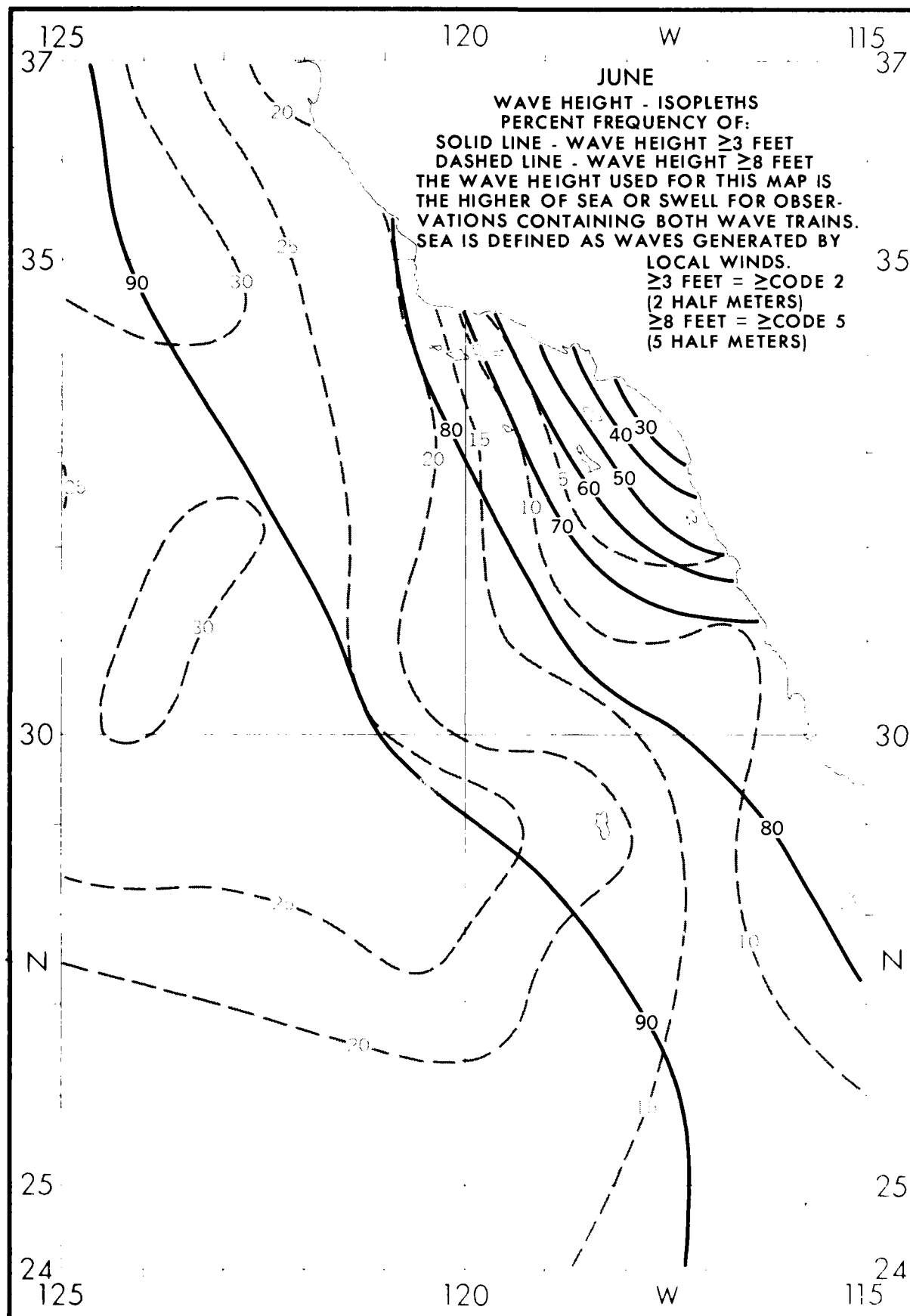












125  
37

120

W

115  
37

JUNE

WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES

≤ 2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF  
3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-  
5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.

7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:  
10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE  
≥ 13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5  
N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.

N = OBSERVATION  
COUNT.

WAVE DATA FOR THESE  
TABLES WERE SELECTED  
FROM THE HIGHER OF  
SEA OR SWELL  
WHEN BOTH  
WERE REPORTED.

35

35

30

30

N

N

25

25

24  
125

120

W

115  
24

HD-A137 698

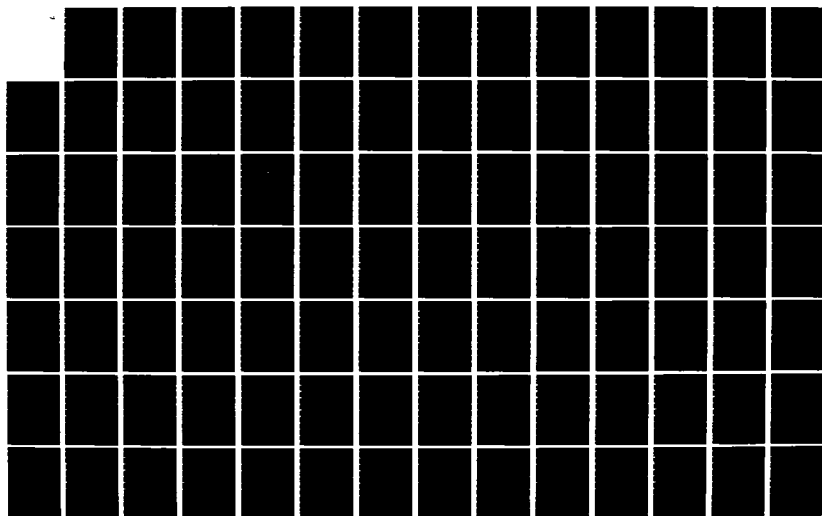
CLIMATIC STUDY OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPERATING  
AREA NEAR COASTAL ZONE(U) NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND  
DETACHMENT ASHEVILLE NC OCT 83

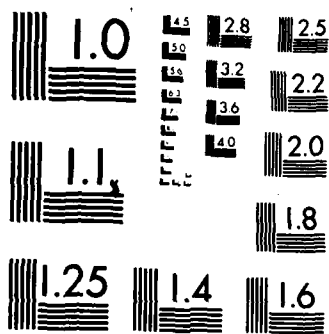
2/3

UNCLASSIFIED

F/G 4/2

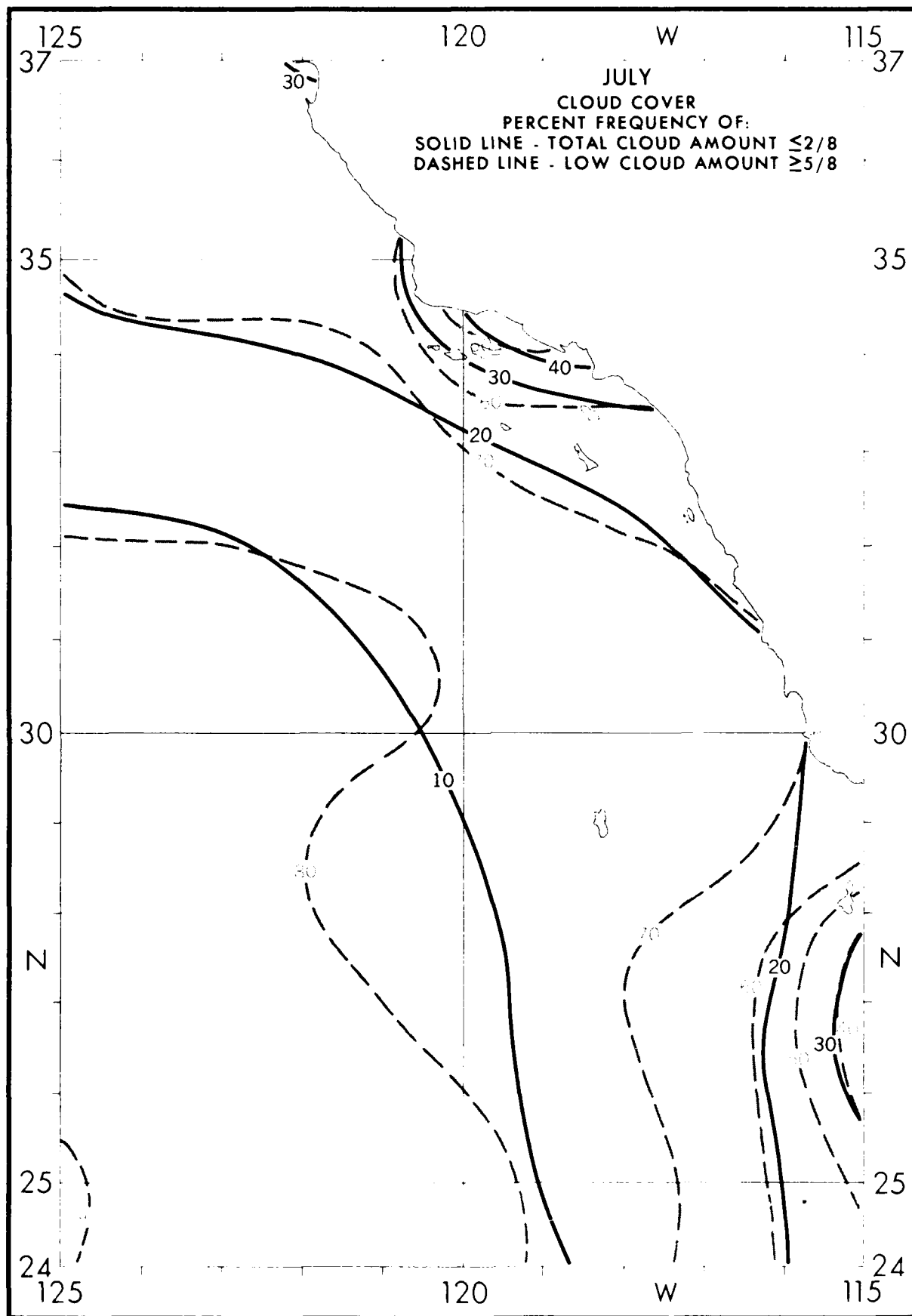
NL

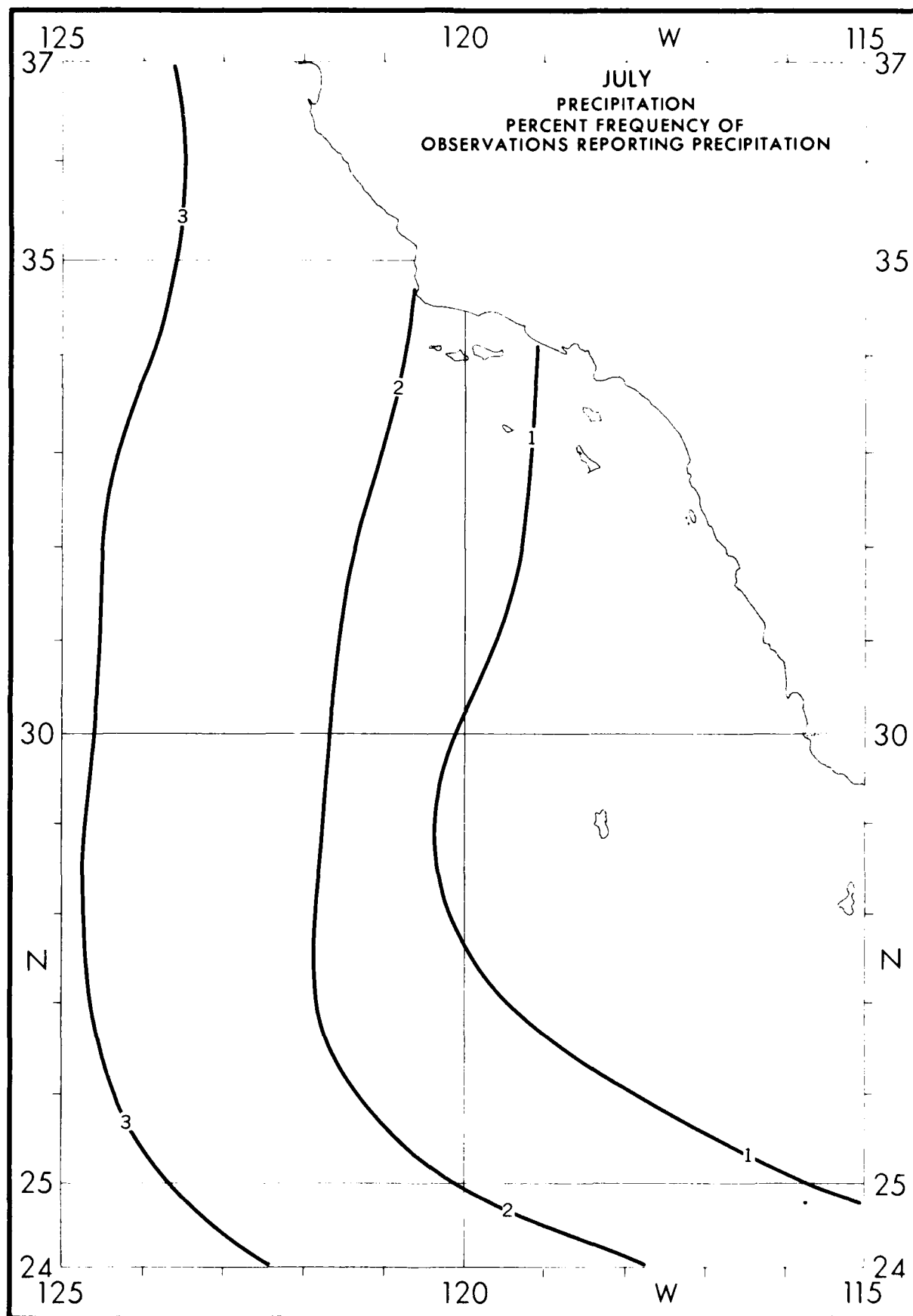


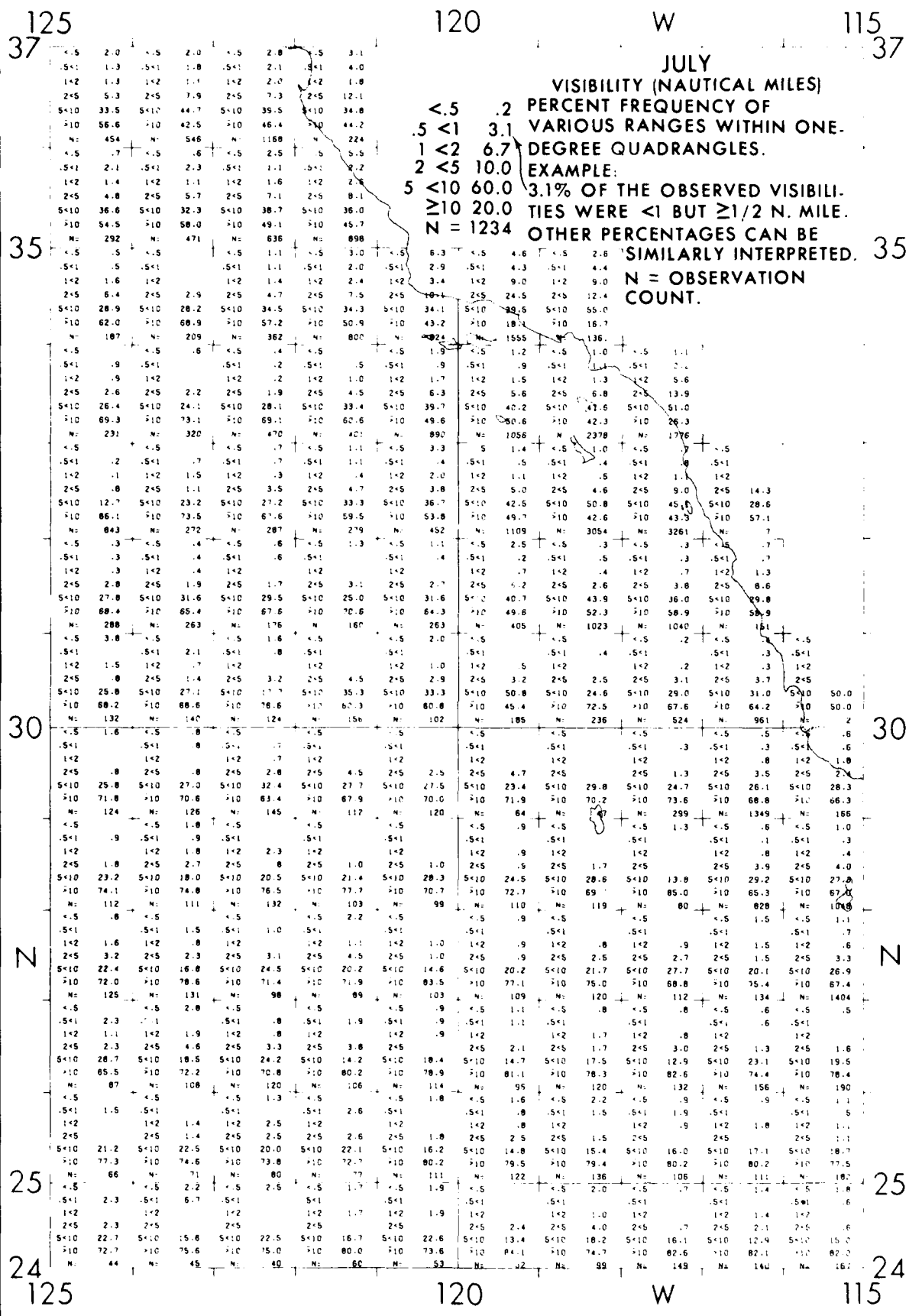


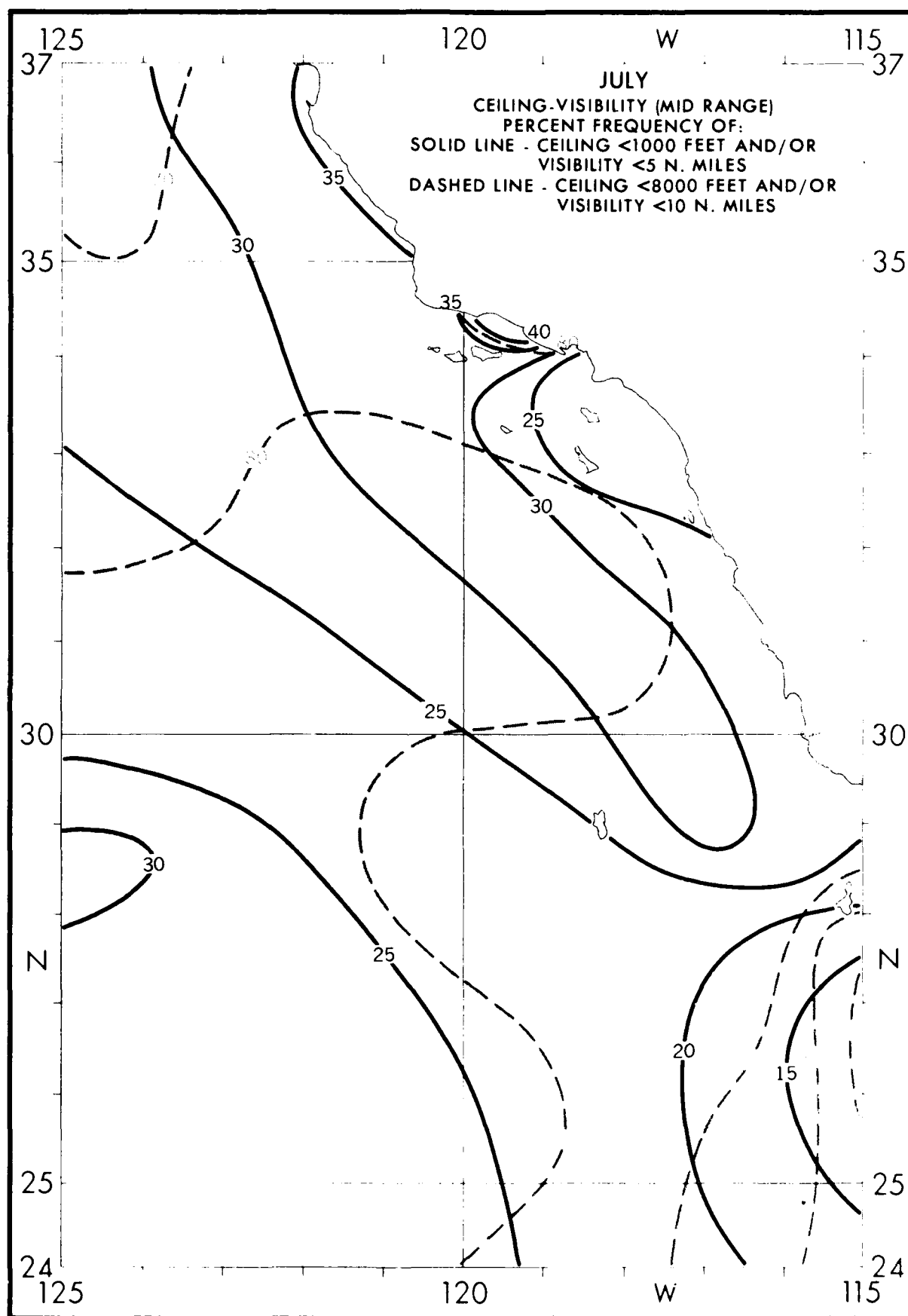
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

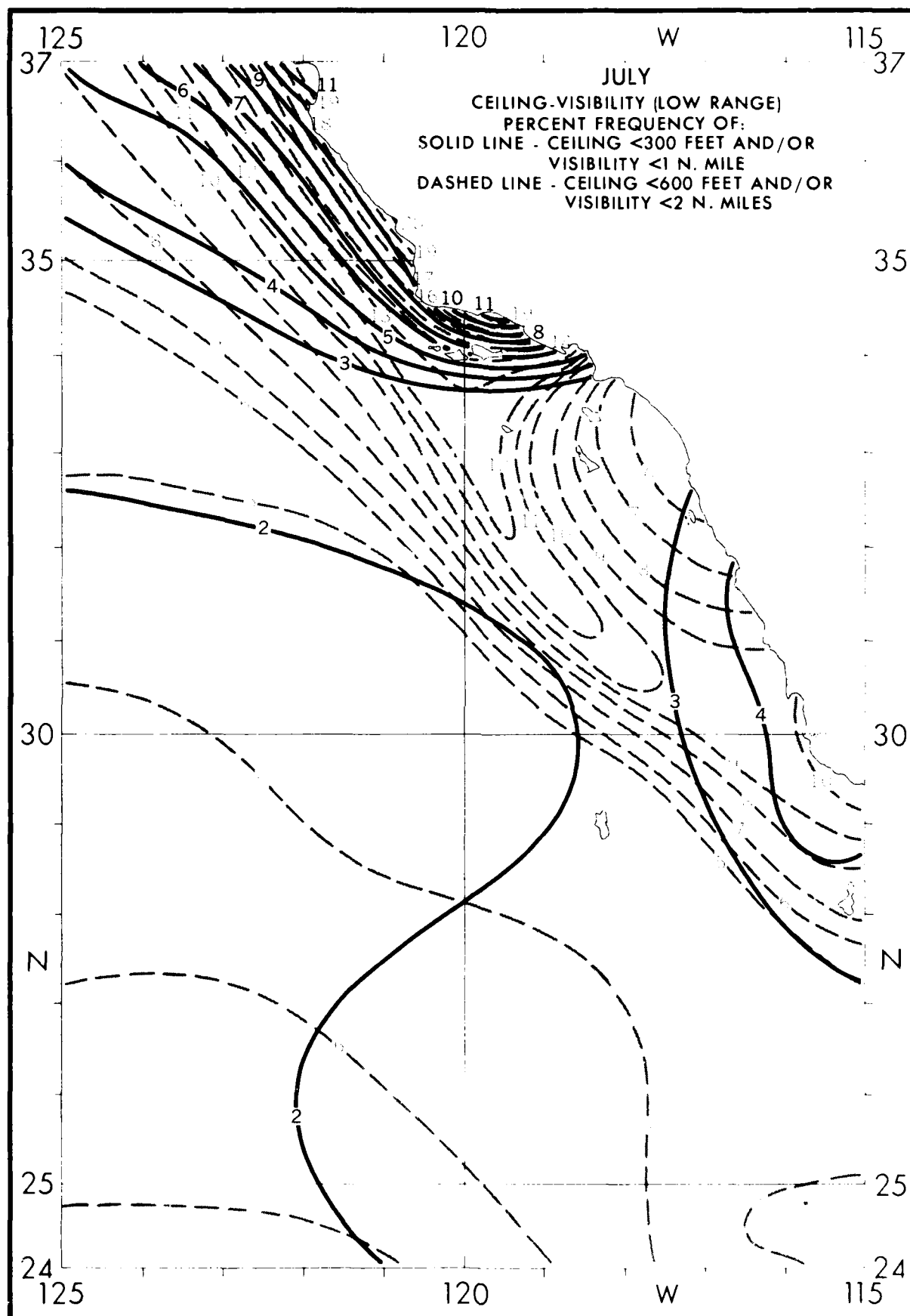


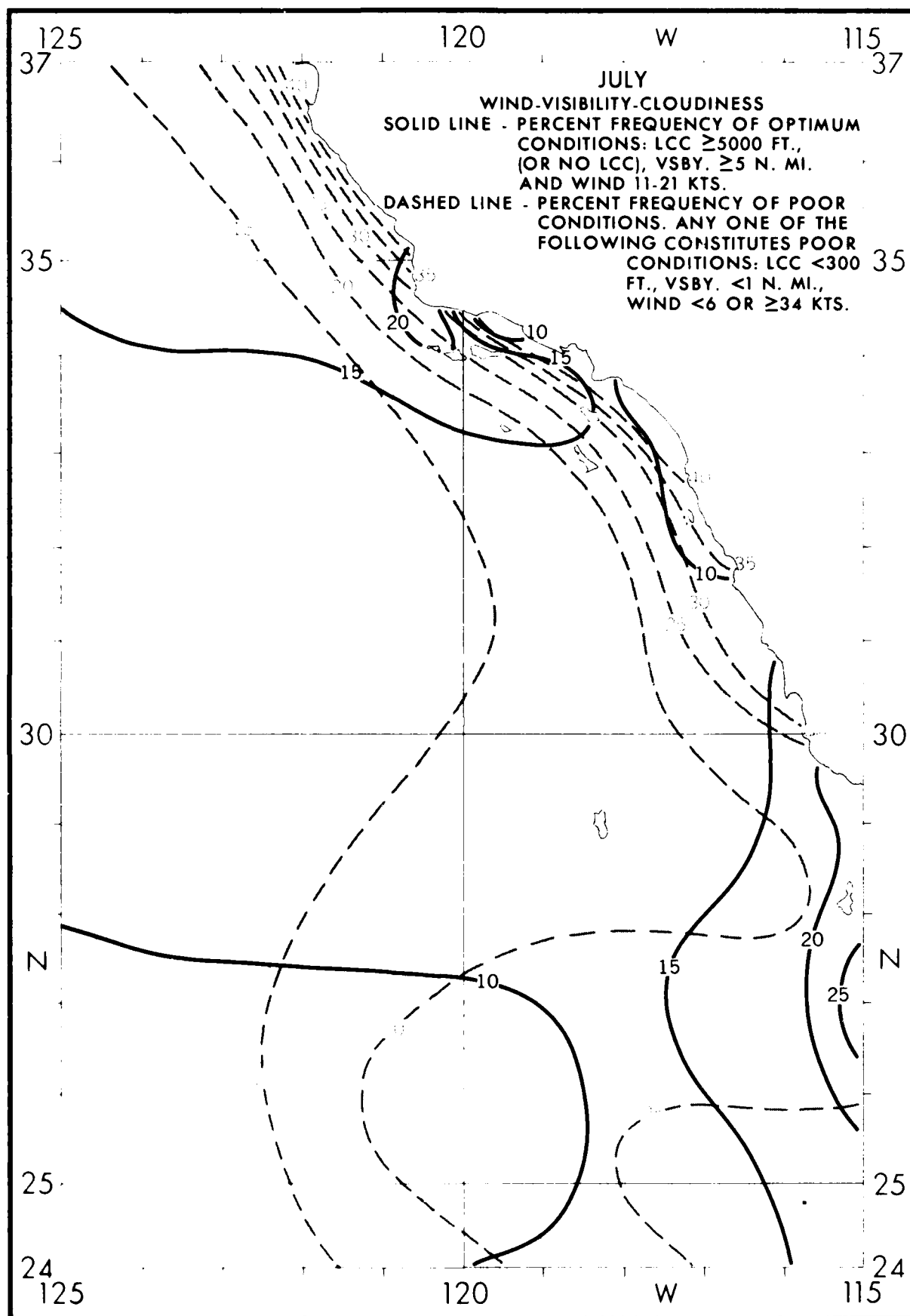


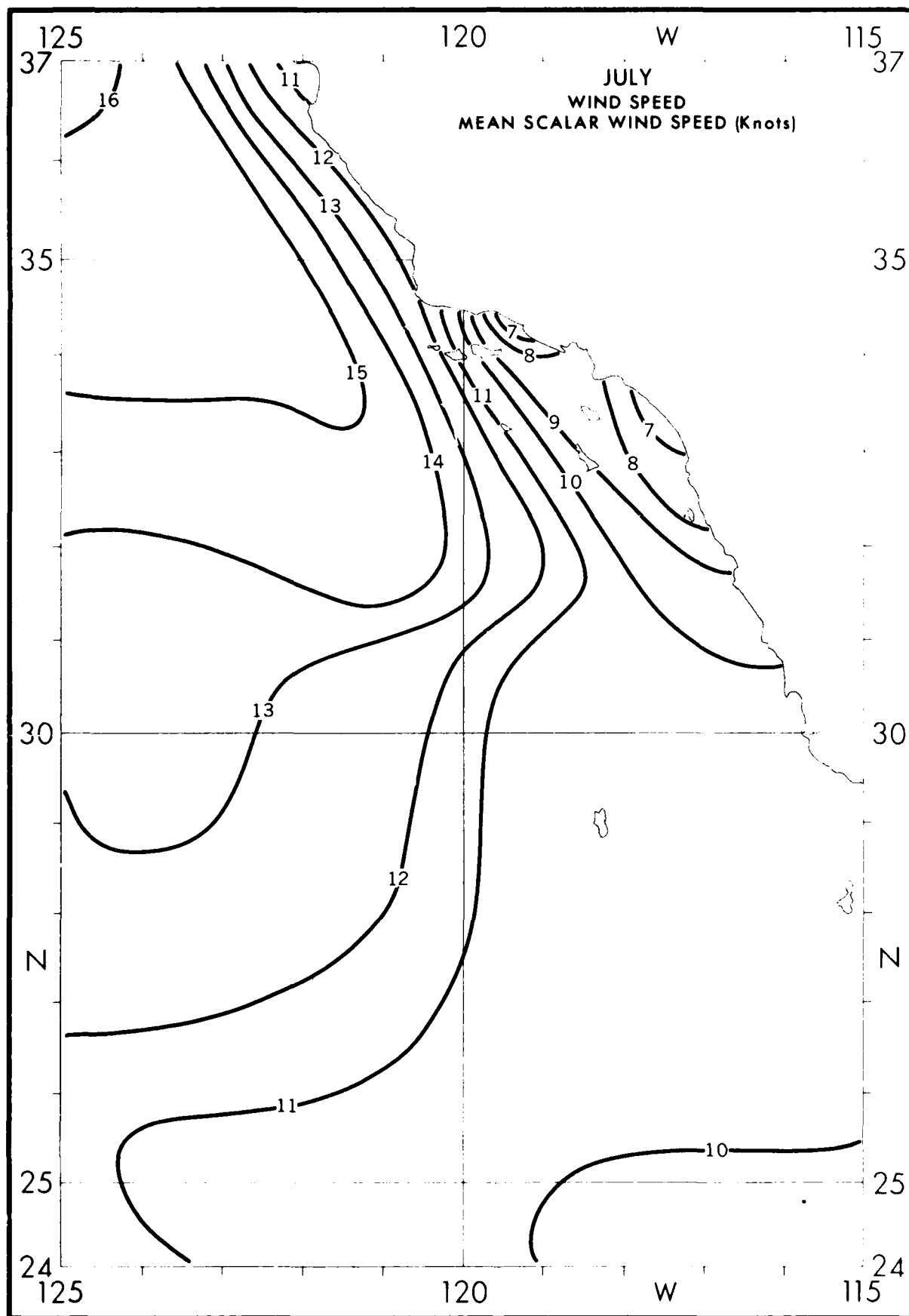


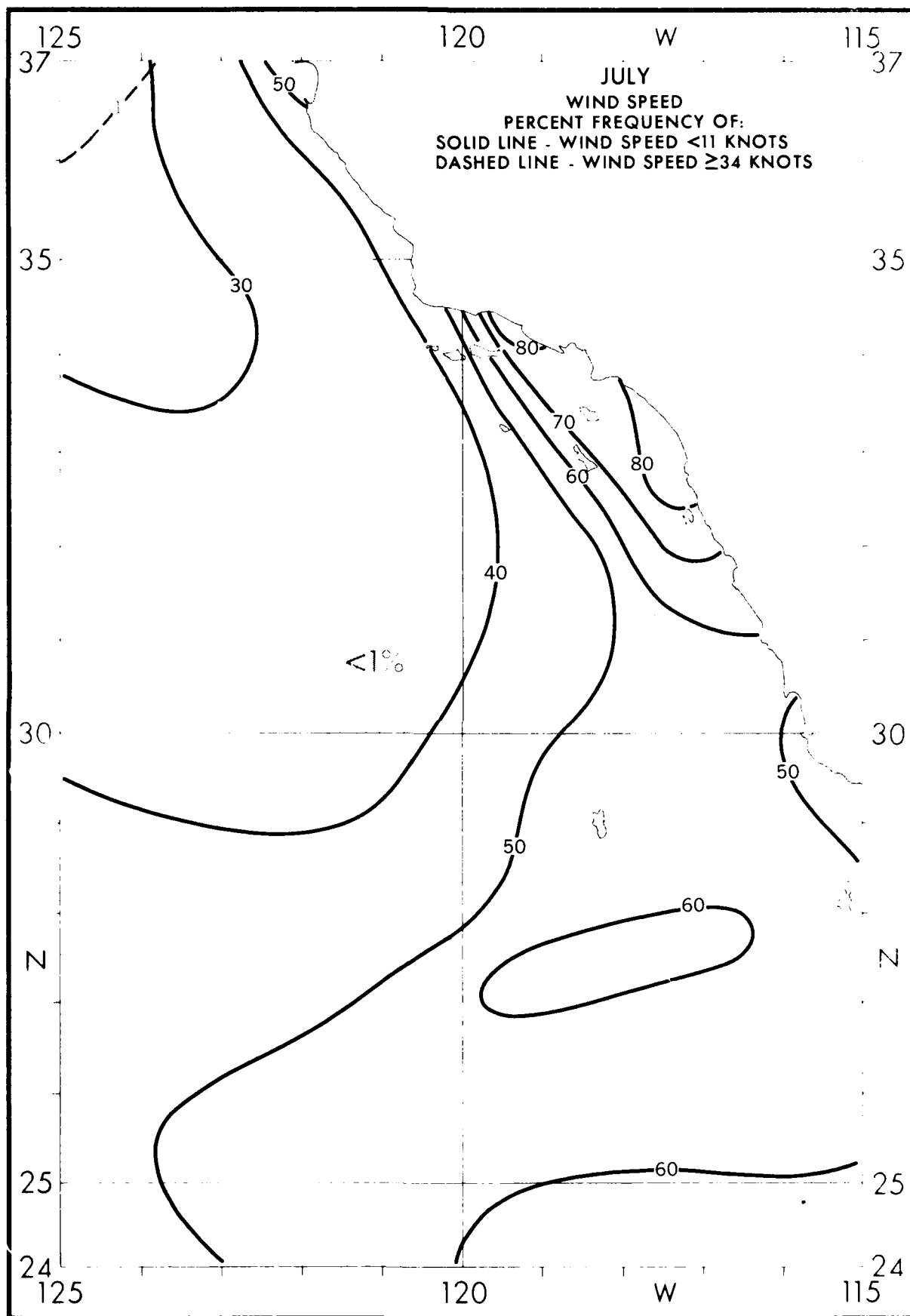




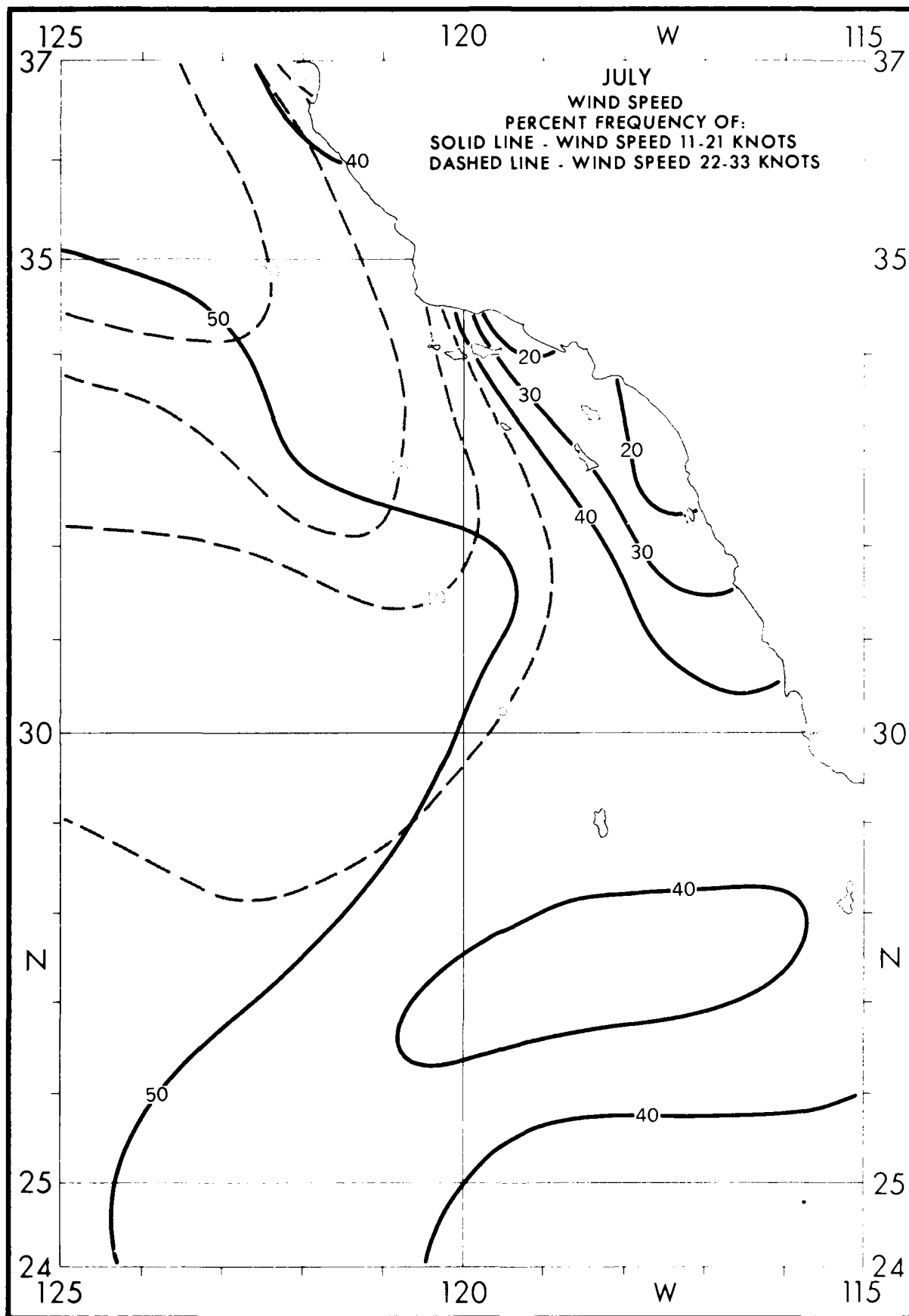


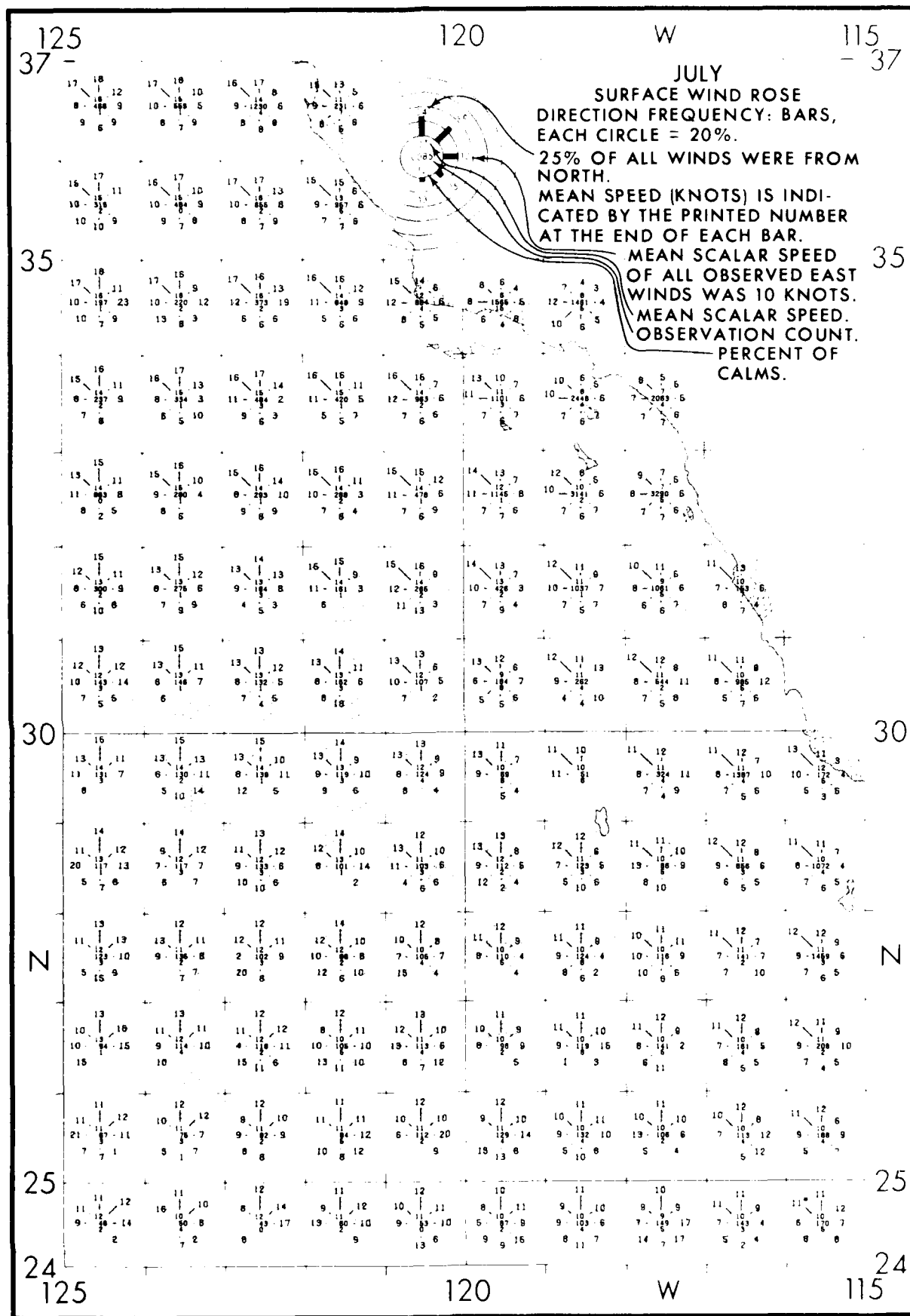


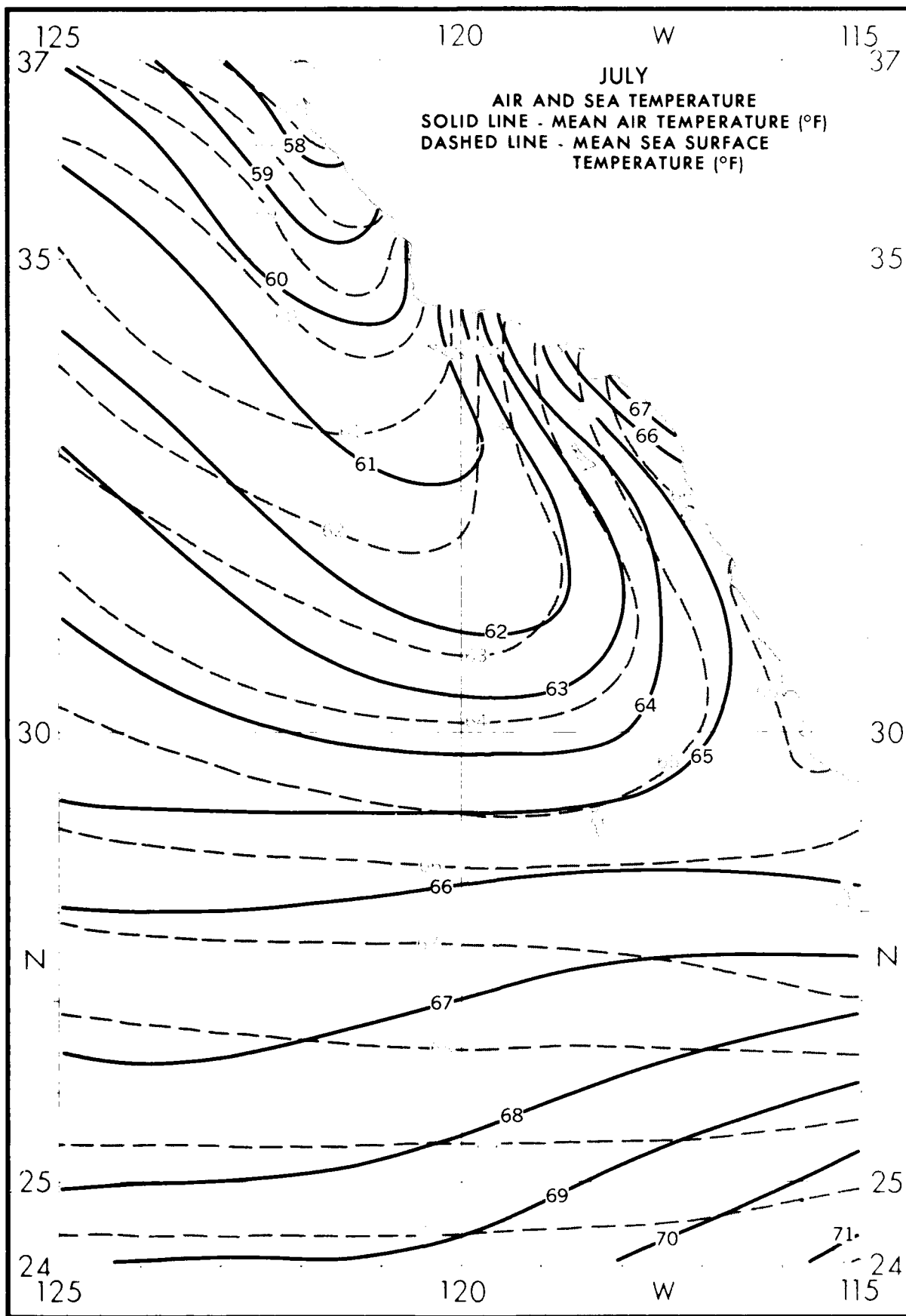


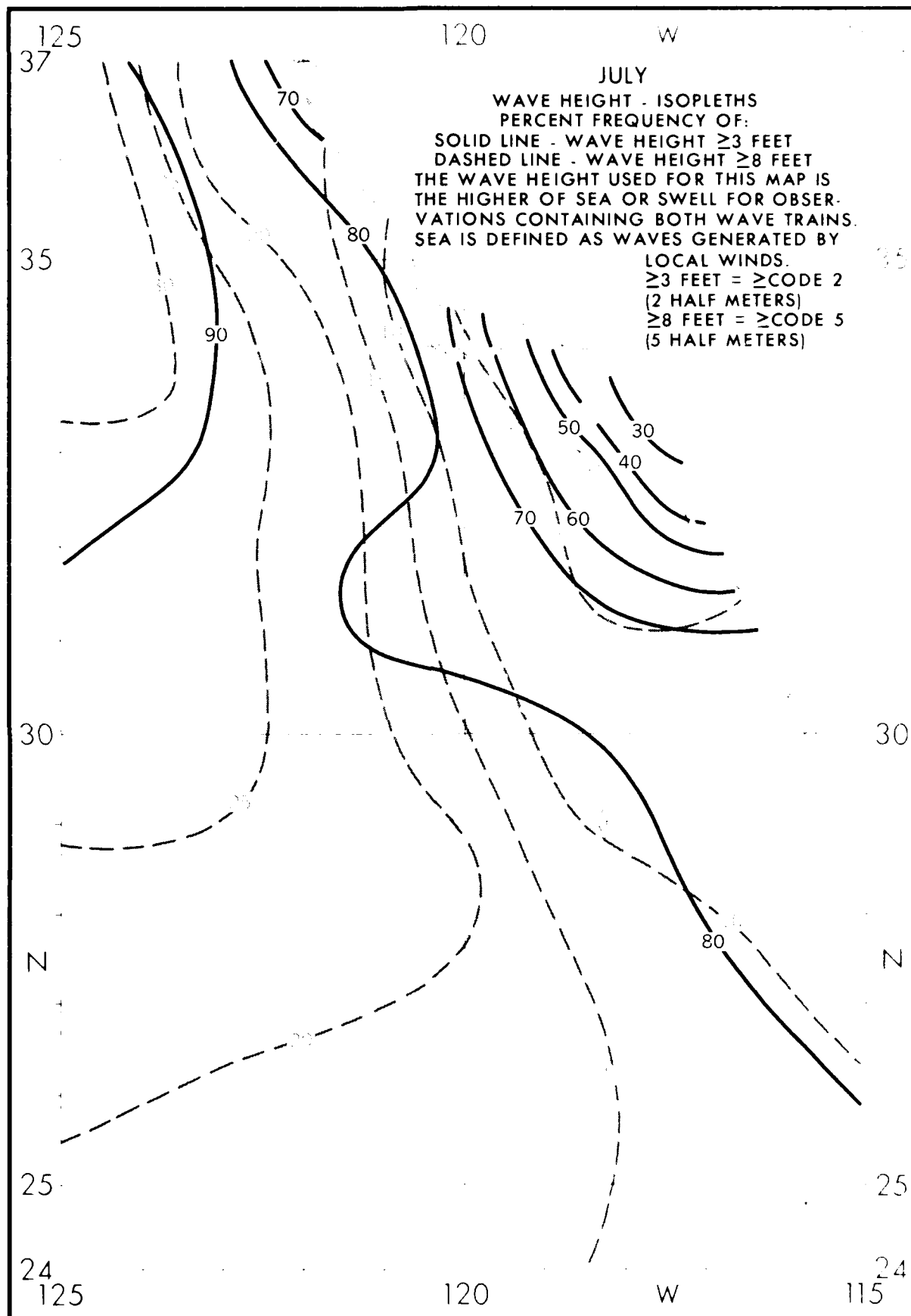








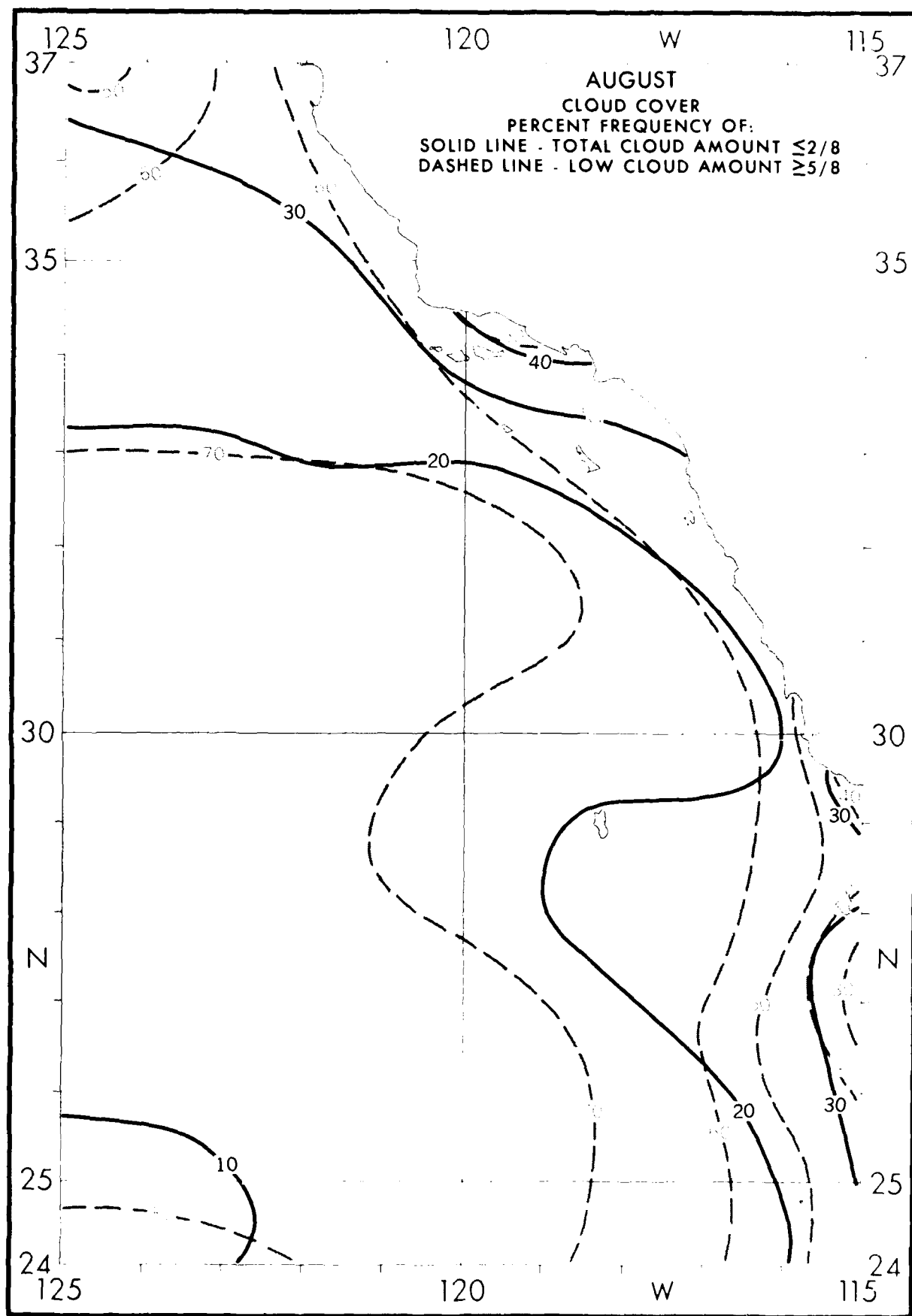


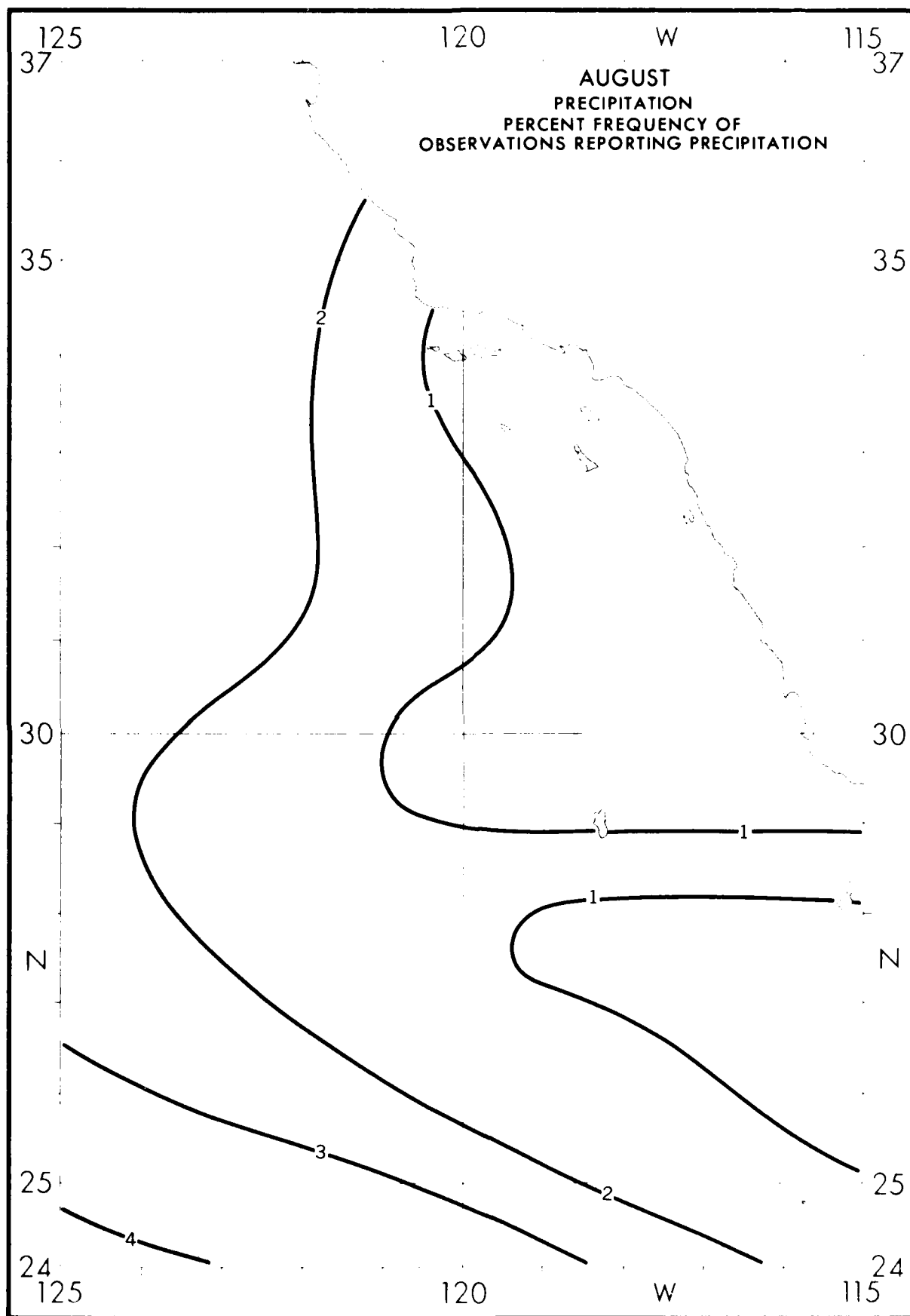


125	37	120	W	115	37
35	35	35	35	35	35
30	30	30	30	30	30
25	25	25	25	25	25
24	24	24	24	24	24
125	125	120	W	115	125
37	37	37	37	37	37
35	35	35	35	35	35
30	30	30	30	30	30
25	25	25	25	25	25
24	24	24	24	24	24

JULY  
 WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES  
 ≤ 2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF  
 3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-  
 5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.  
 7-9 20.0  
 10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE  
 ≥ 13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5  
 N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.

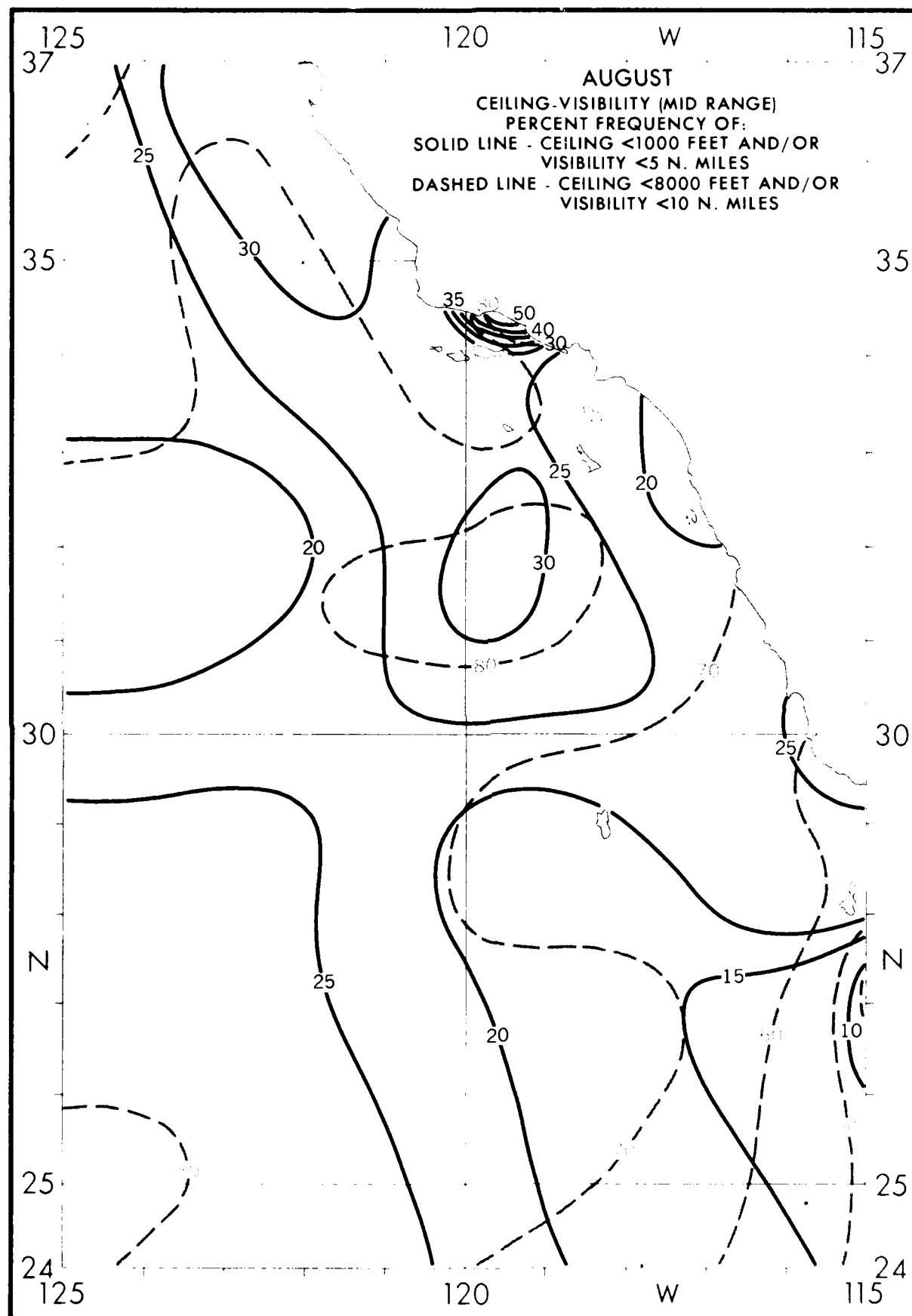
N = OBSERVATION  
 COUNT.  
 WAVE DATA FOR THESE  
 TABLES WERE SELECTED  
 FROM THE HIGHER OF  
 SEA OR SWELL  
 WHEN BOTH  
 WERE REPORTED.

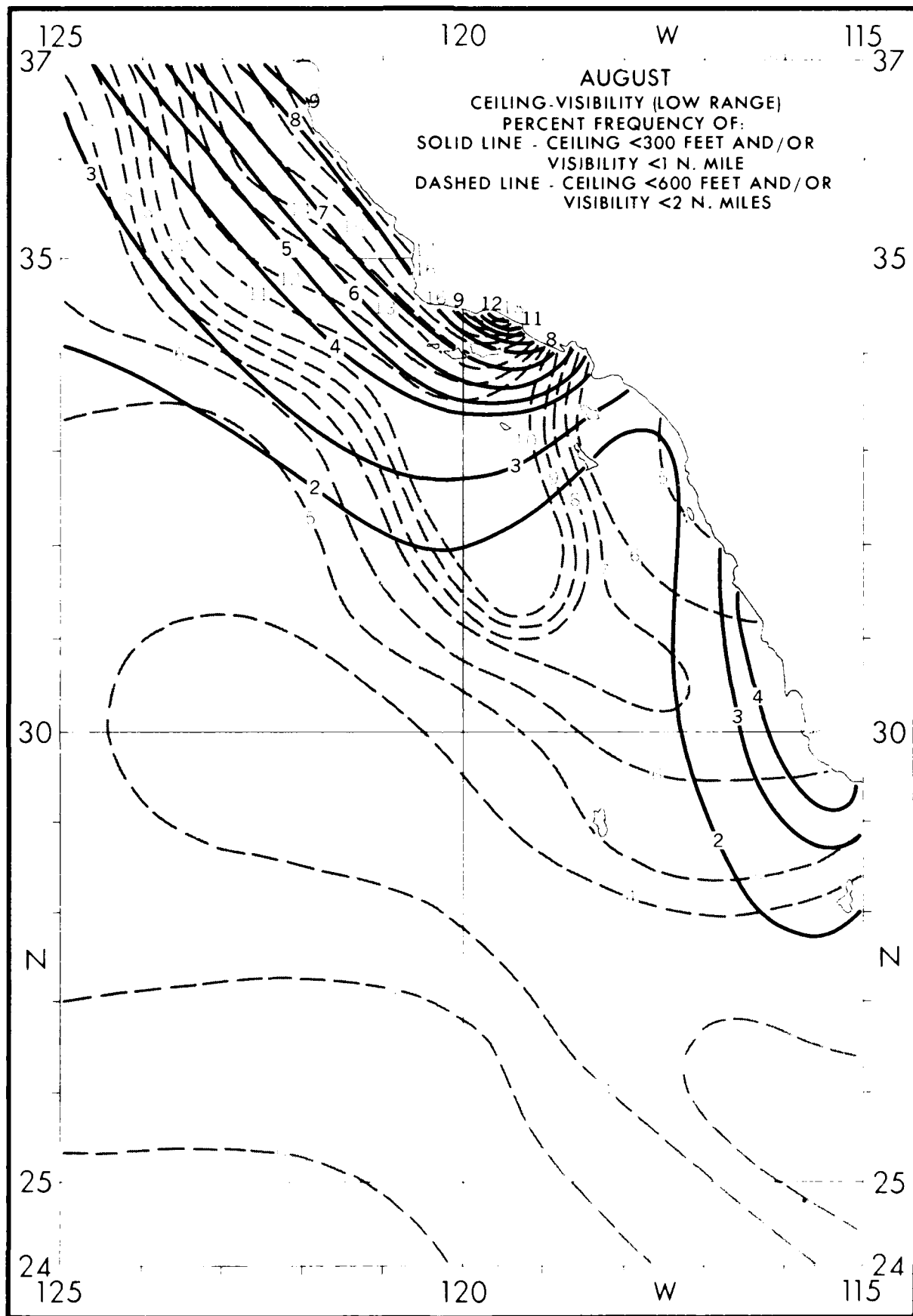


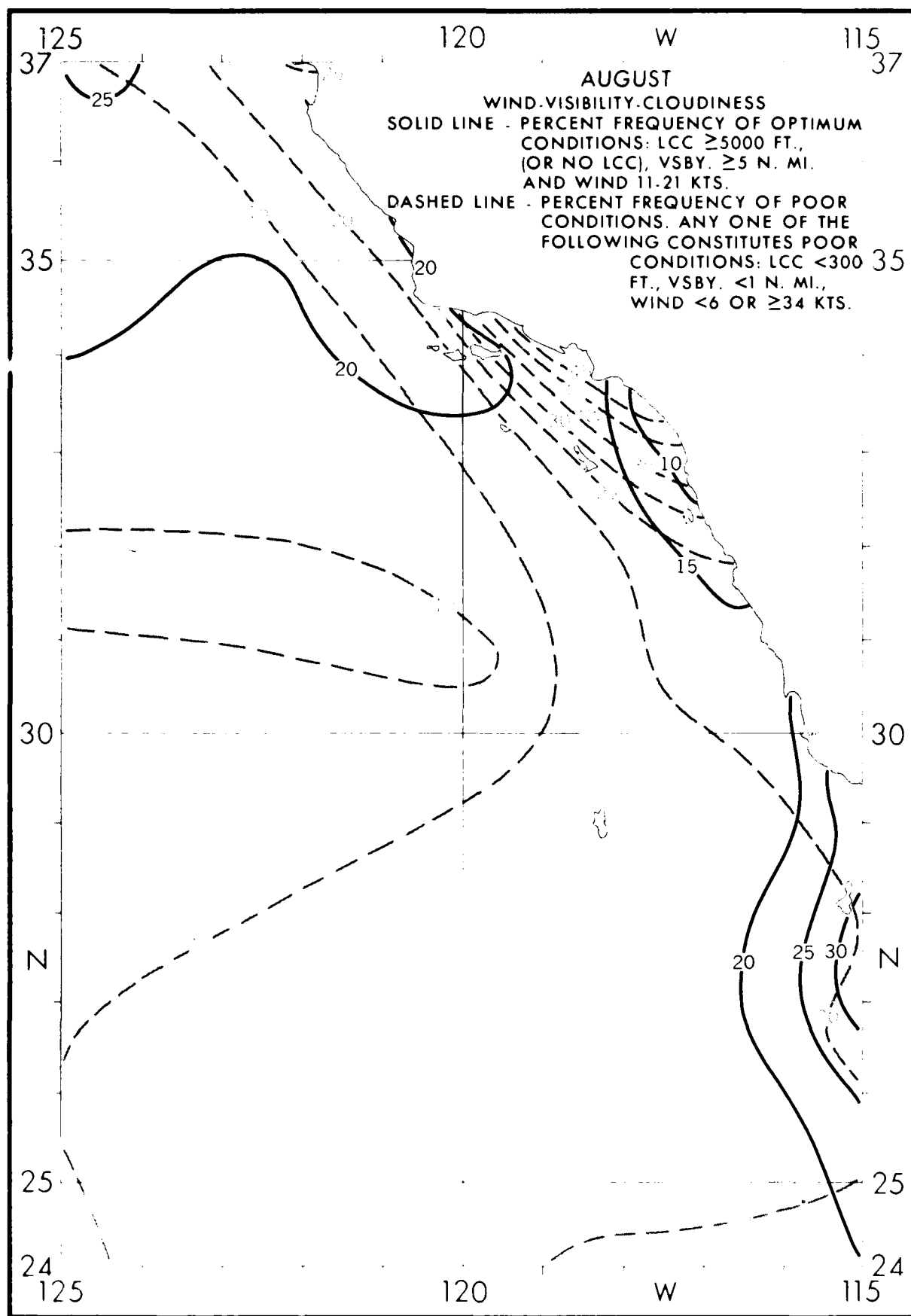


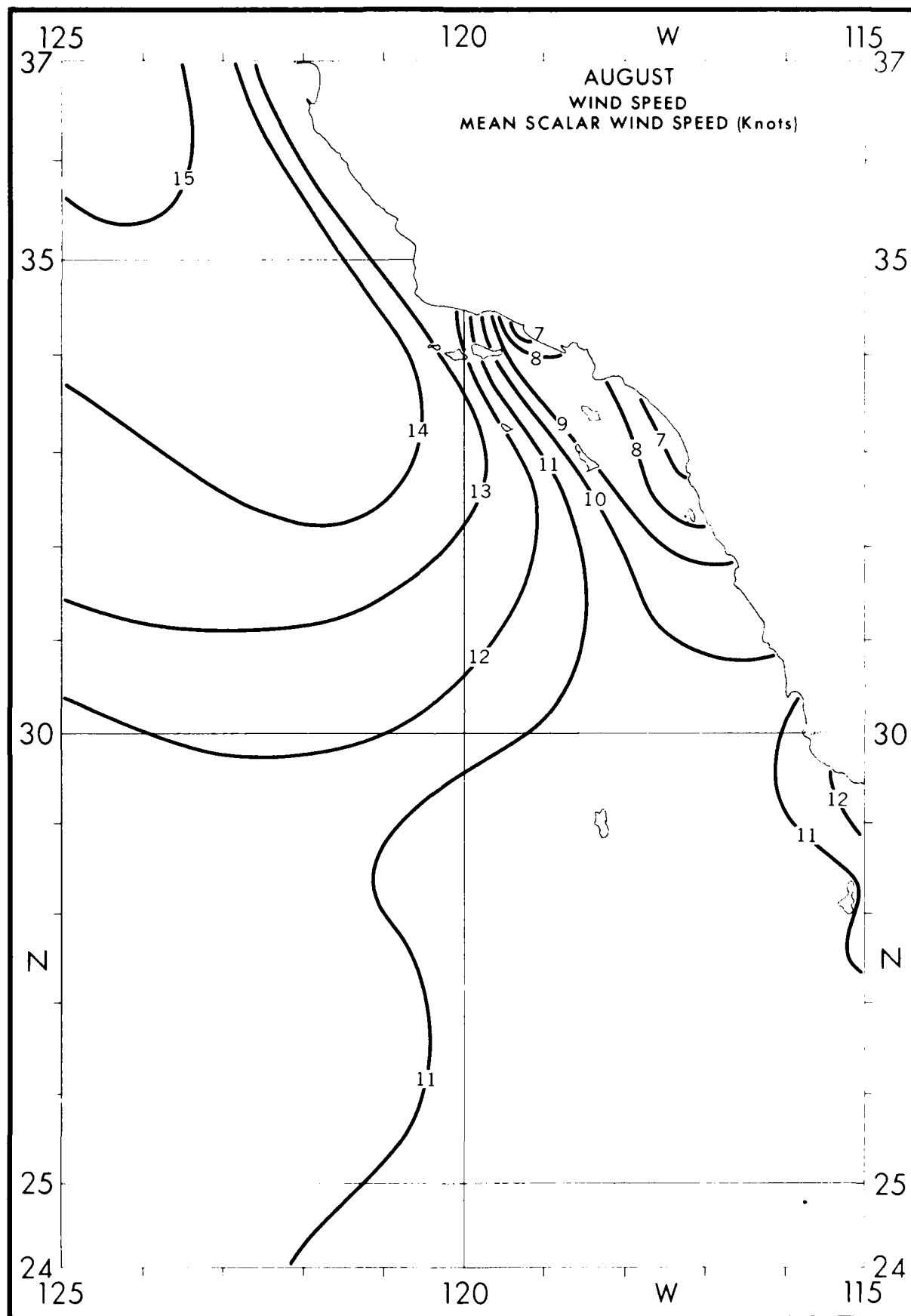


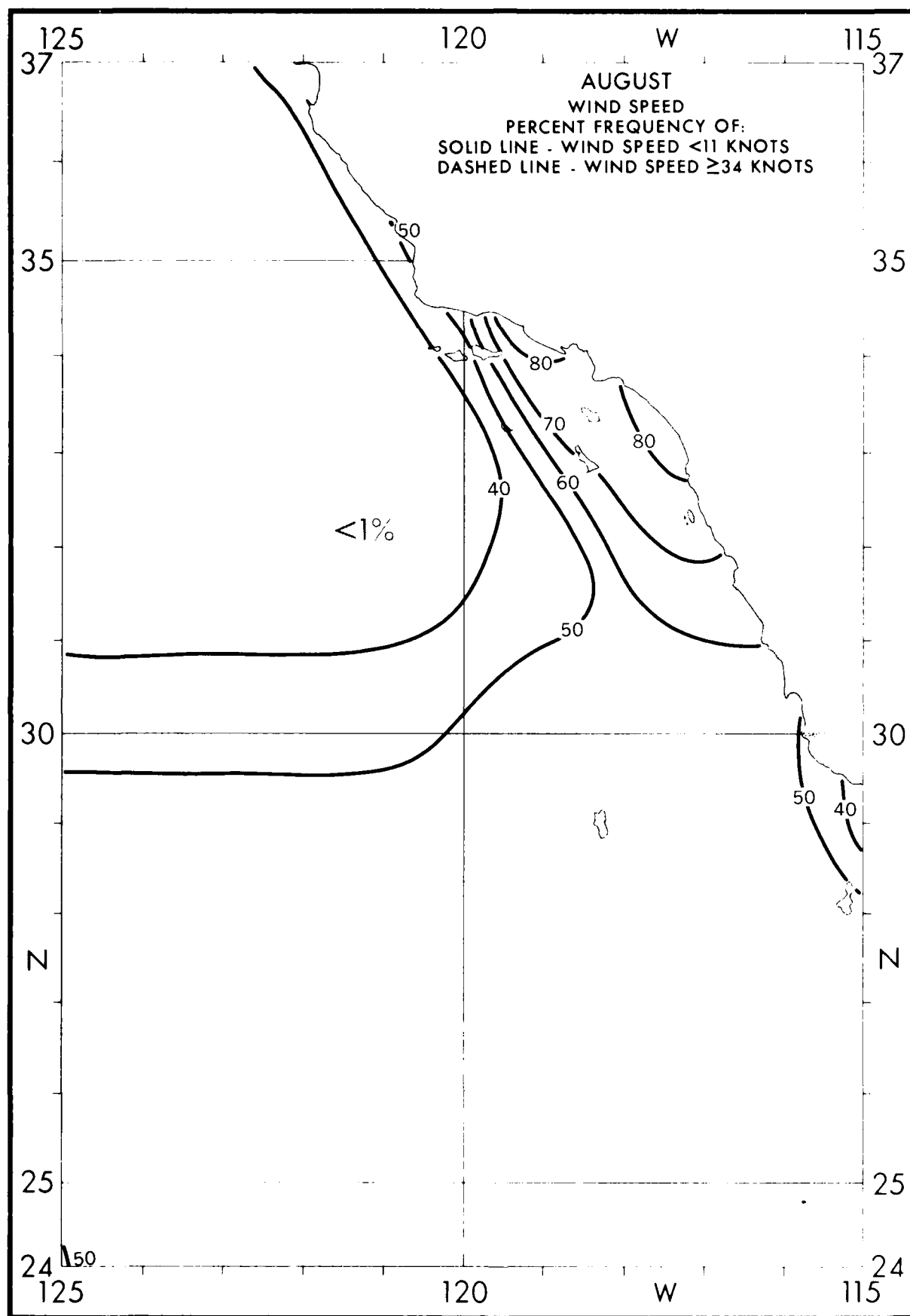


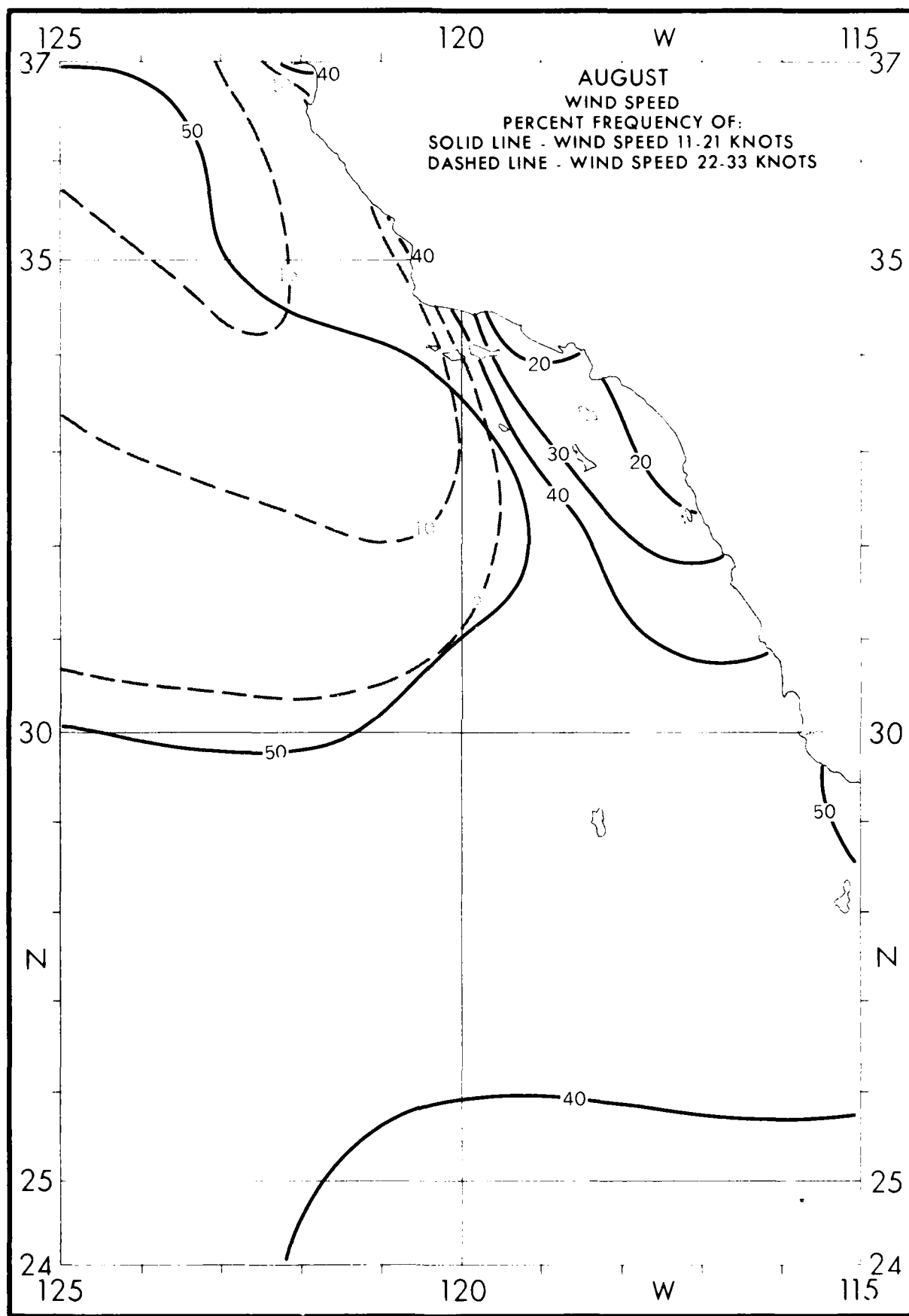


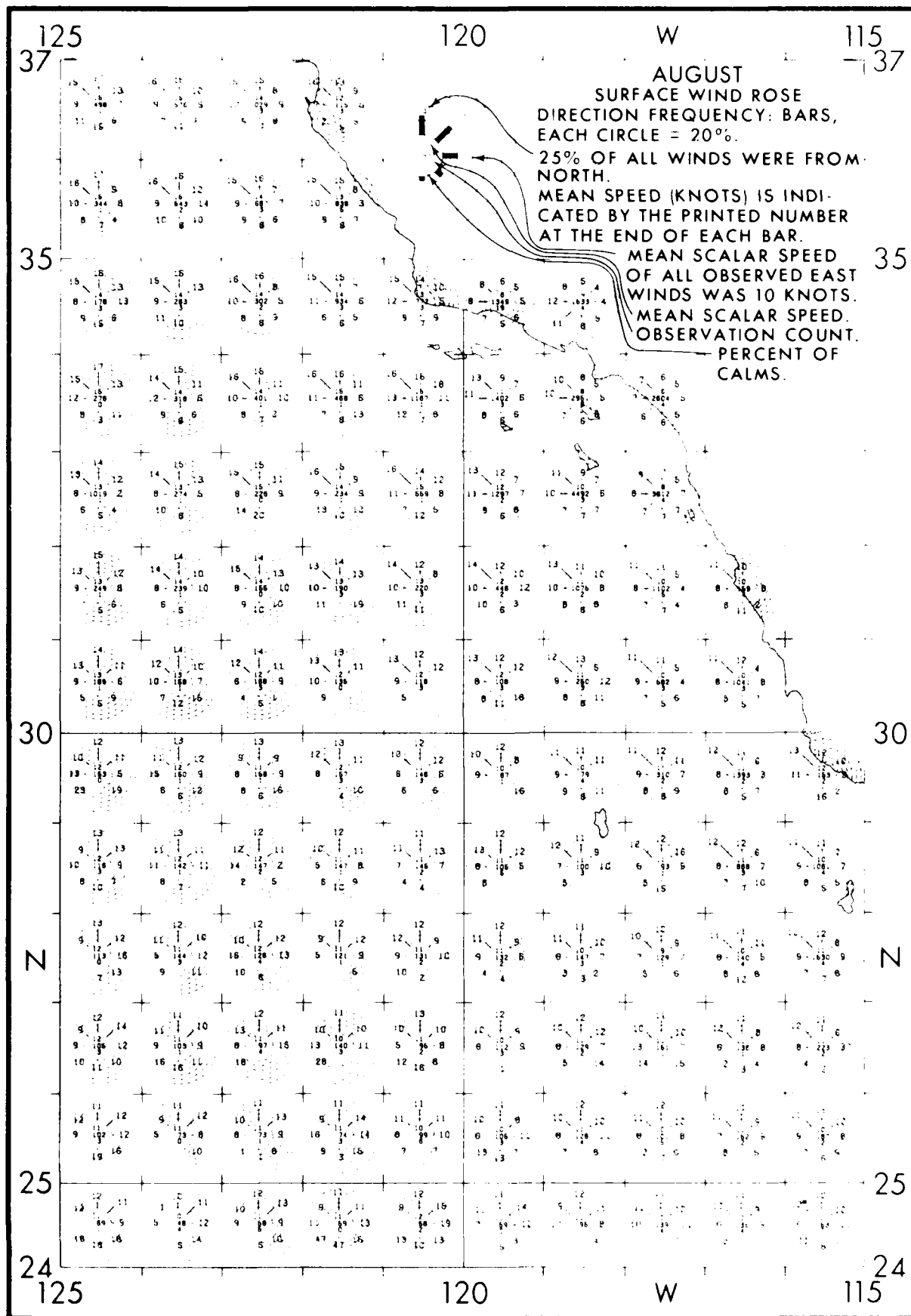


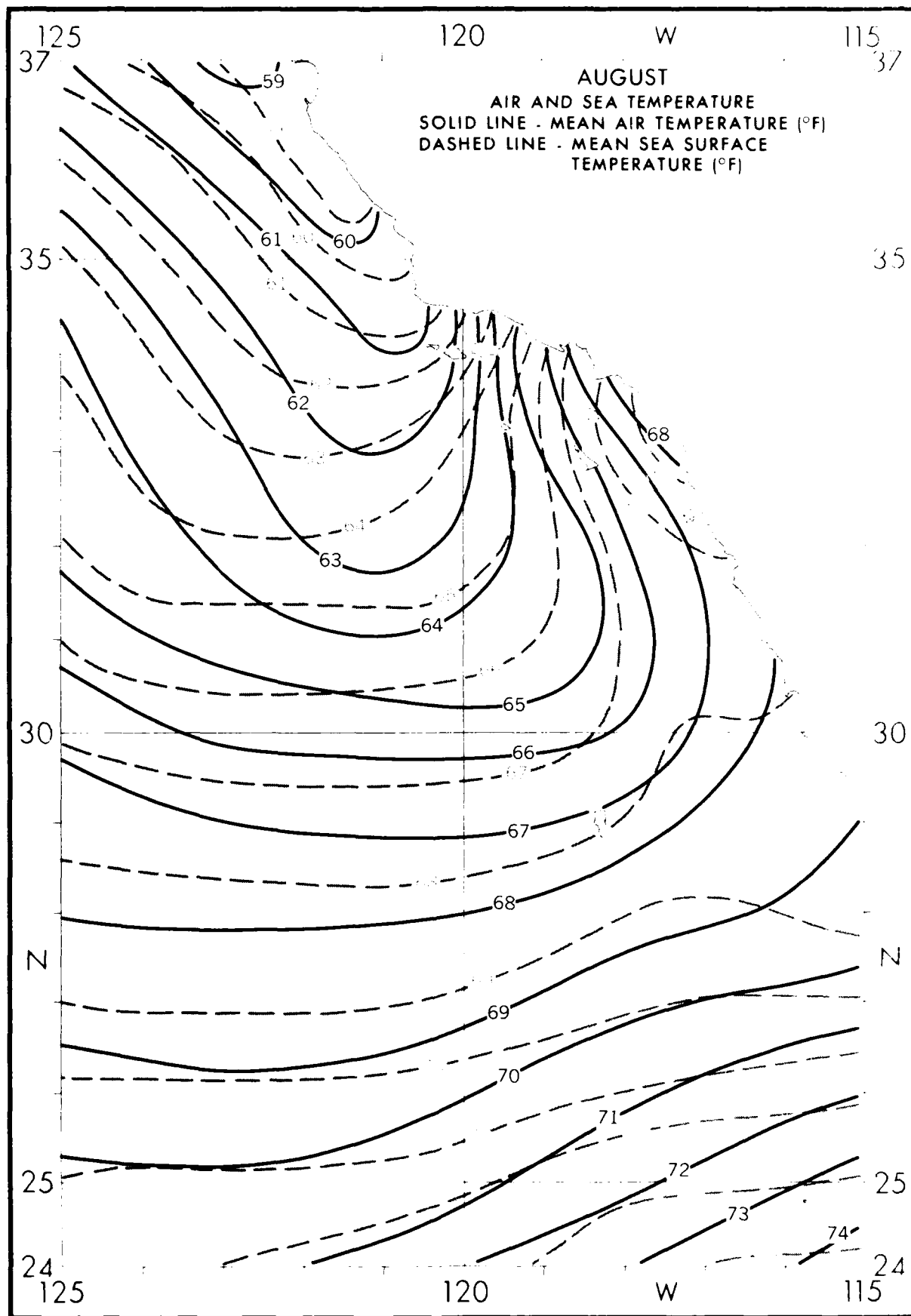




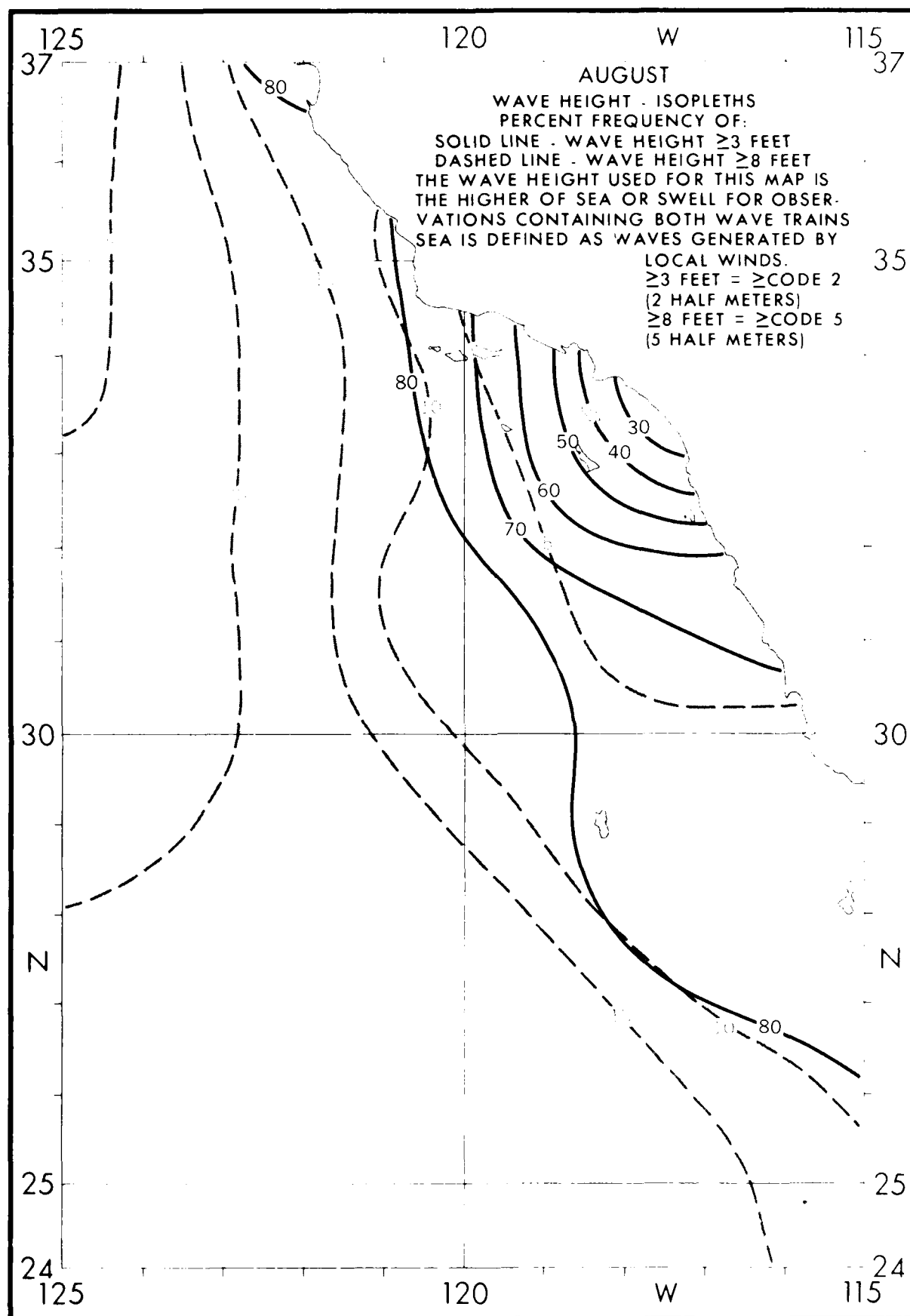




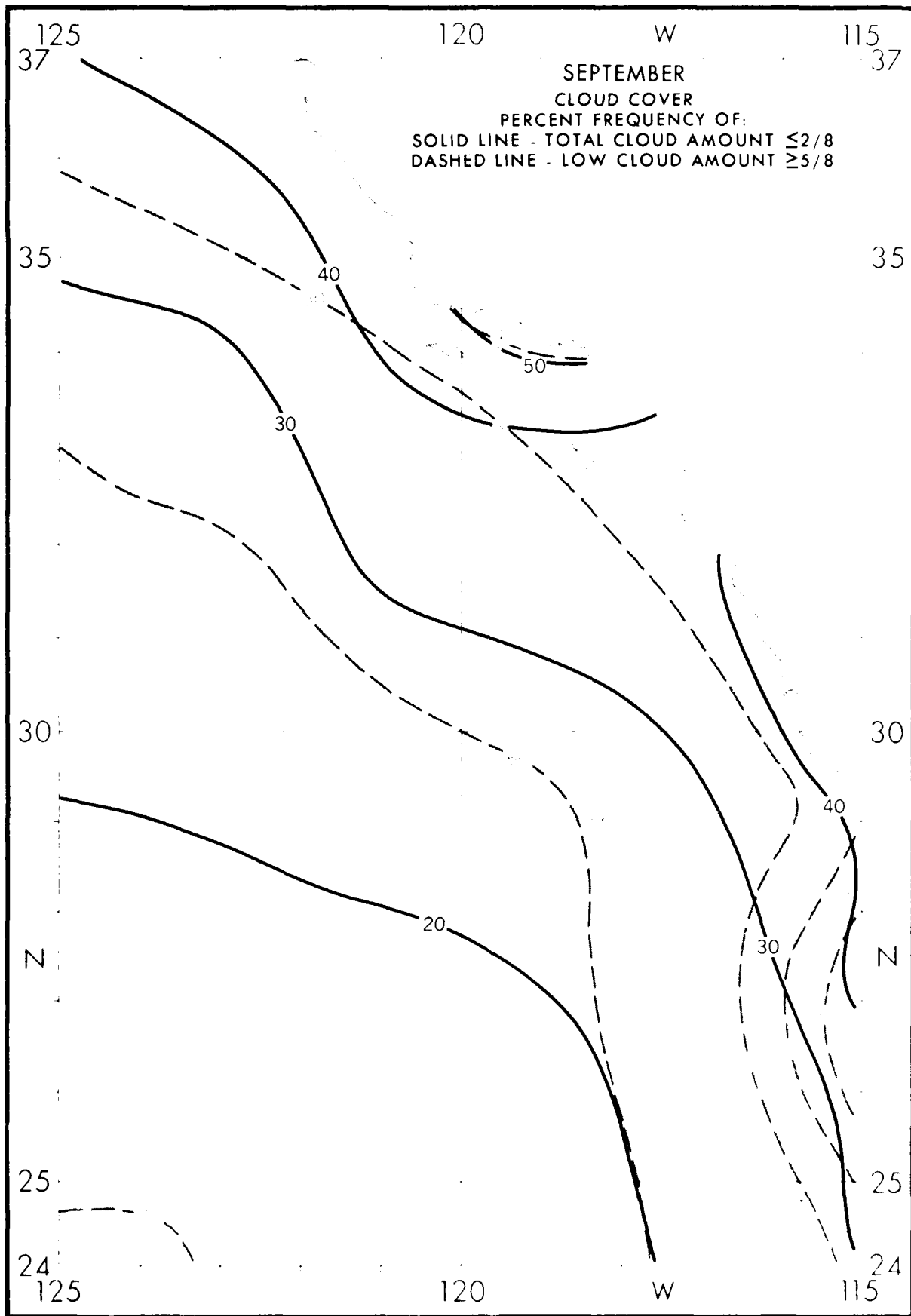


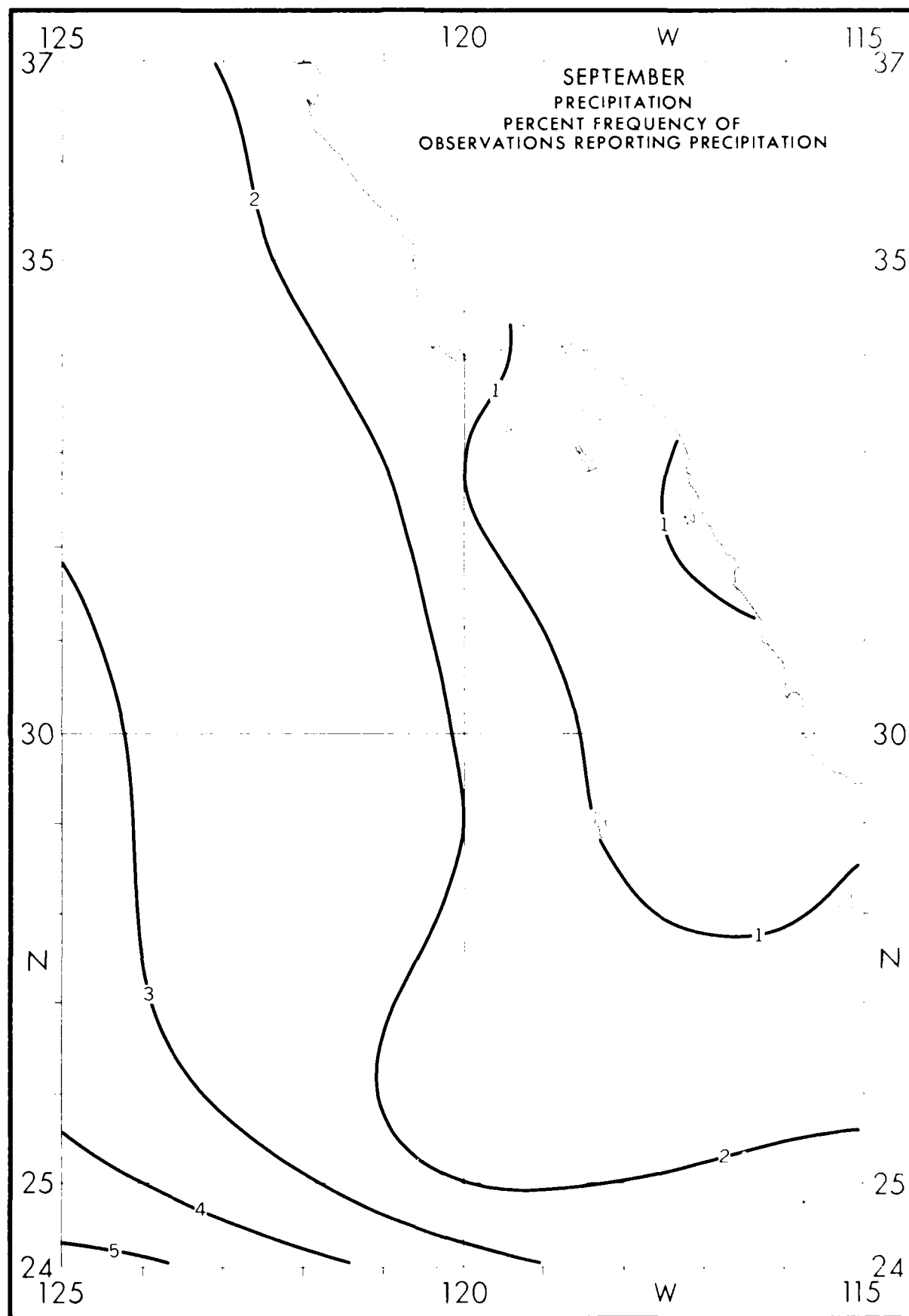


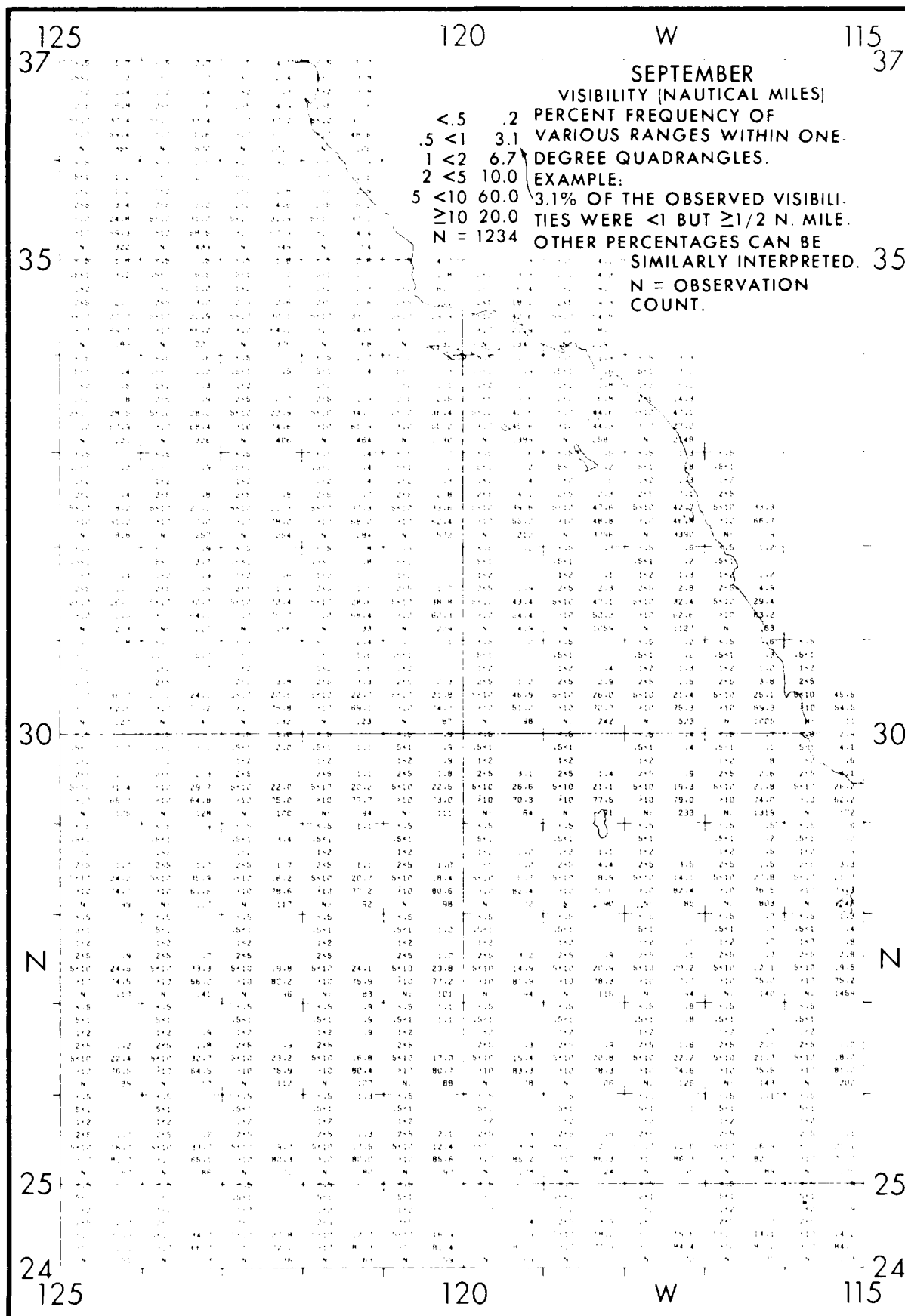


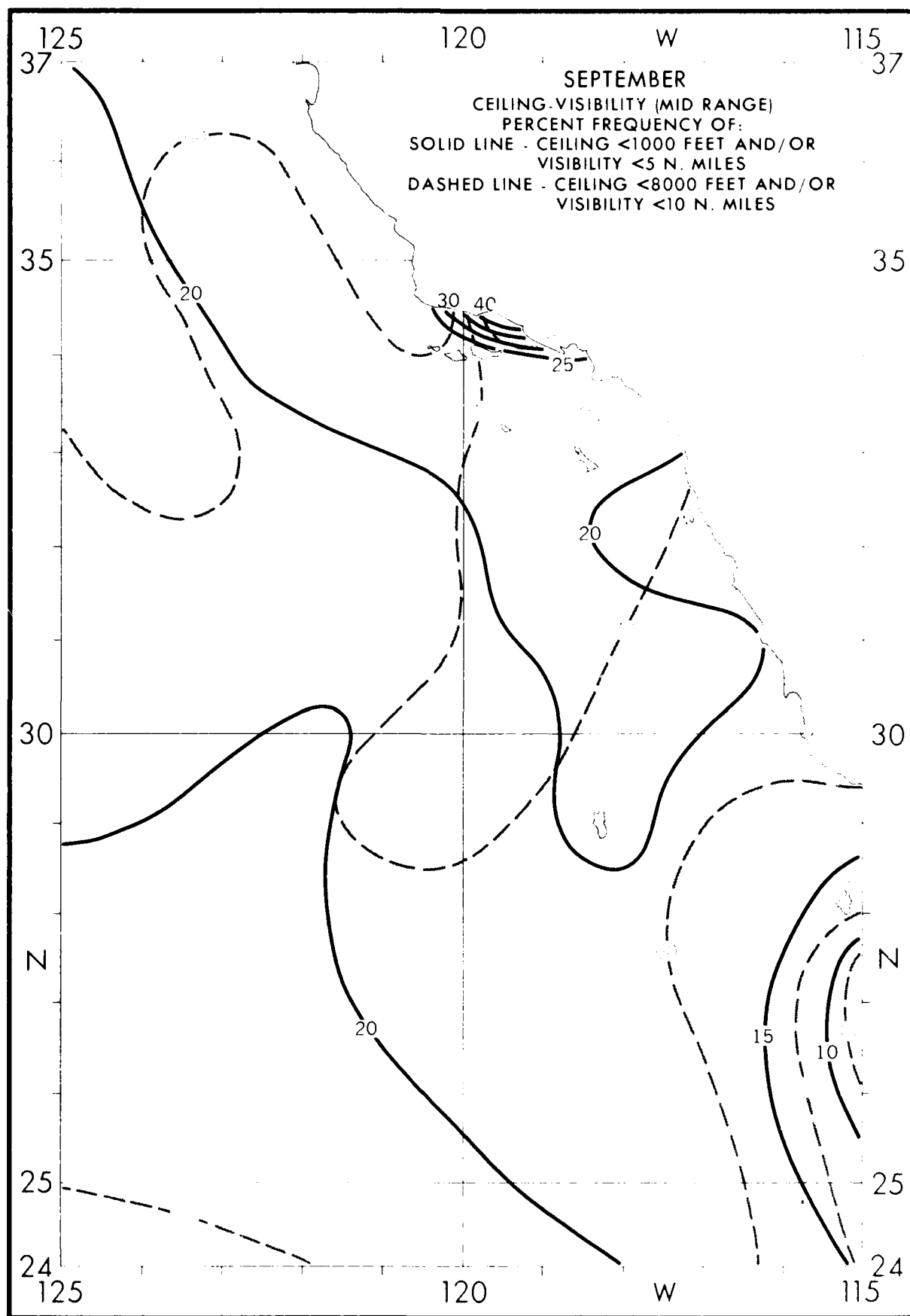


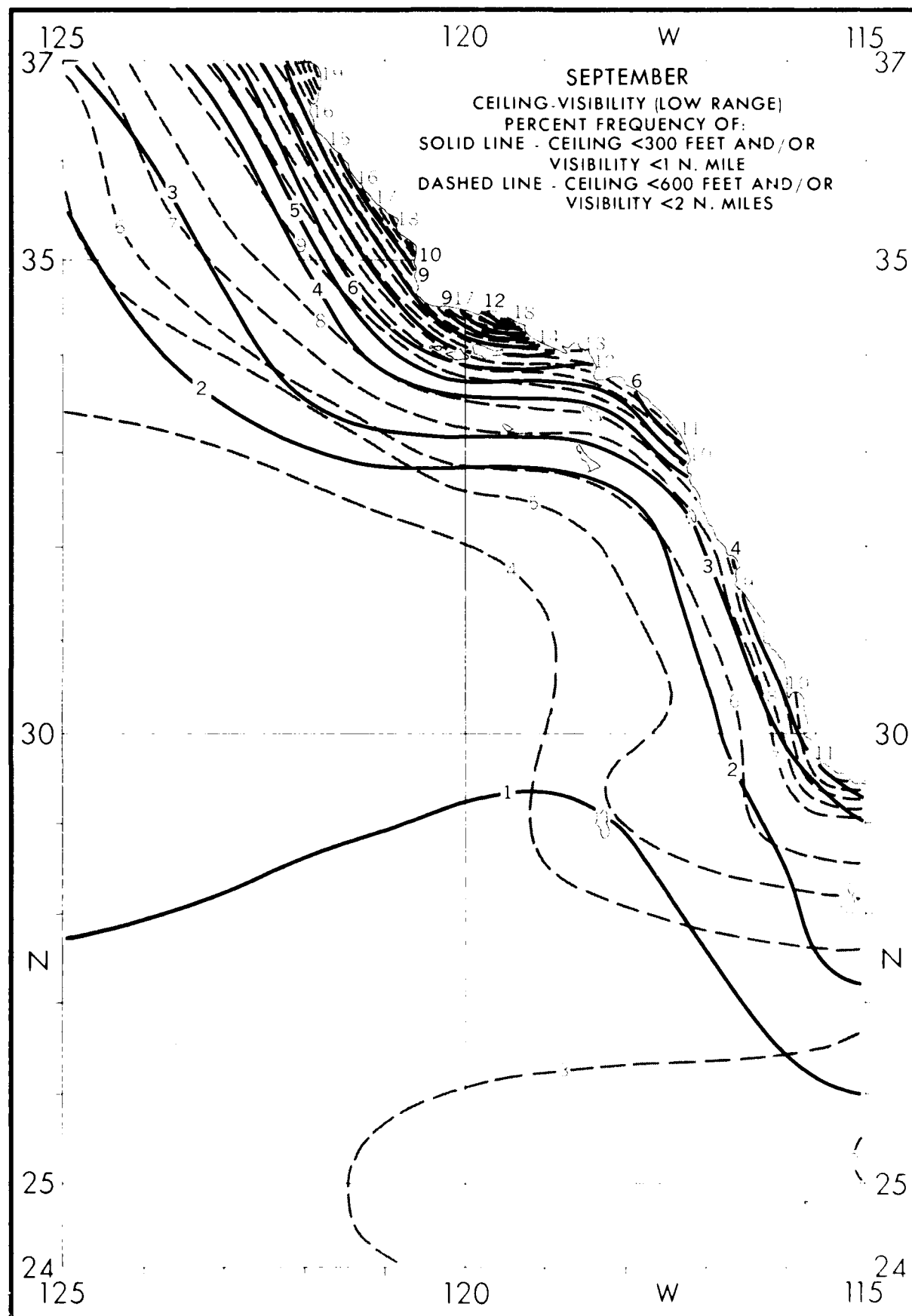
125	37	120	W	115	37
AUGUST					
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES					
≤2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF					
3.4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE					
5.6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.					
7.9 20.0 EXAMPLE:					
10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE					
≥13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5					
N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.					
N = OBSERVATION COUNT.					
WAVE DATA FOR THESE TABLES WERE SELECTED FROM THE HIGHER OF SEA OR SWELL WHEN BOTH WERE REPORTED.					
125	35	120	W	115	35
125	30	120	W	115	30
125	25	120	W	115	25
125	24	120	W	115	24

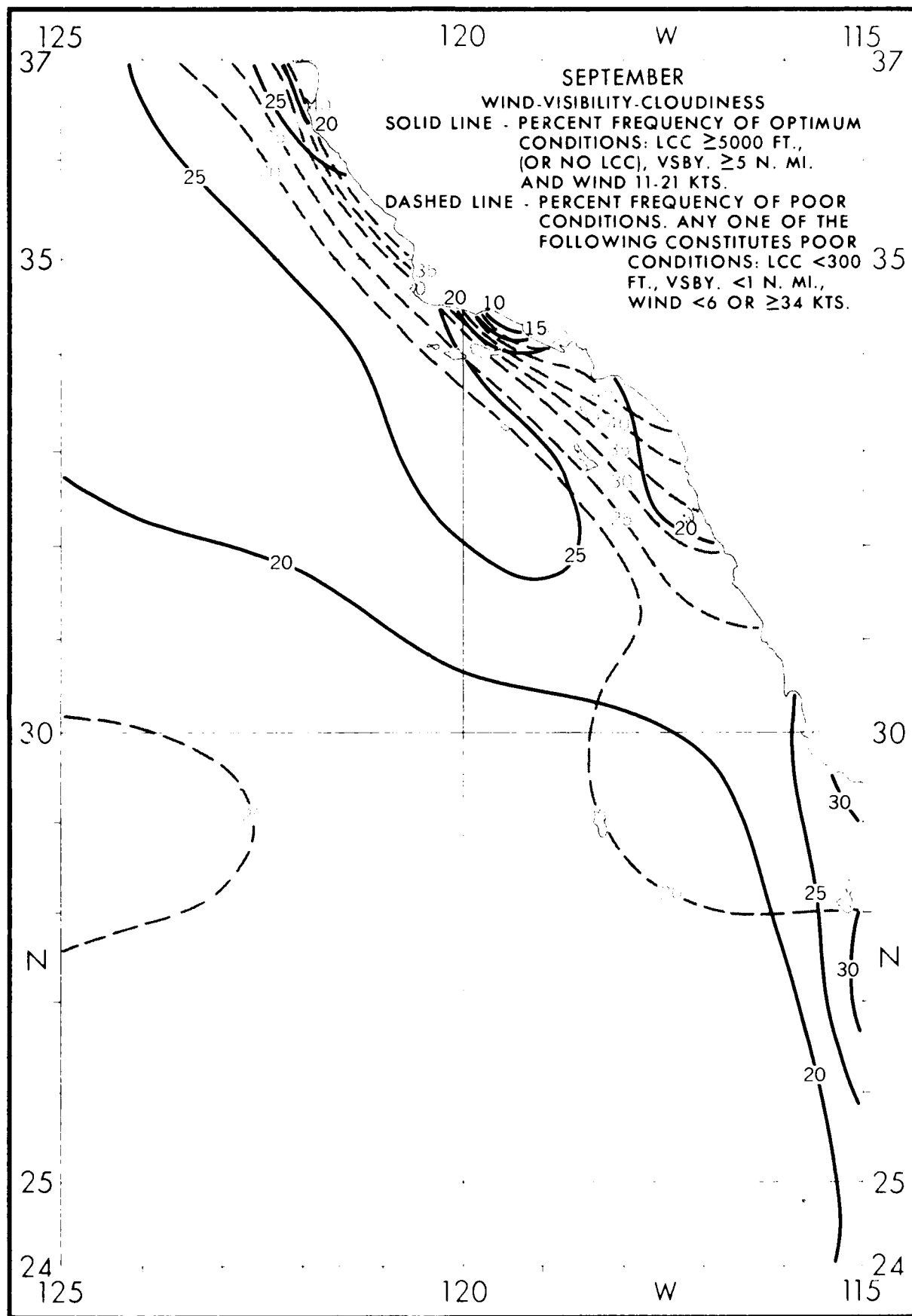




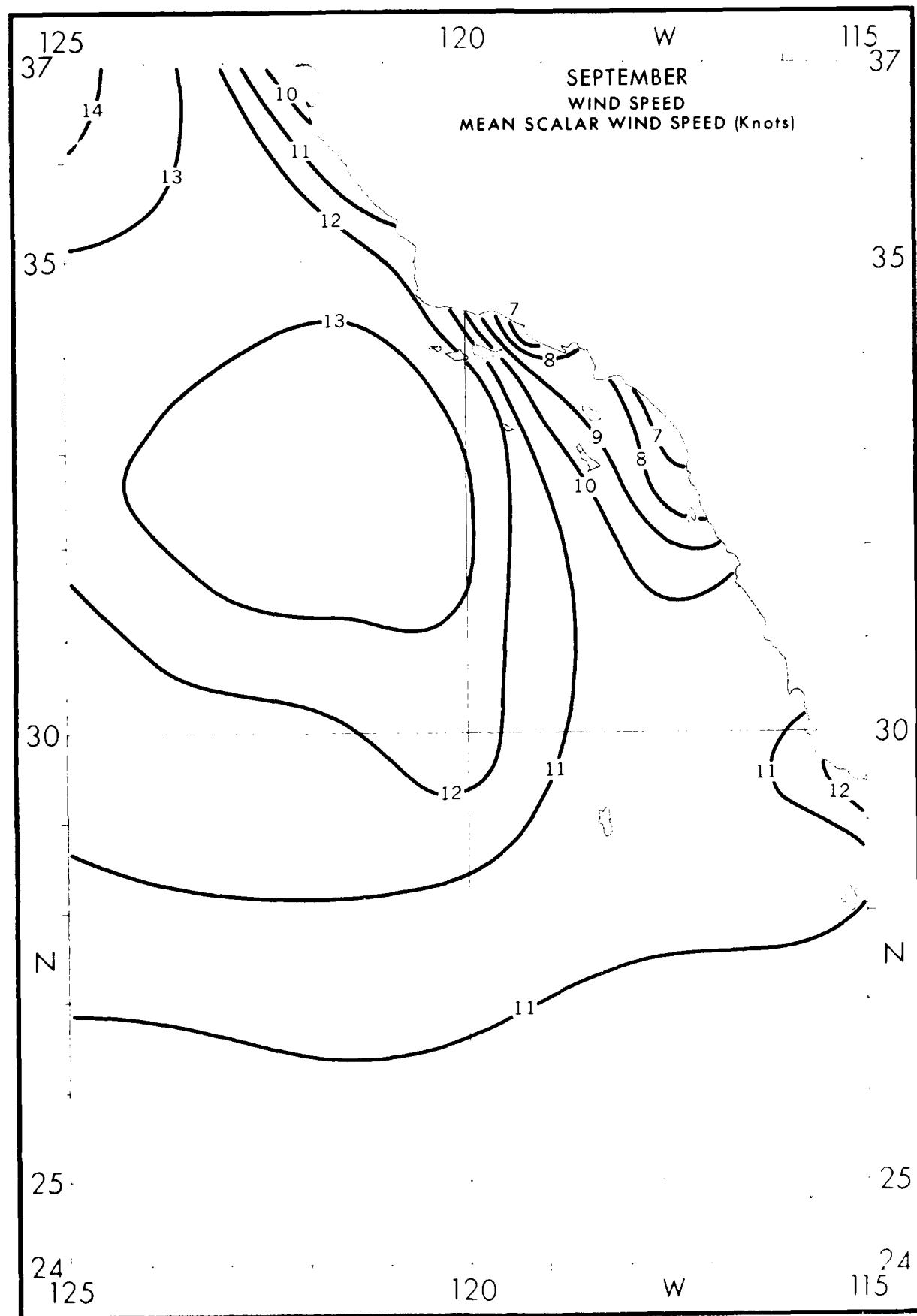


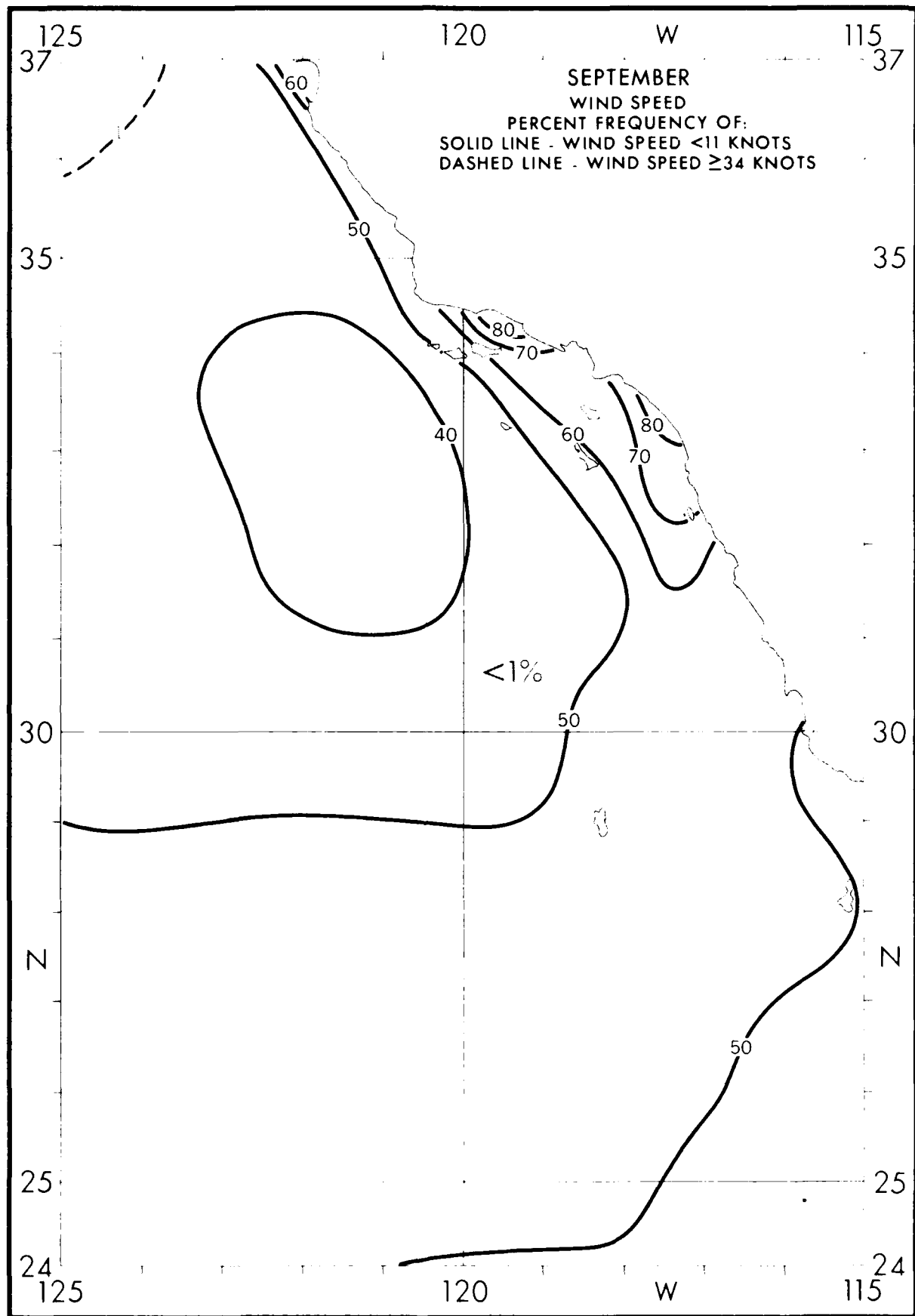


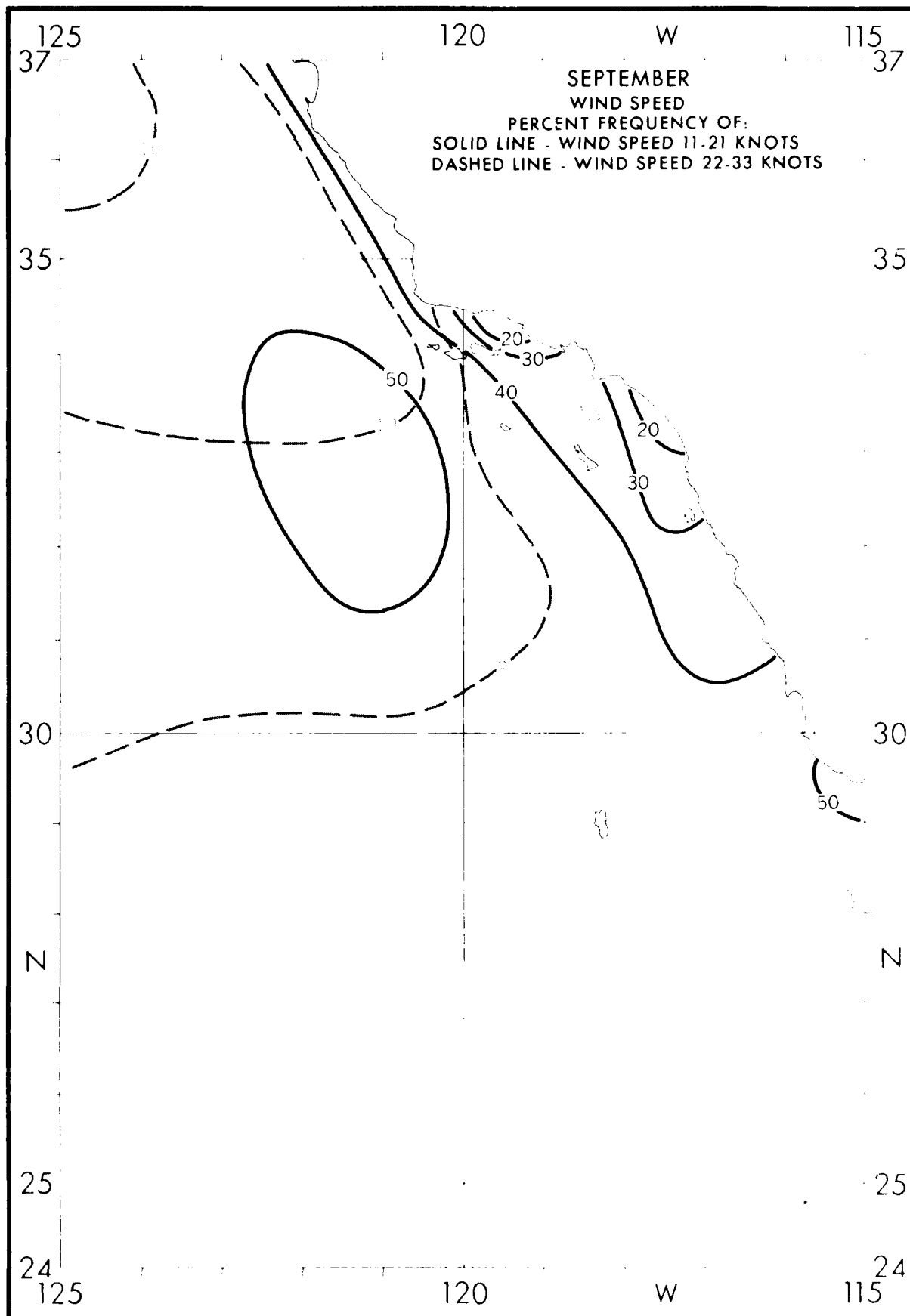


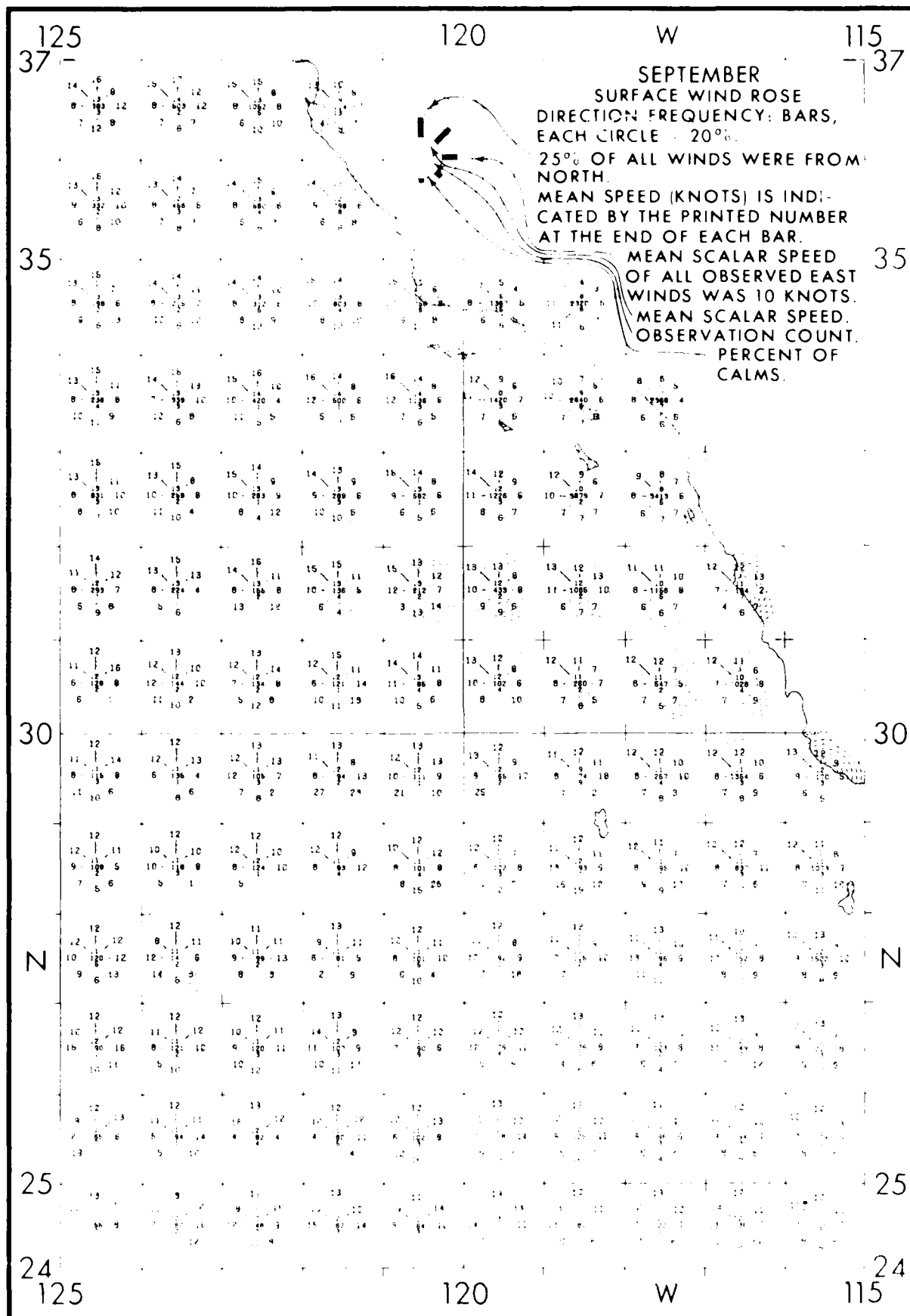


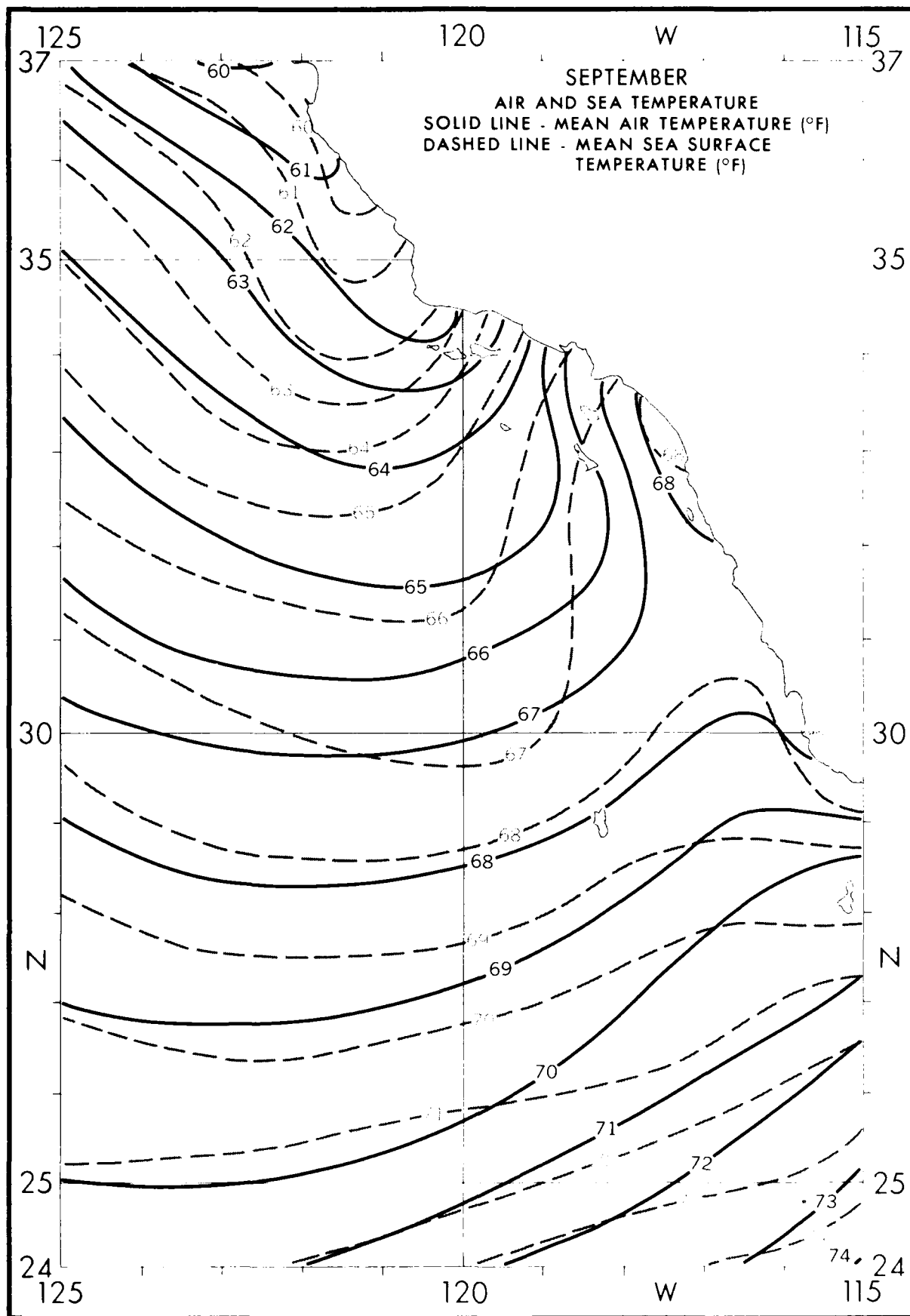


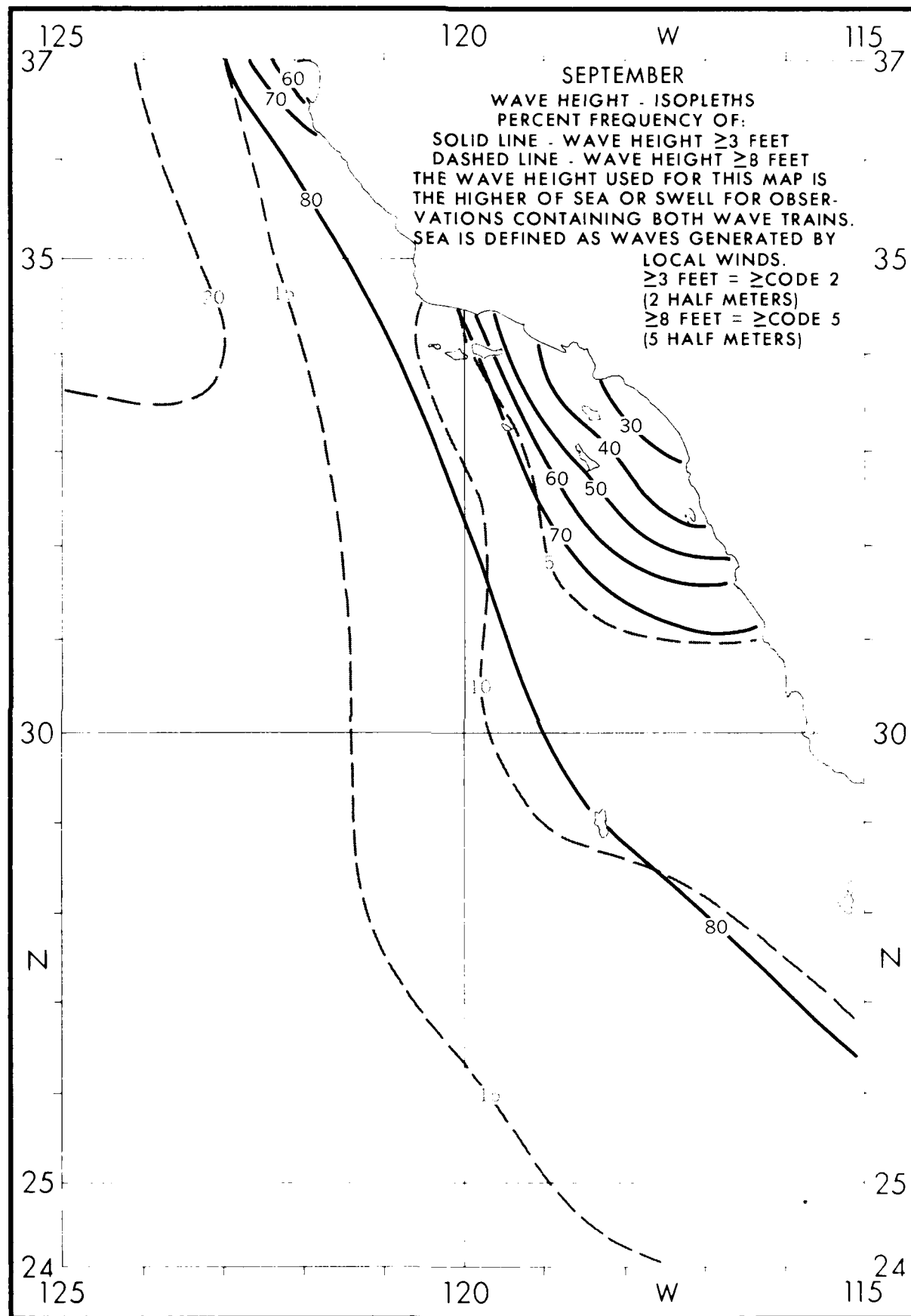




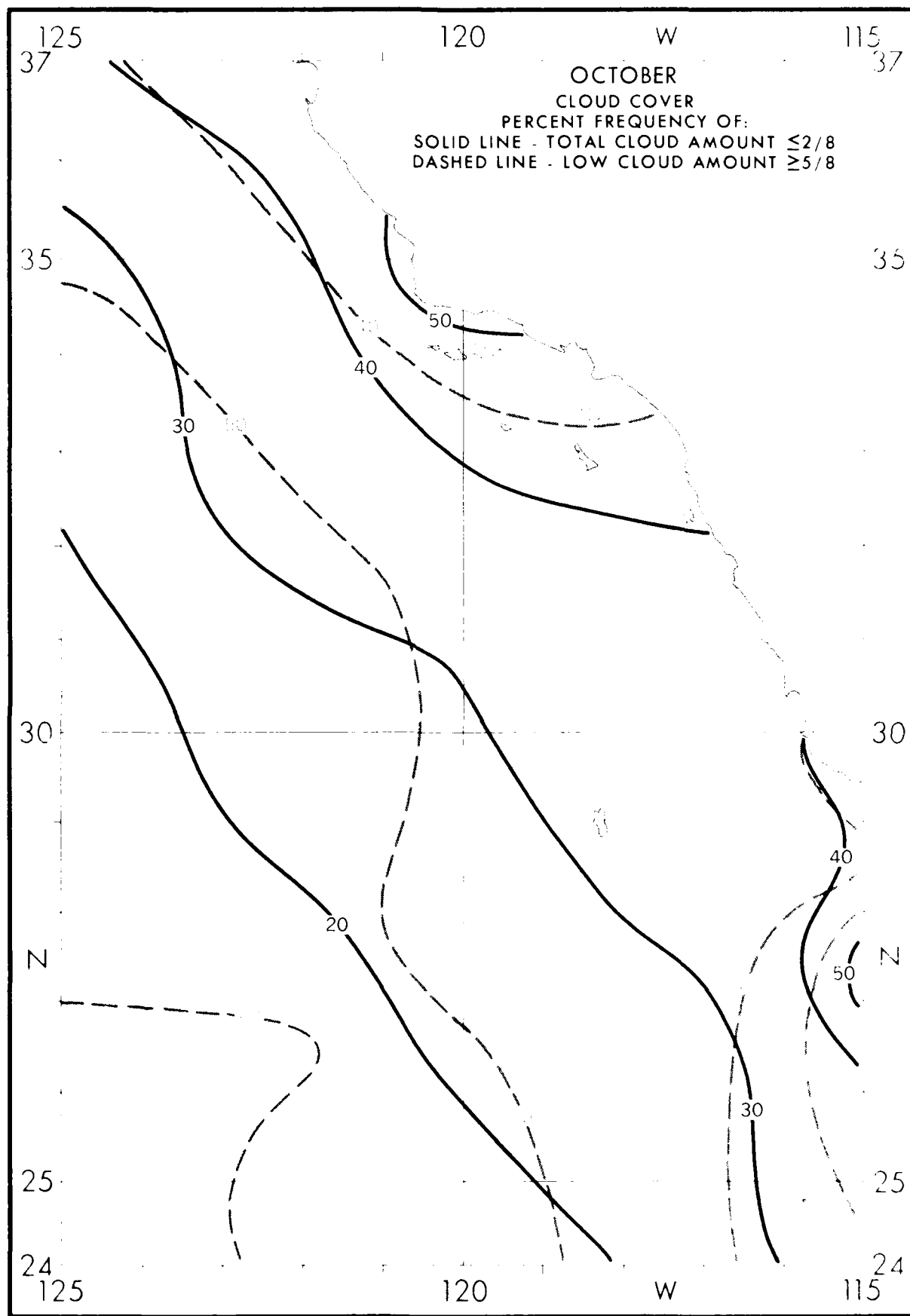




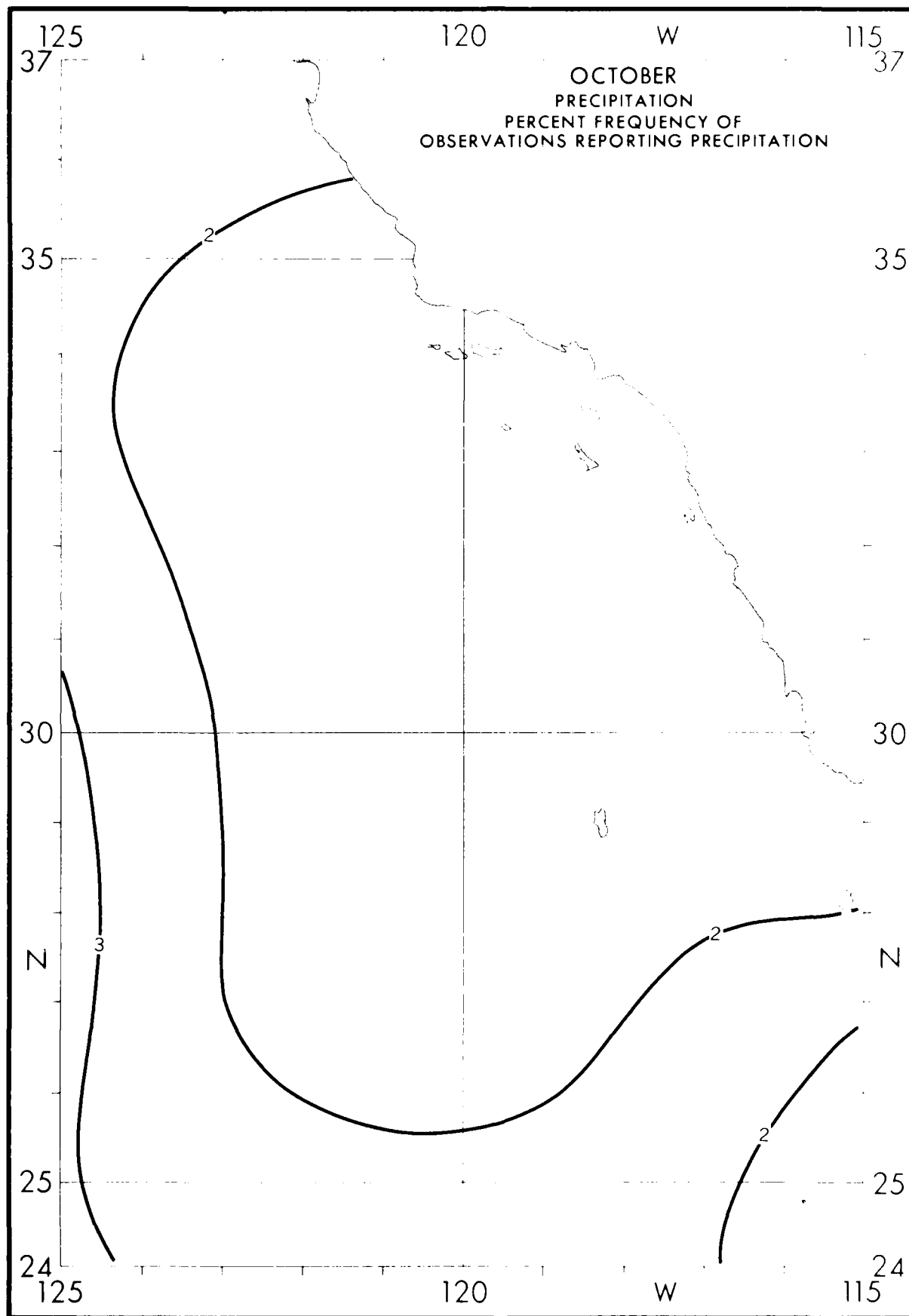




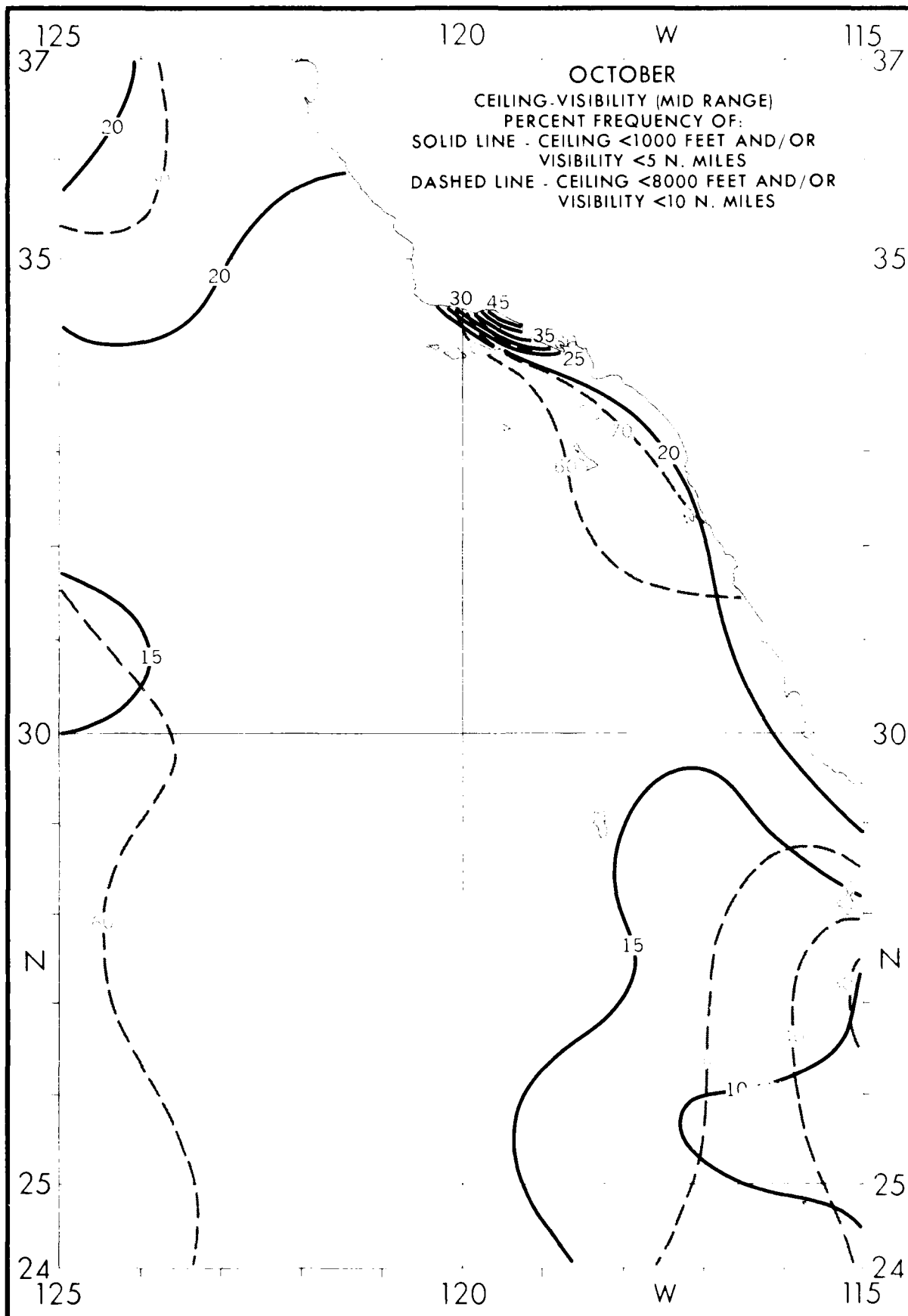
125	120	W	115
37			37
SEPTEMBER			
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES			
≤2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF			
3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-			
5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.			
7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:			
10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE			
≥13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5			
N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.			
35			35
N = OBSERVATION			
COUNT.			
WAVE DATA FOR THESE			
TABLES WERE SELECTED			
FROM THE HIGHER OF			
SEA OR SWELL			
WHEN BOTH			
WERE REPORTED.			
30			30
25			25
24			24
125	120	W	115

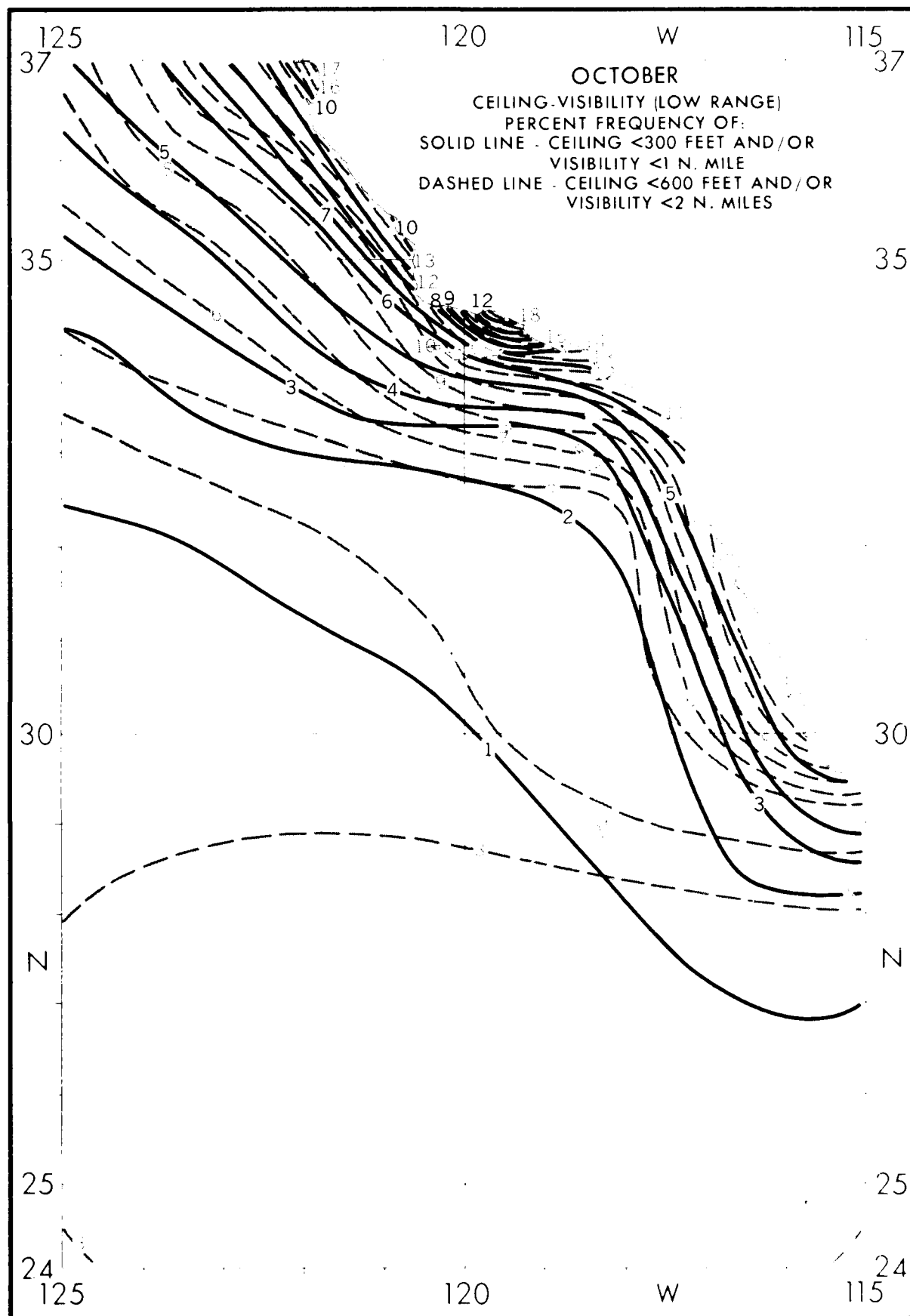


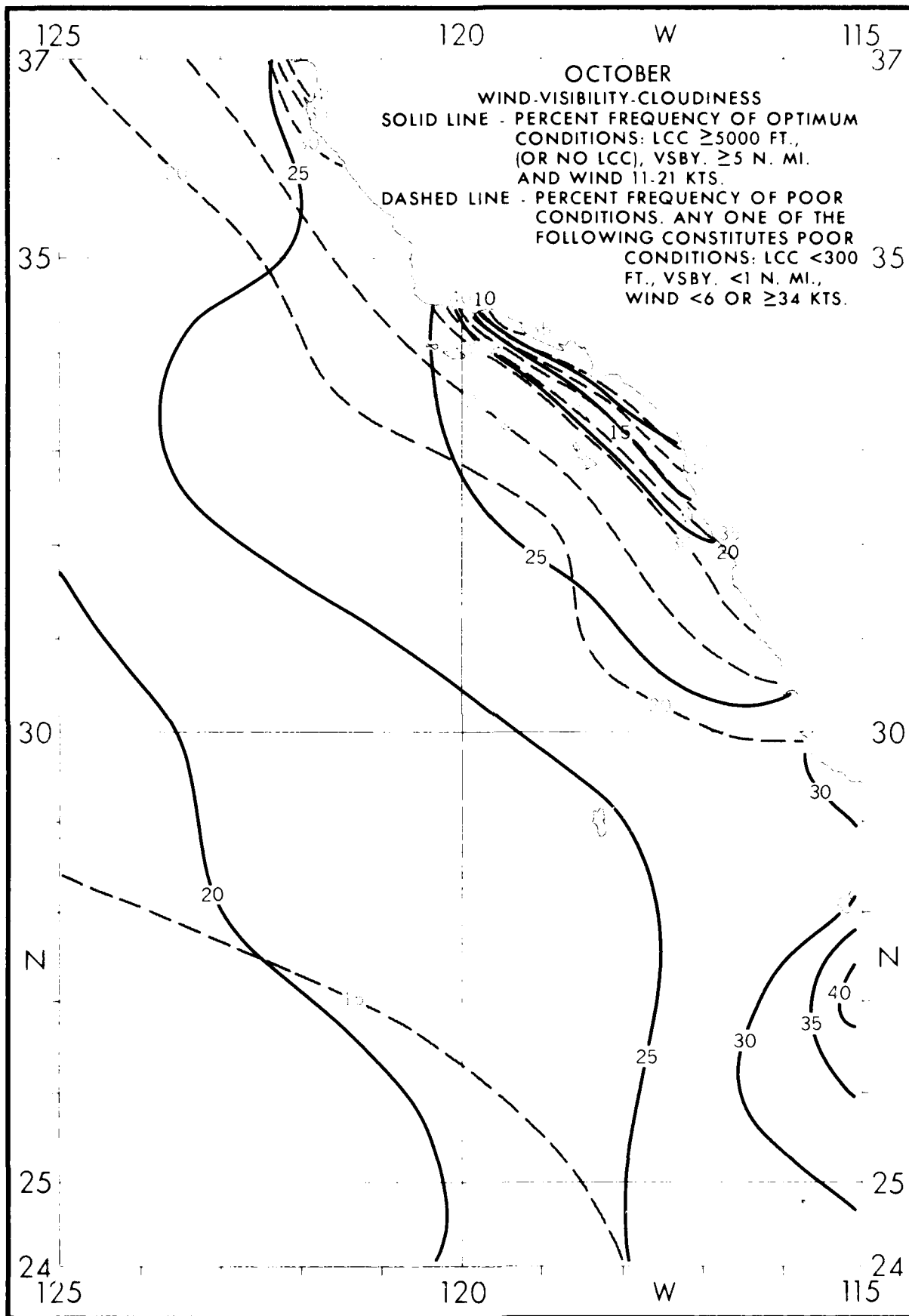


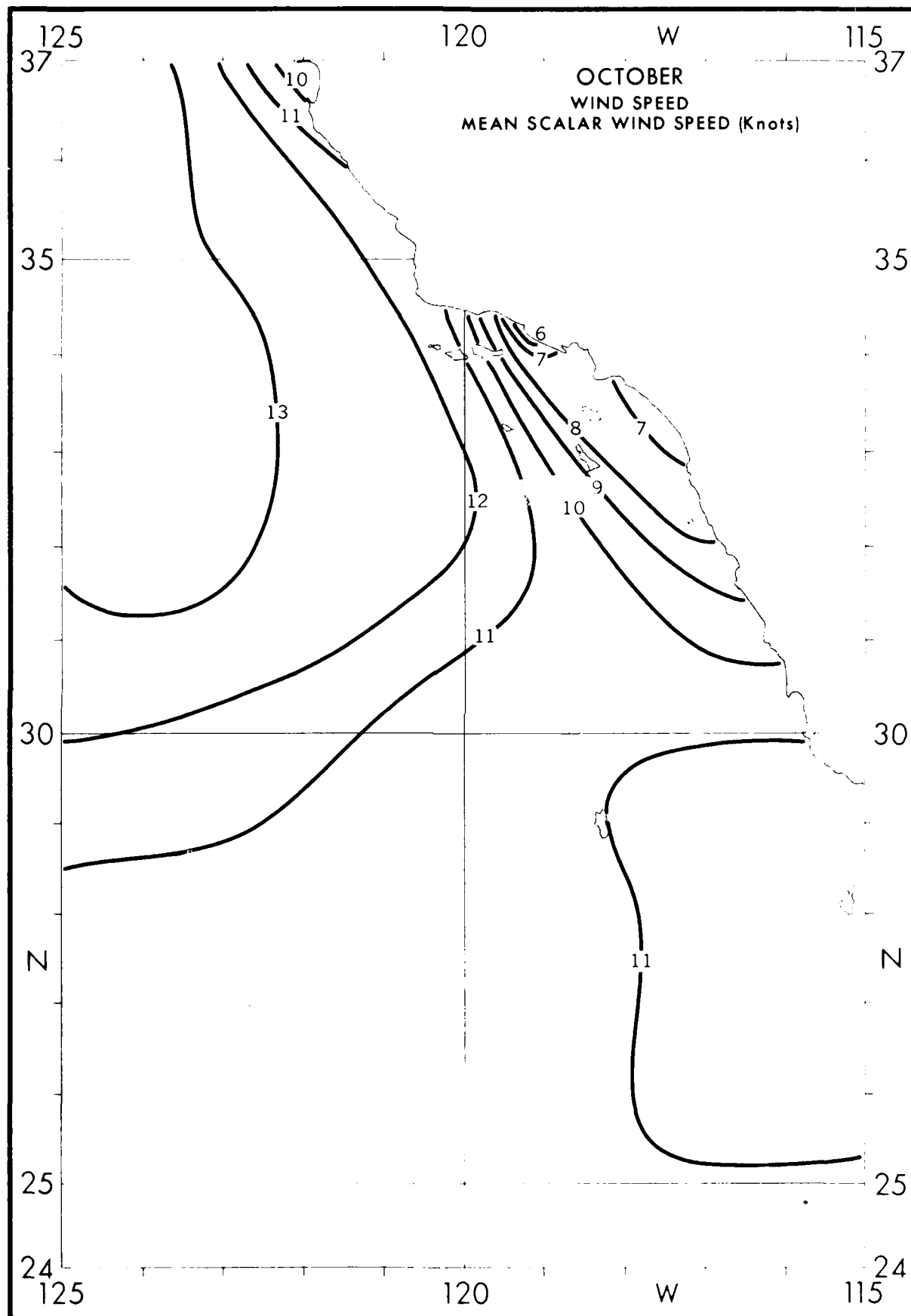


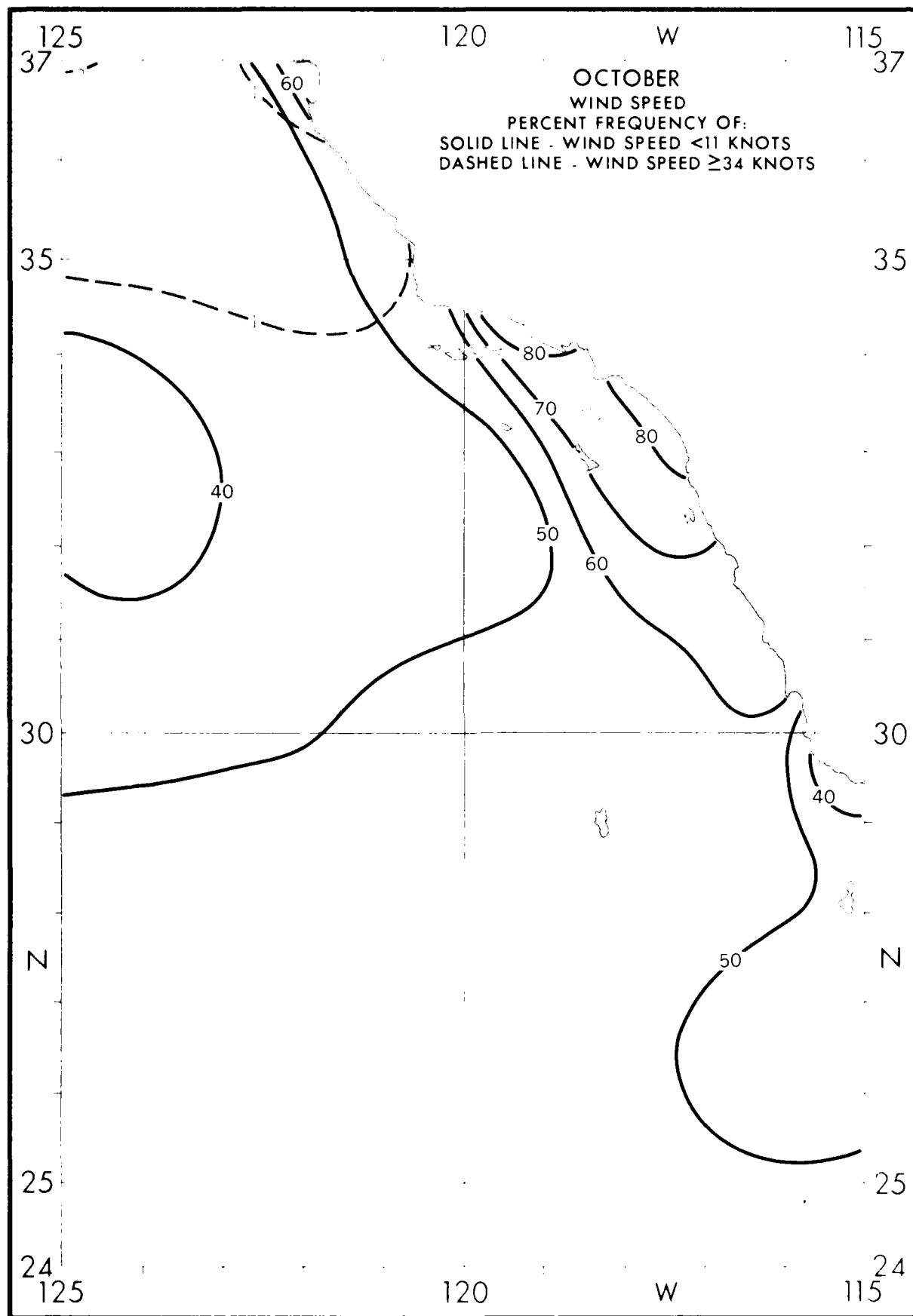
125											120											115							
37																						37							

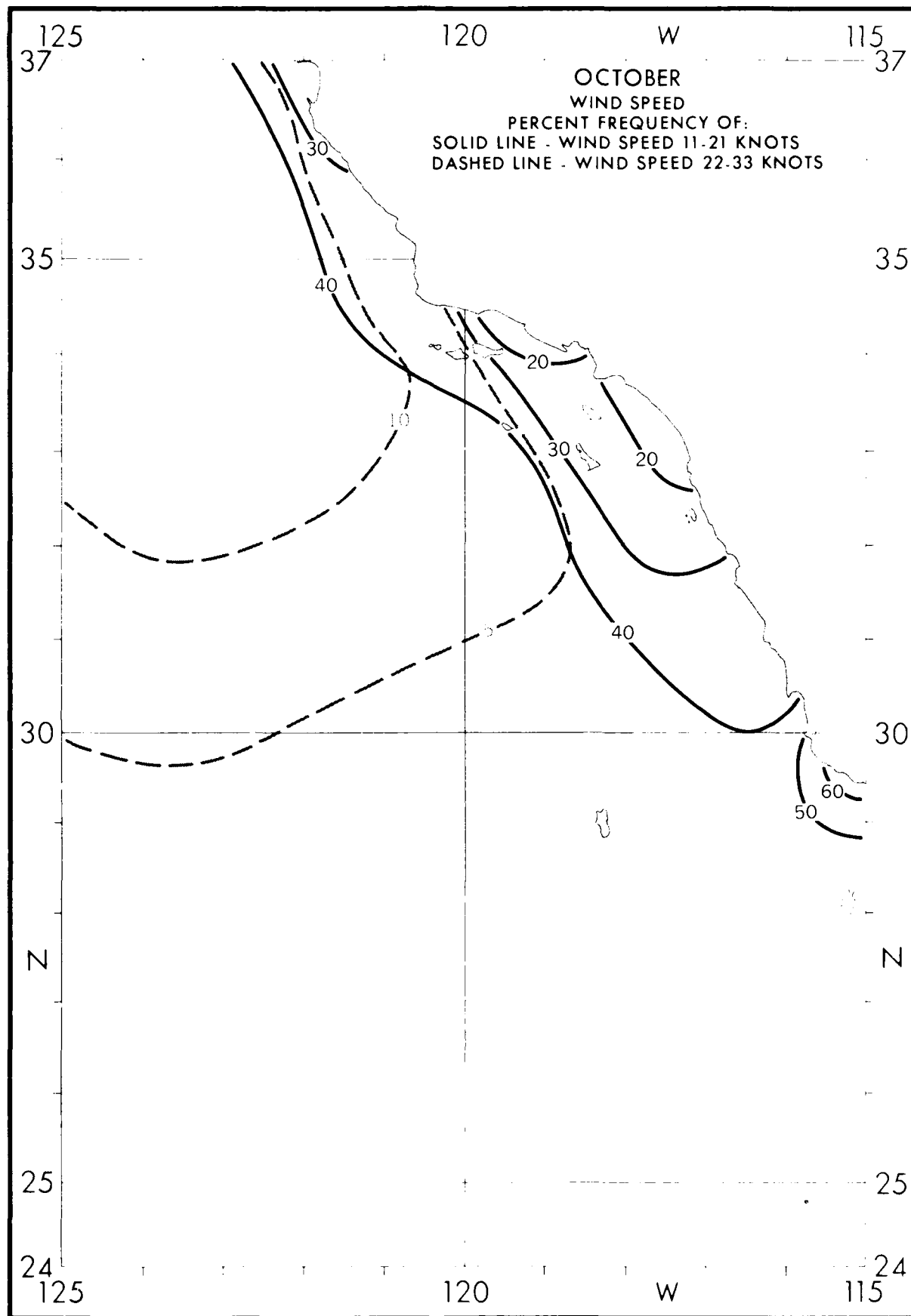




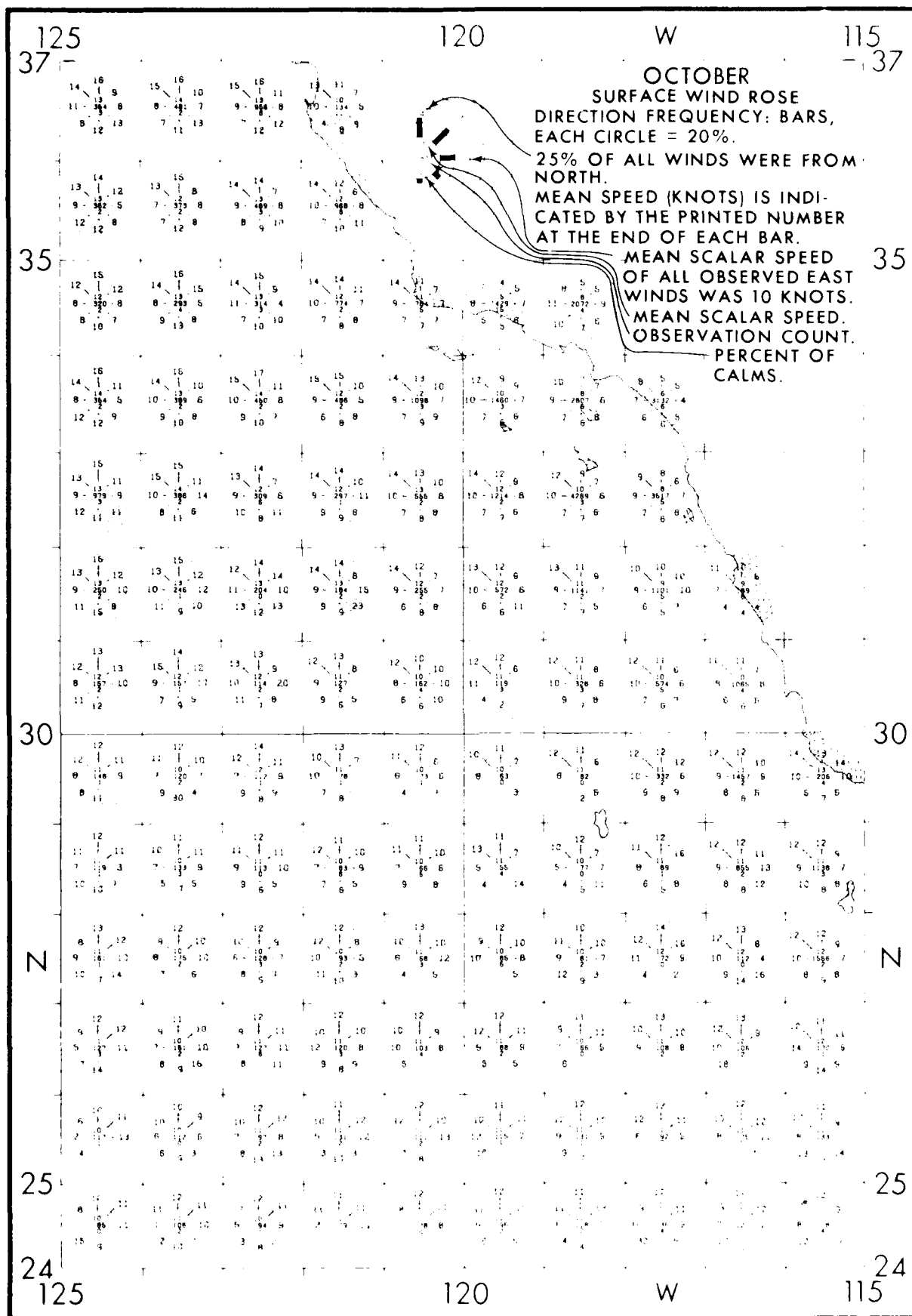


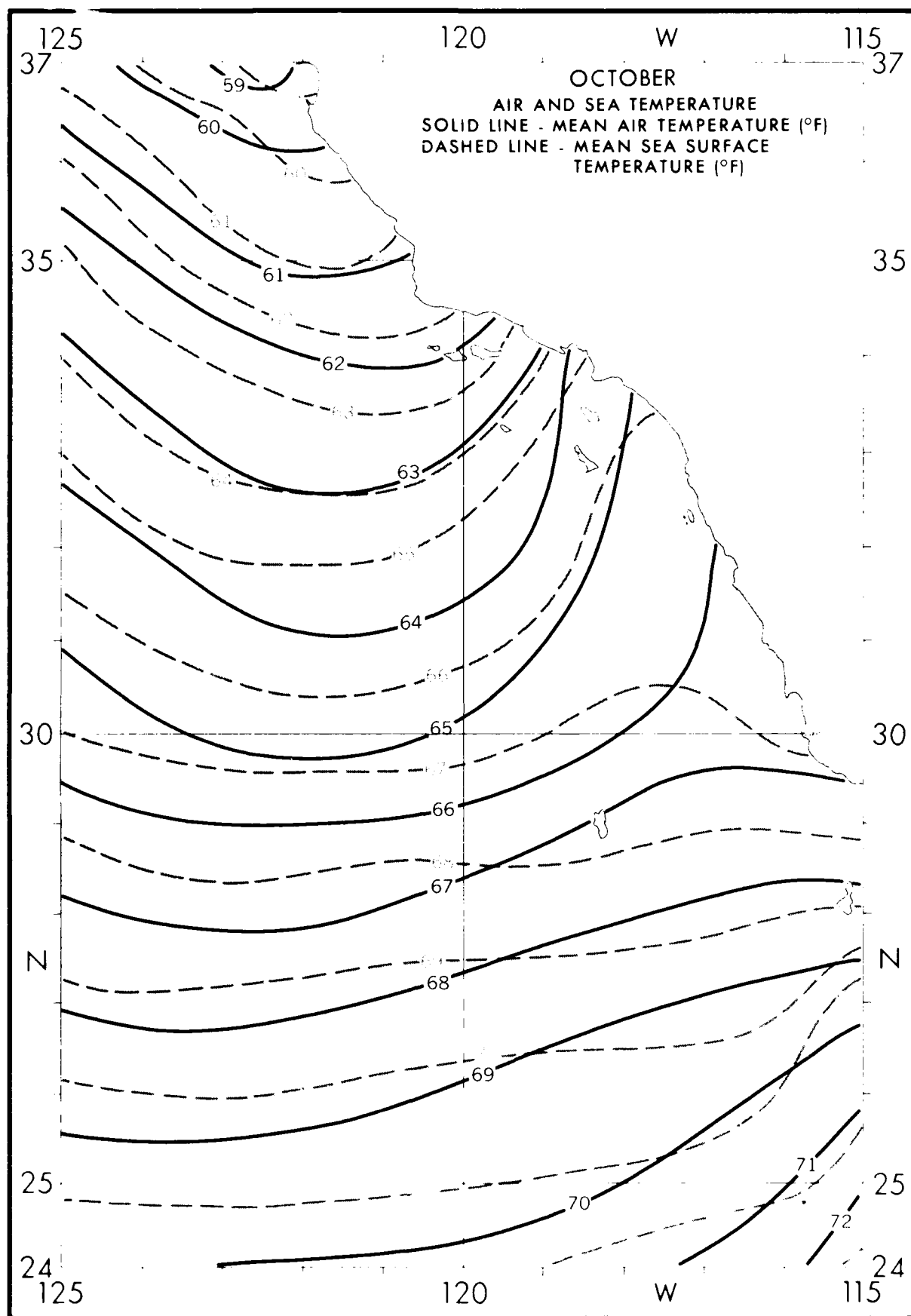


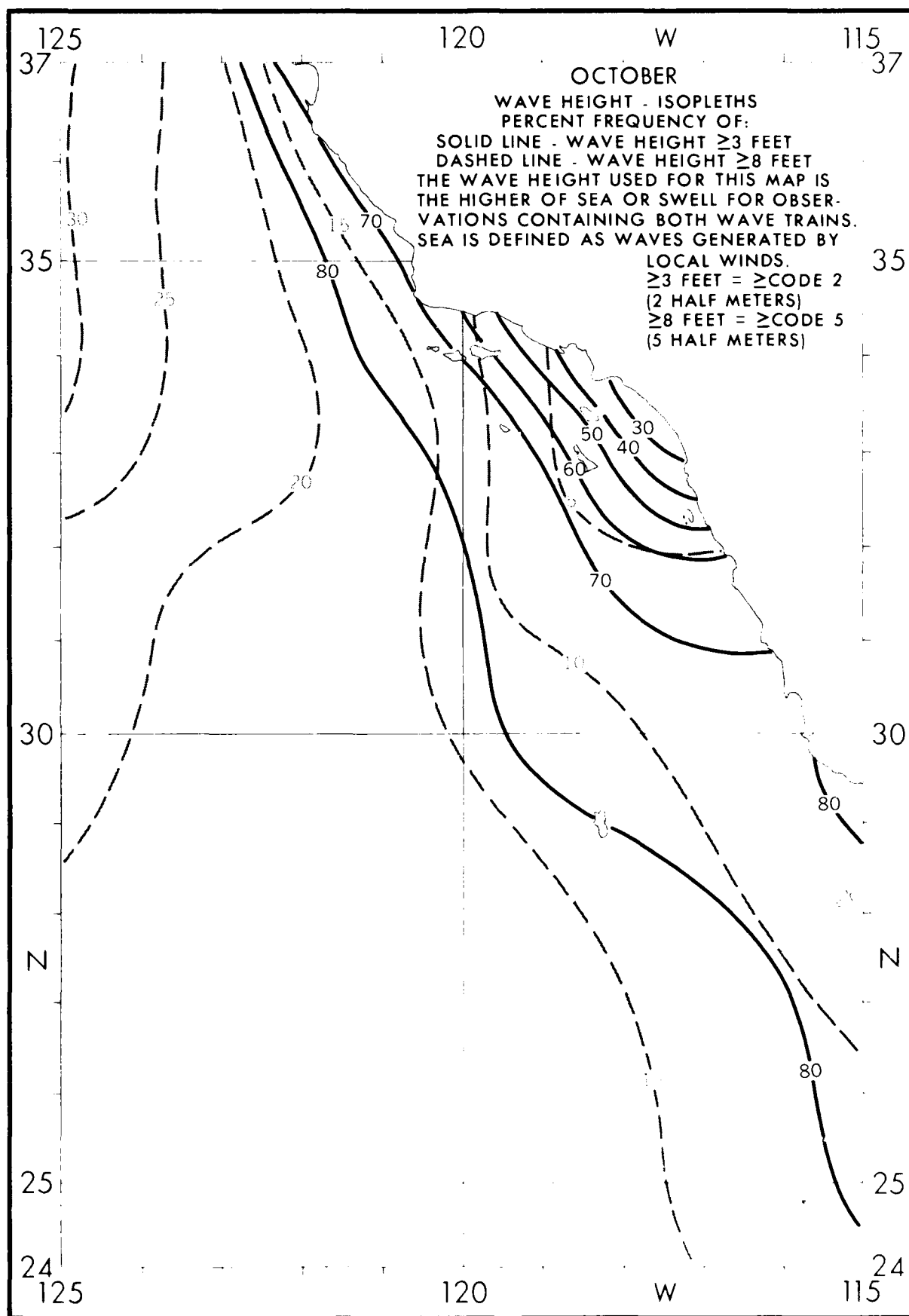


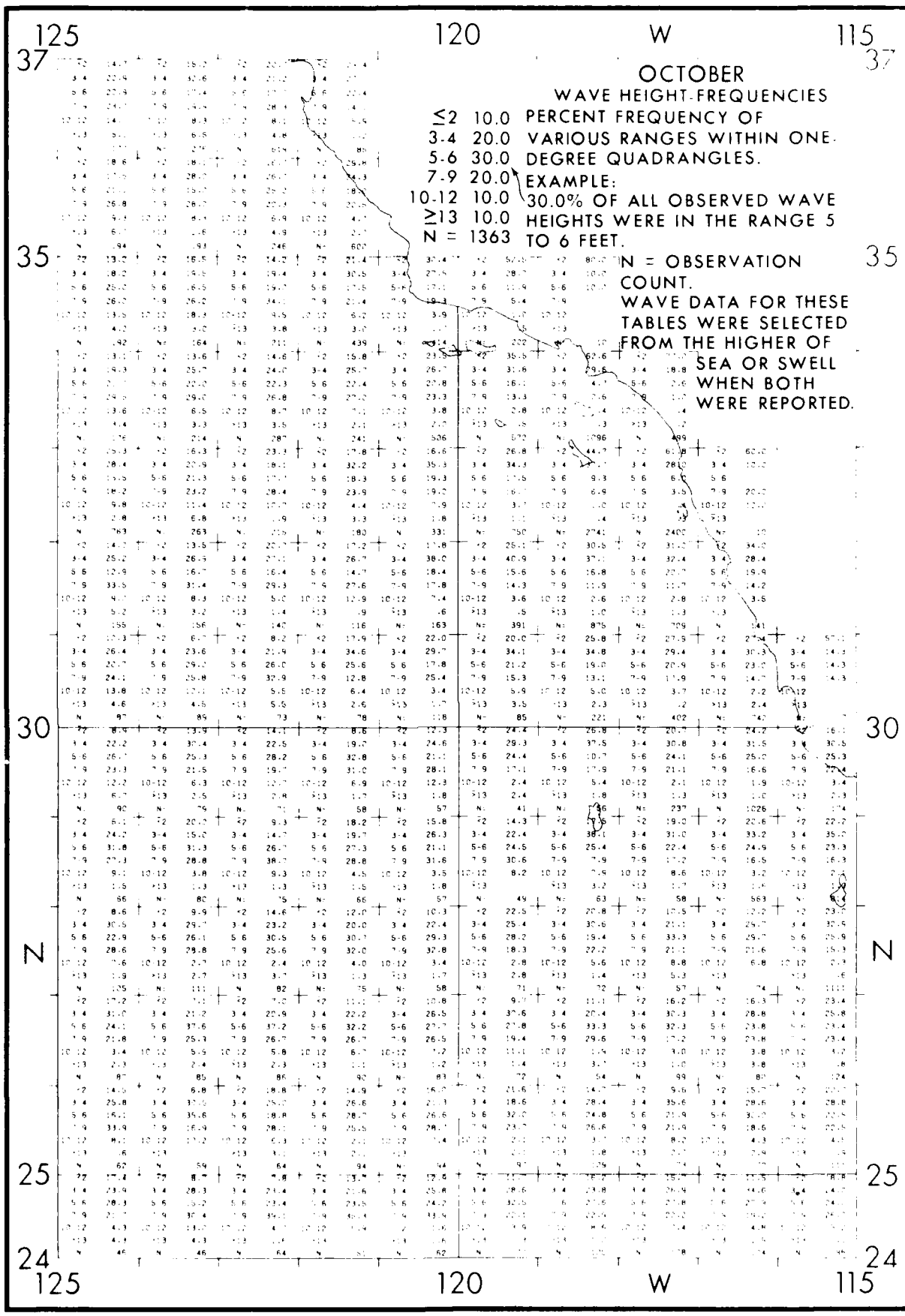


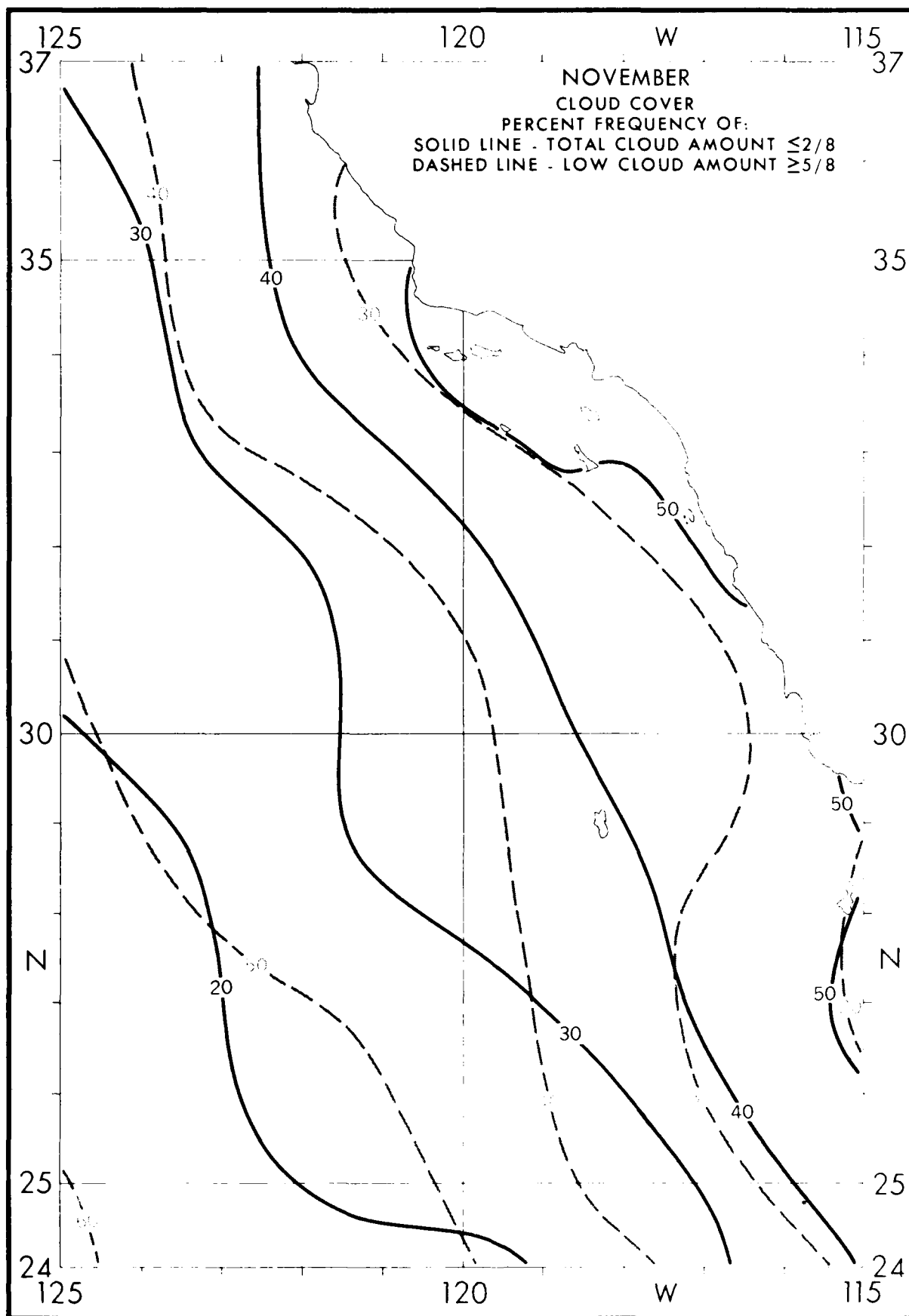


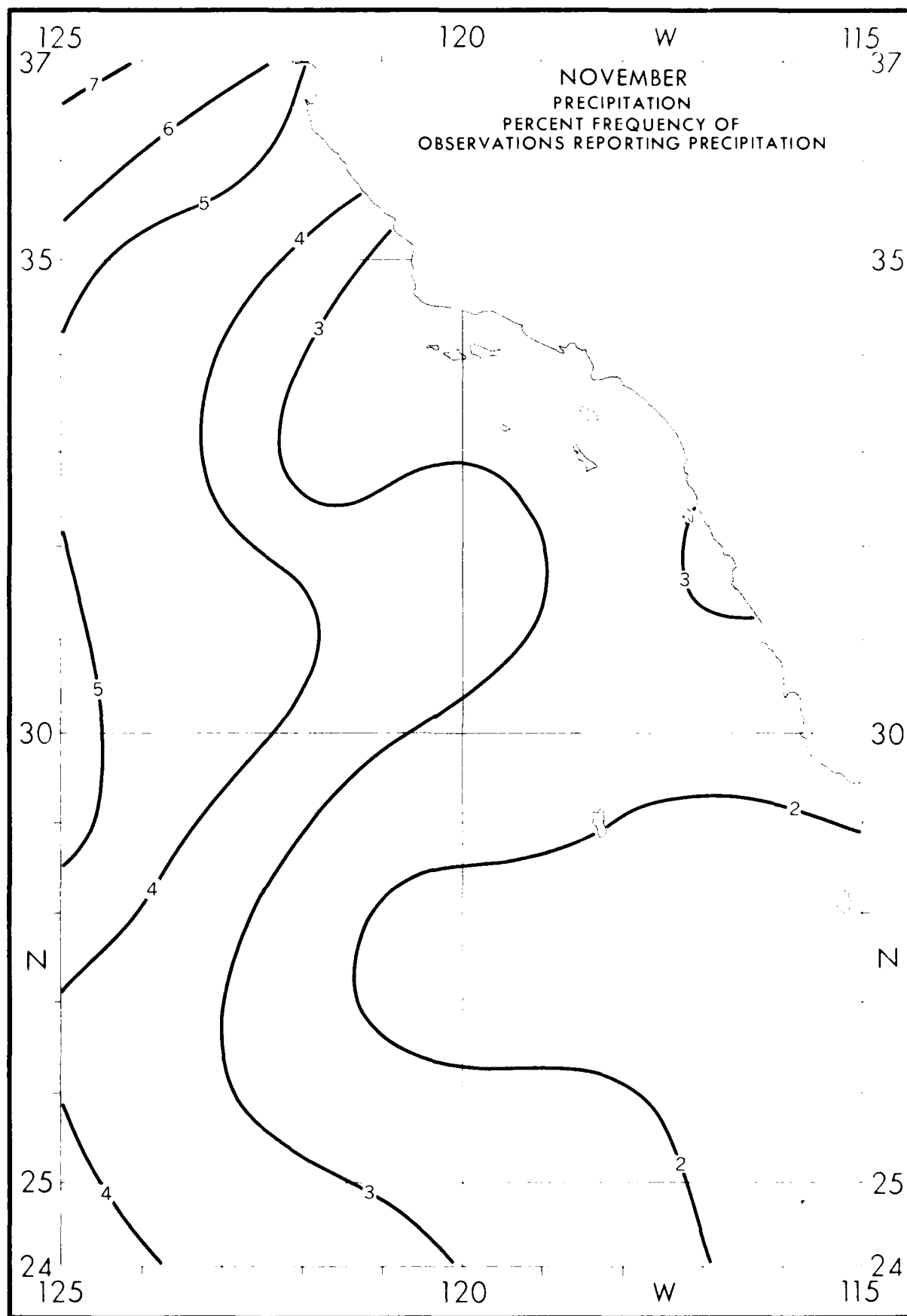




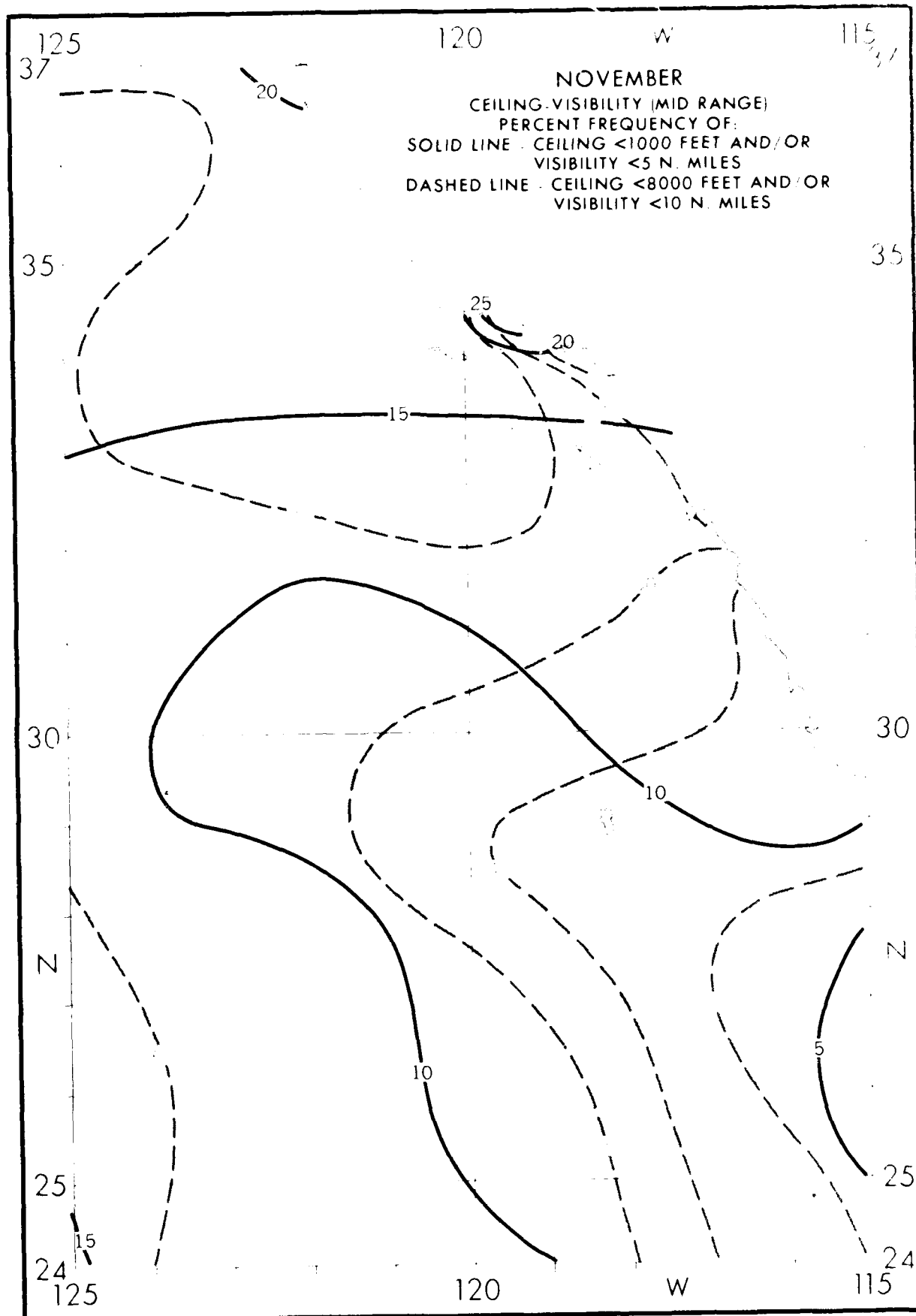




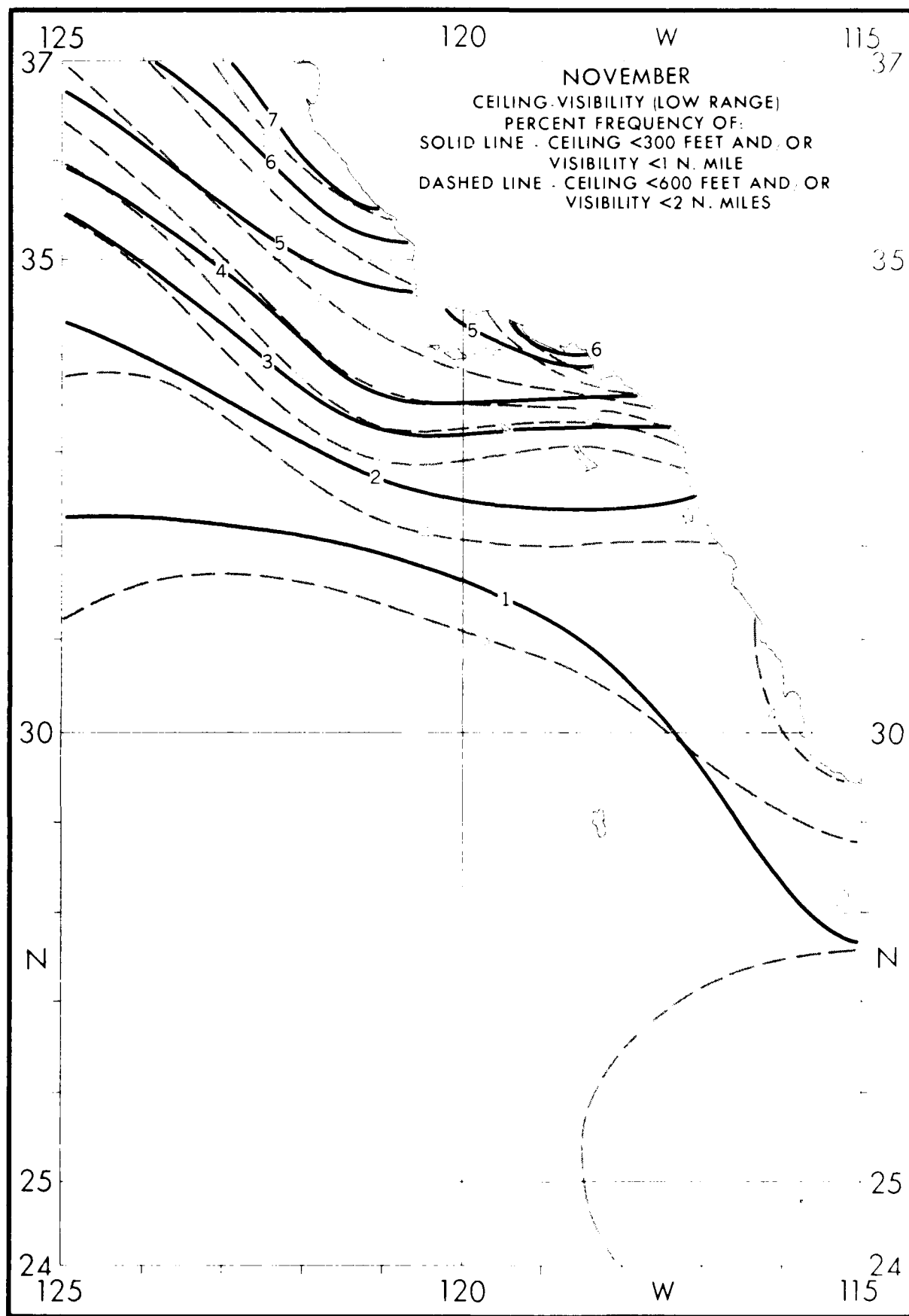


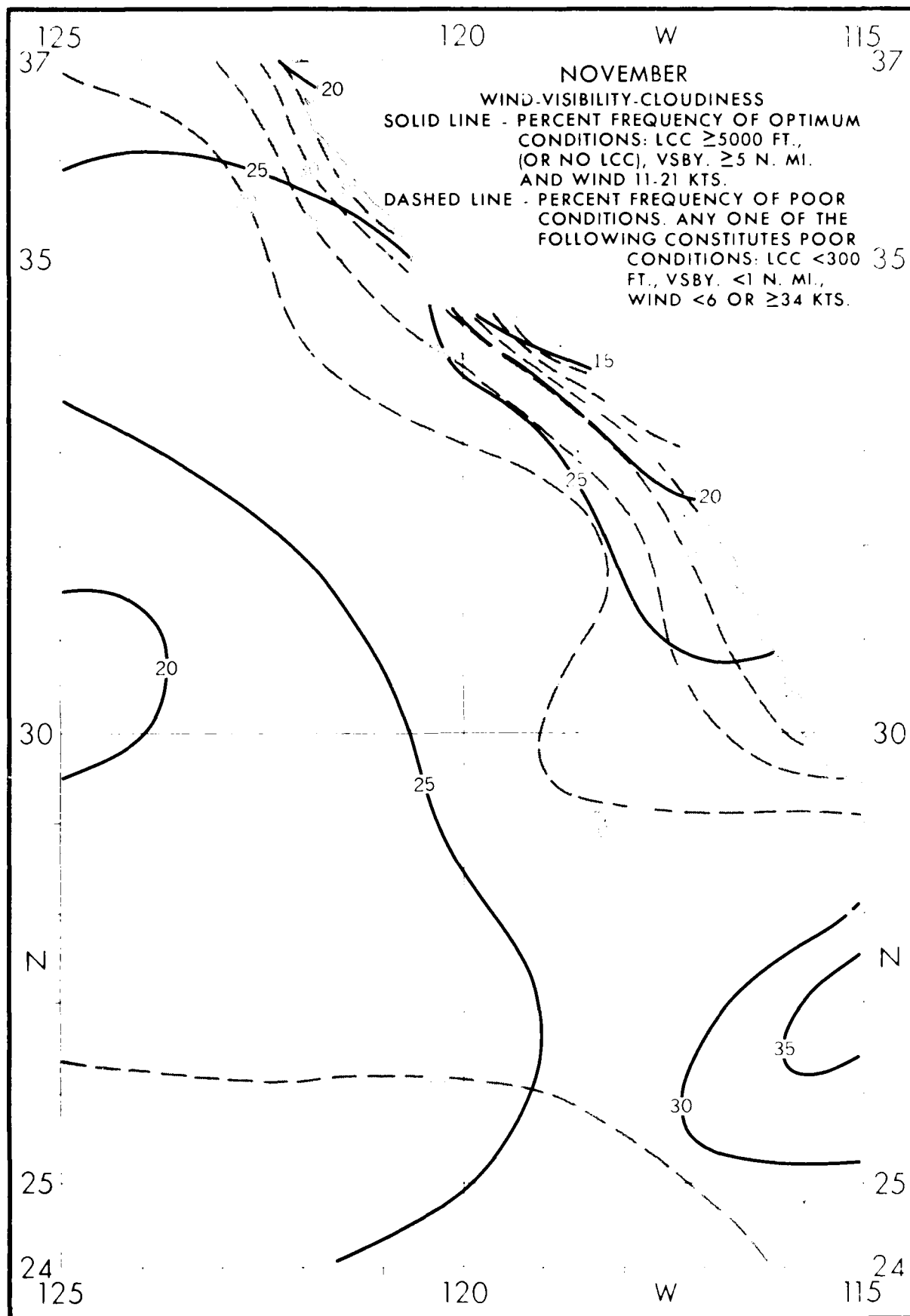


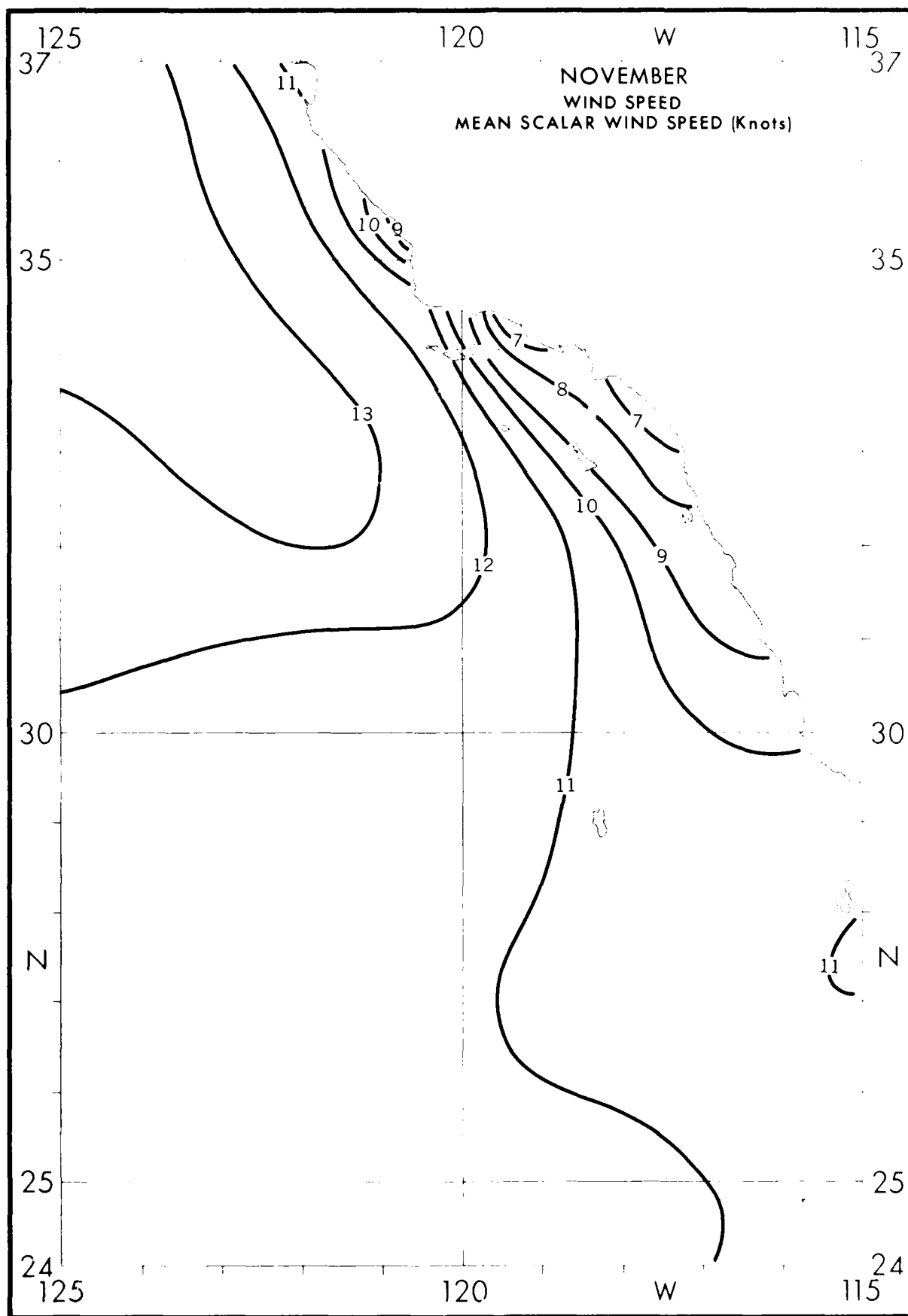


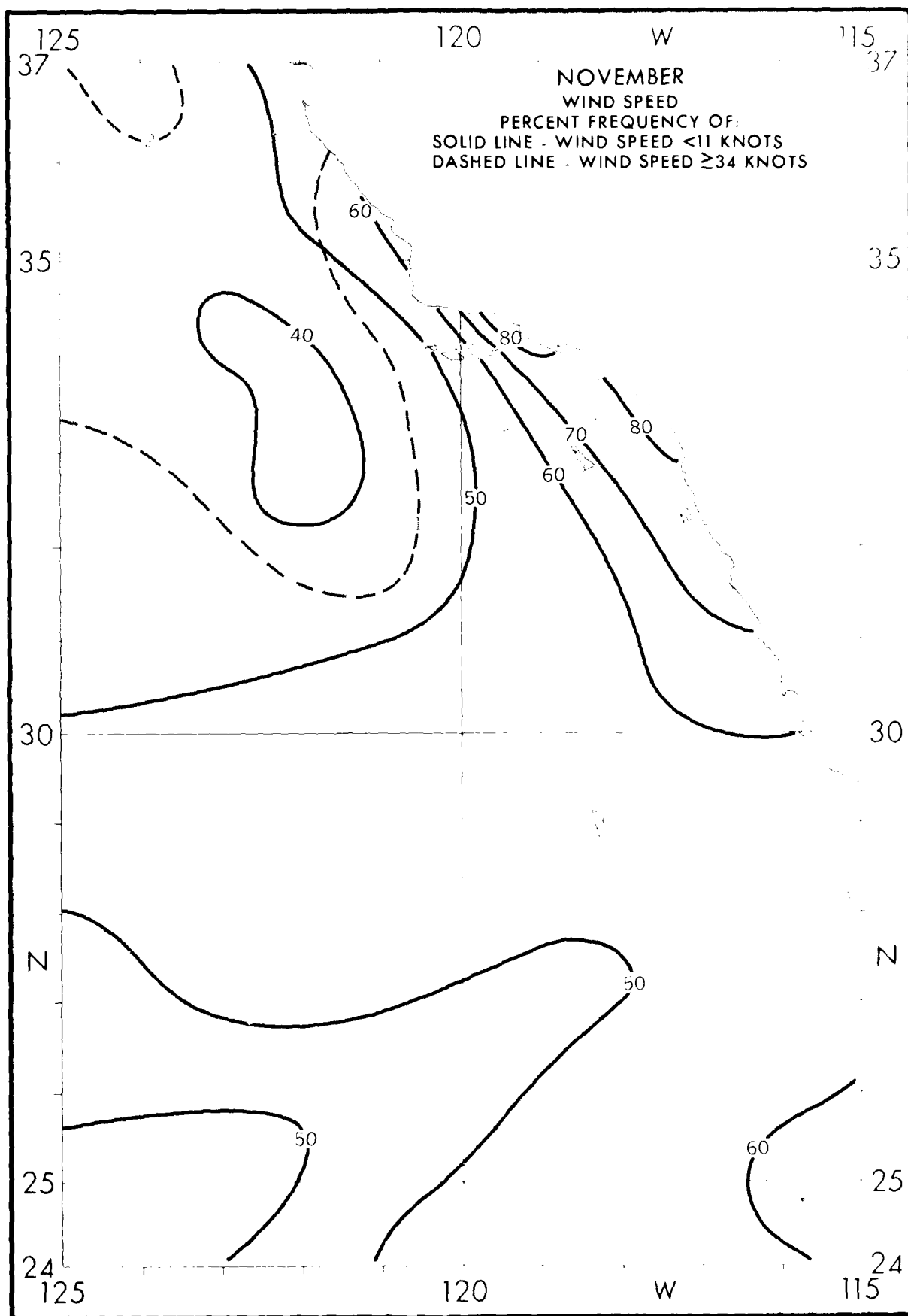


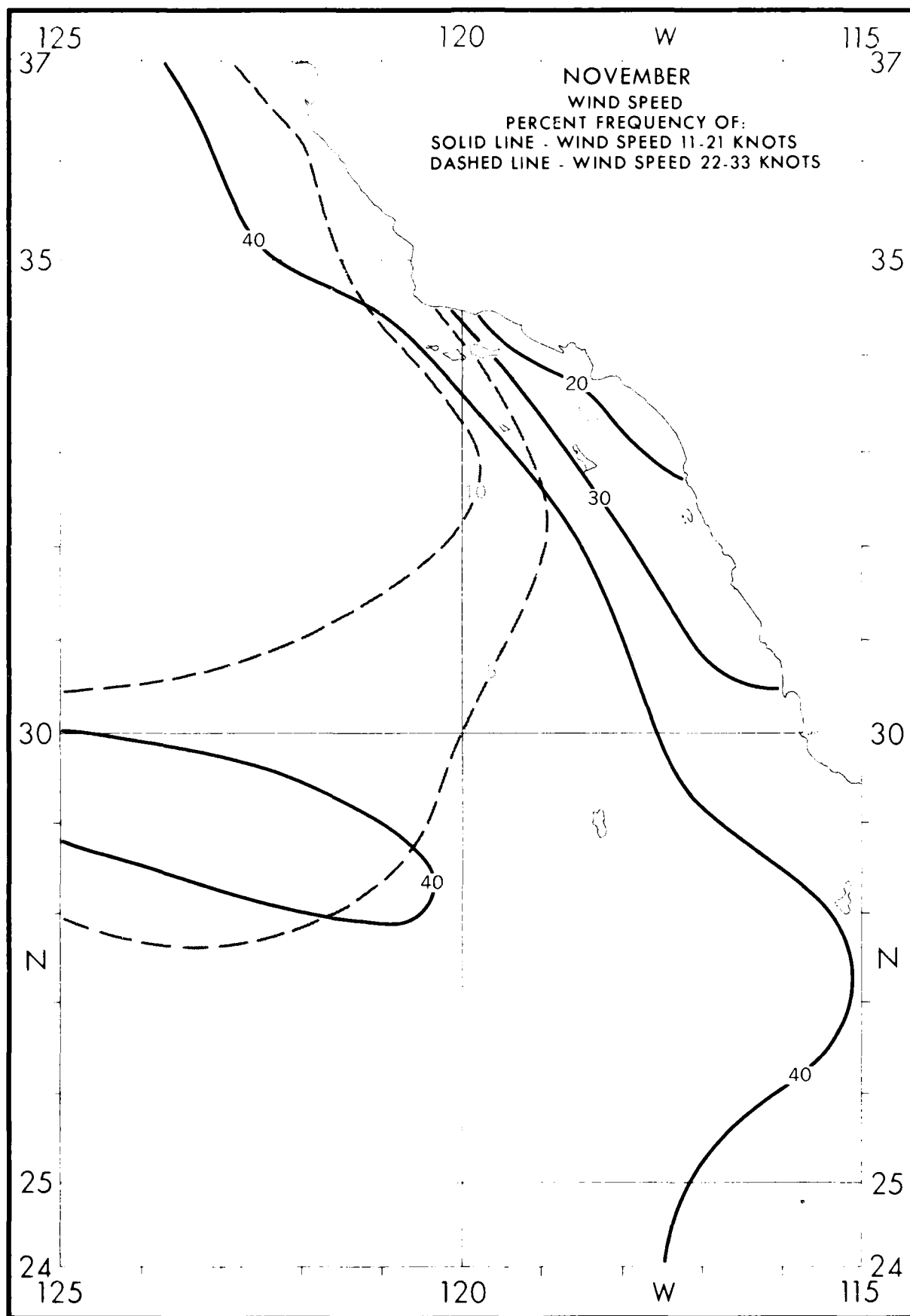


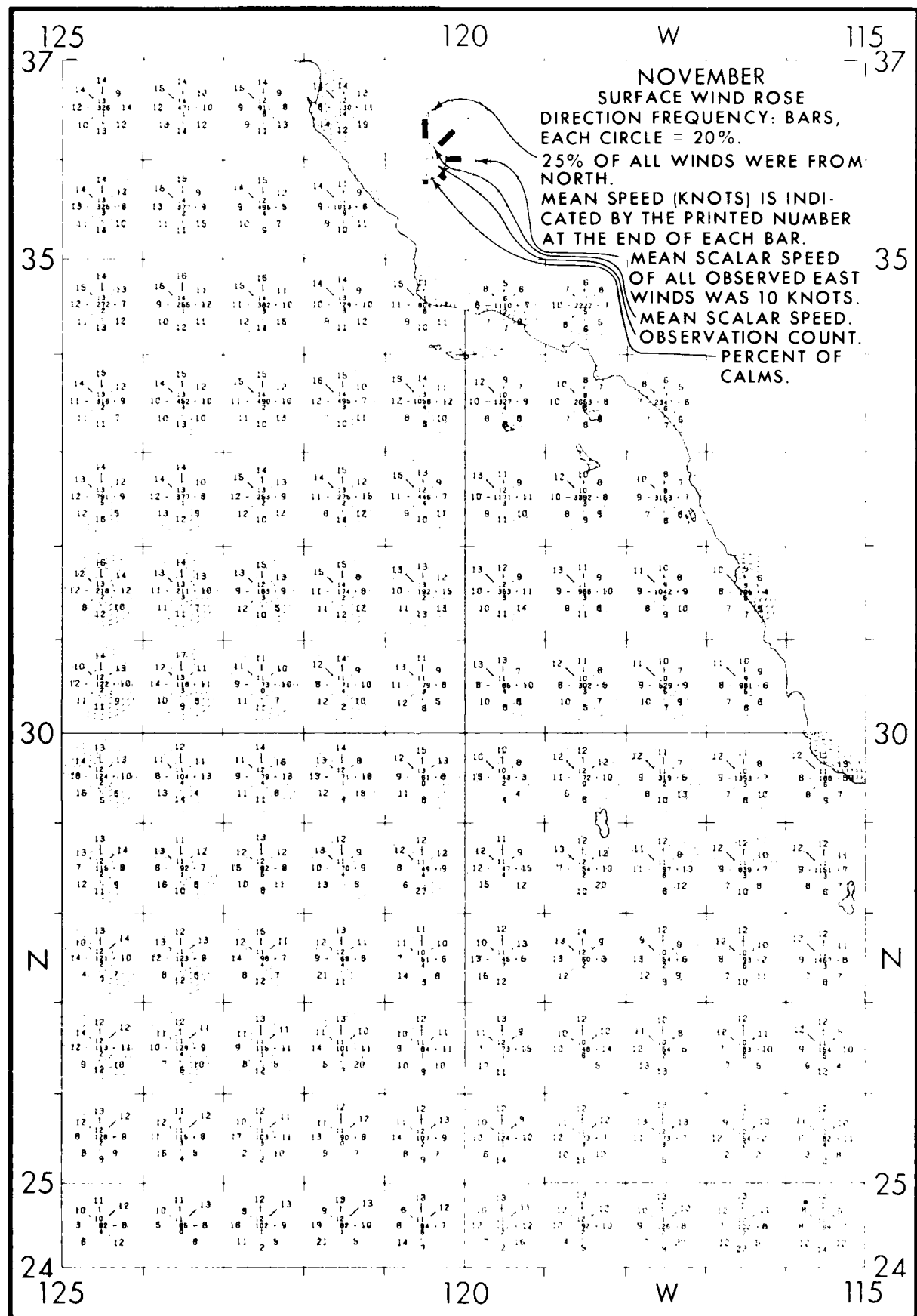


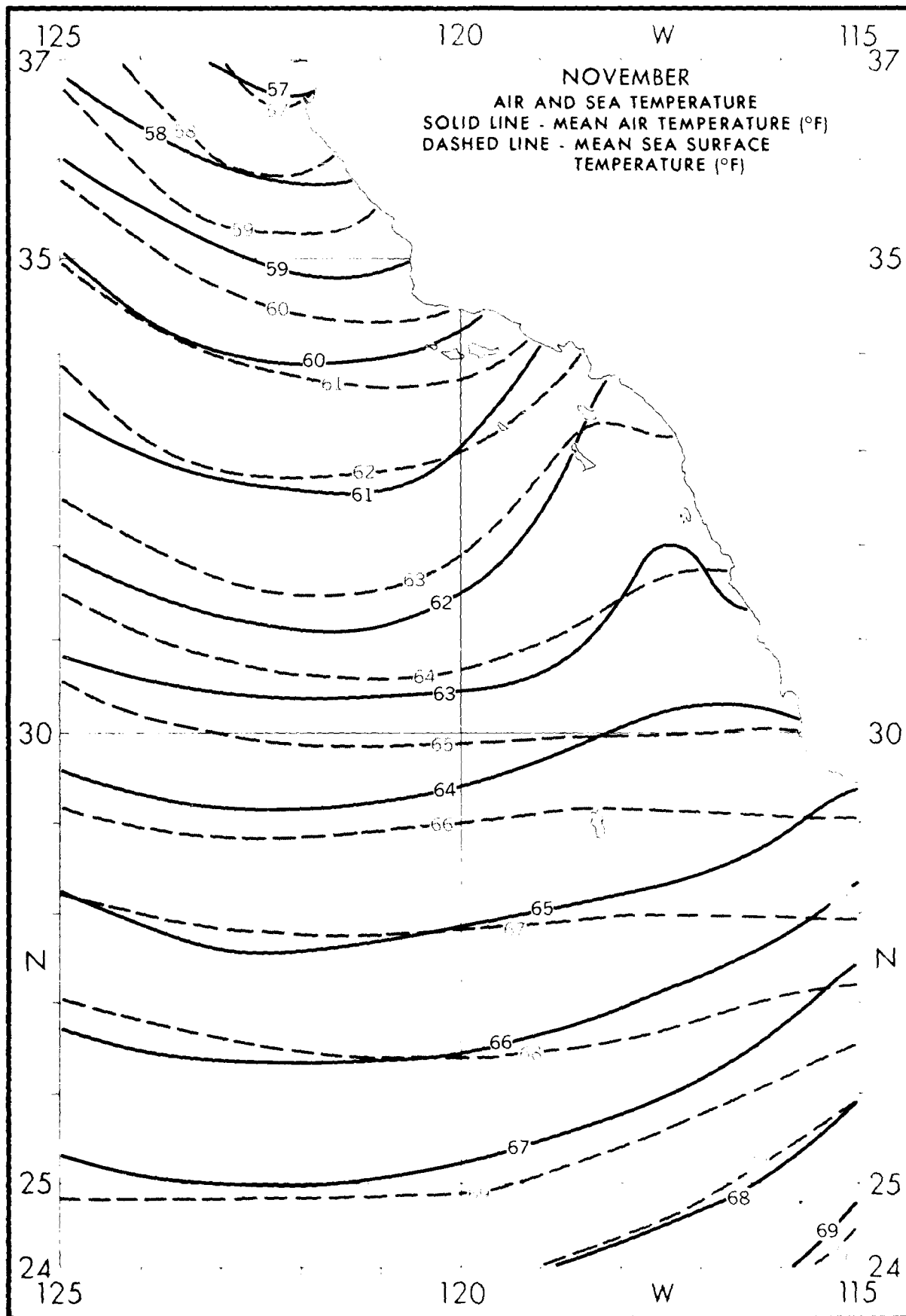


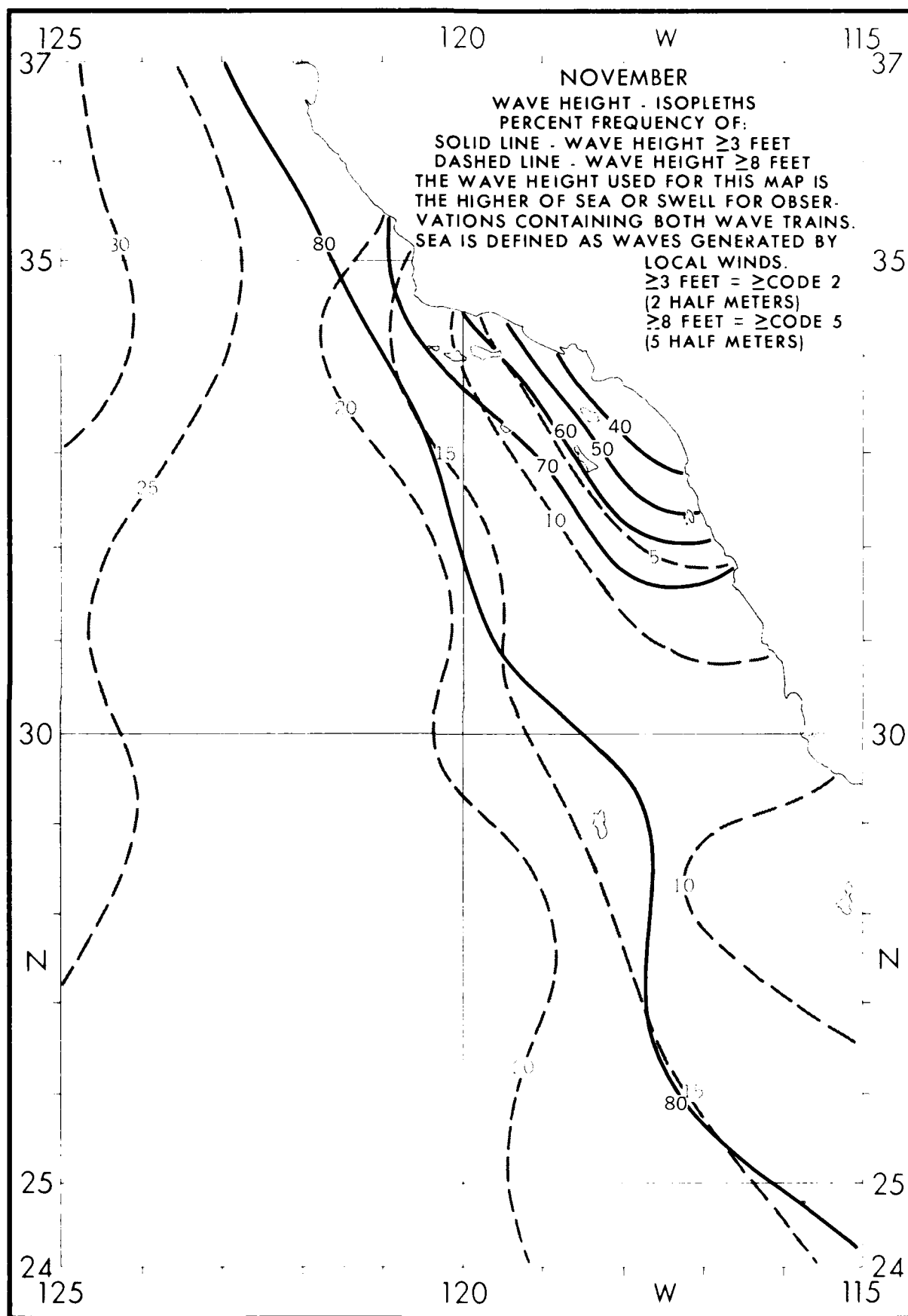






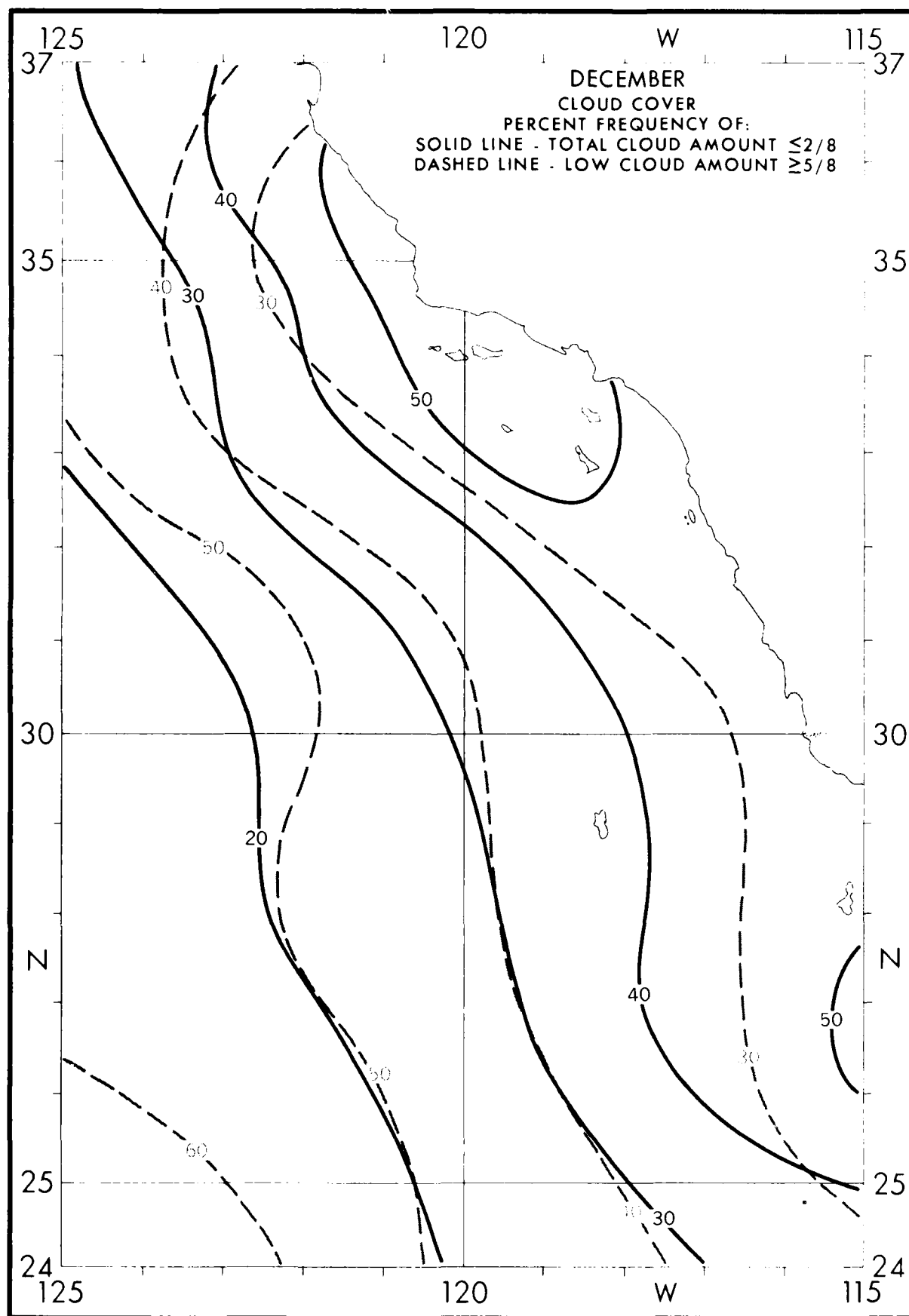


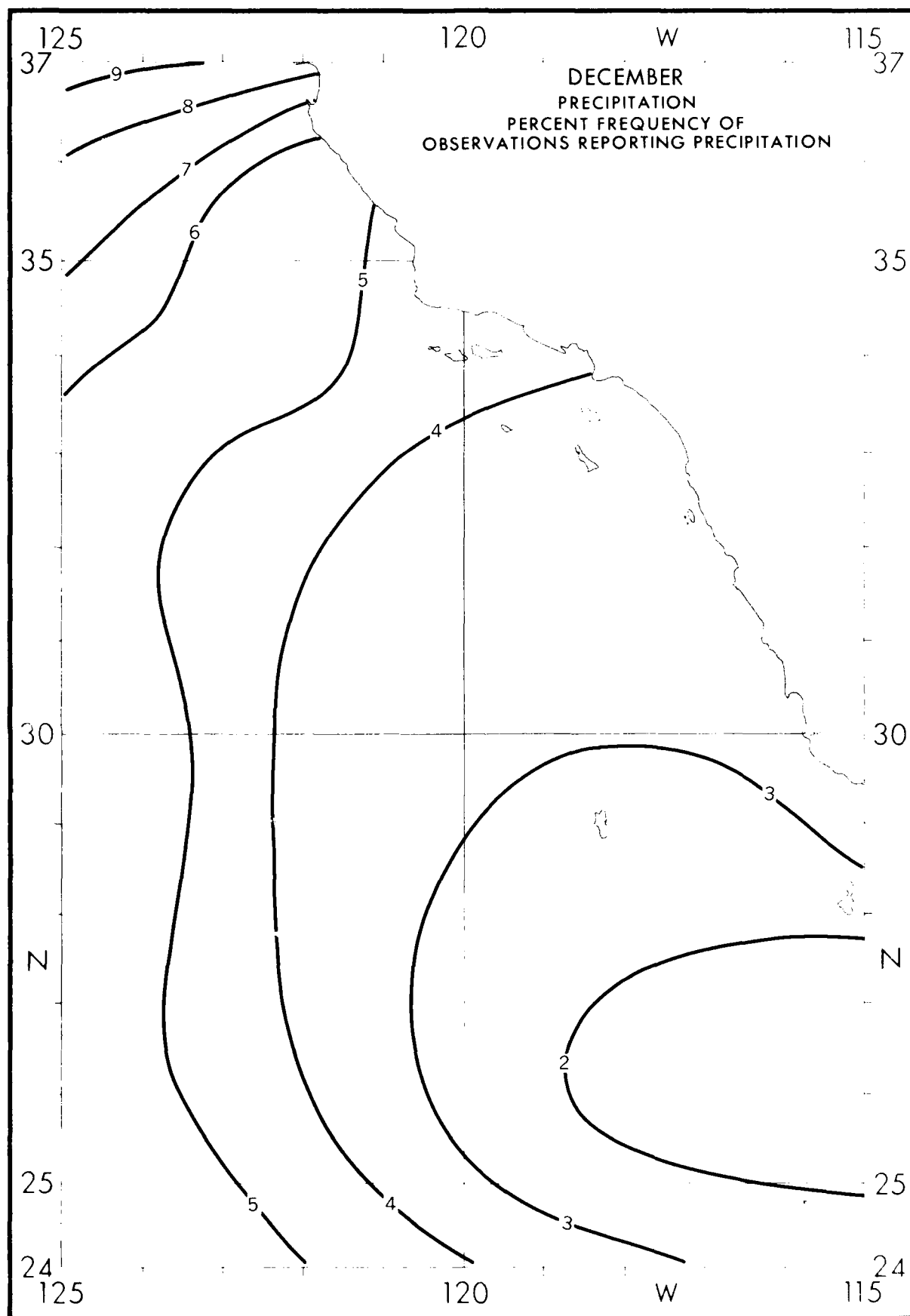




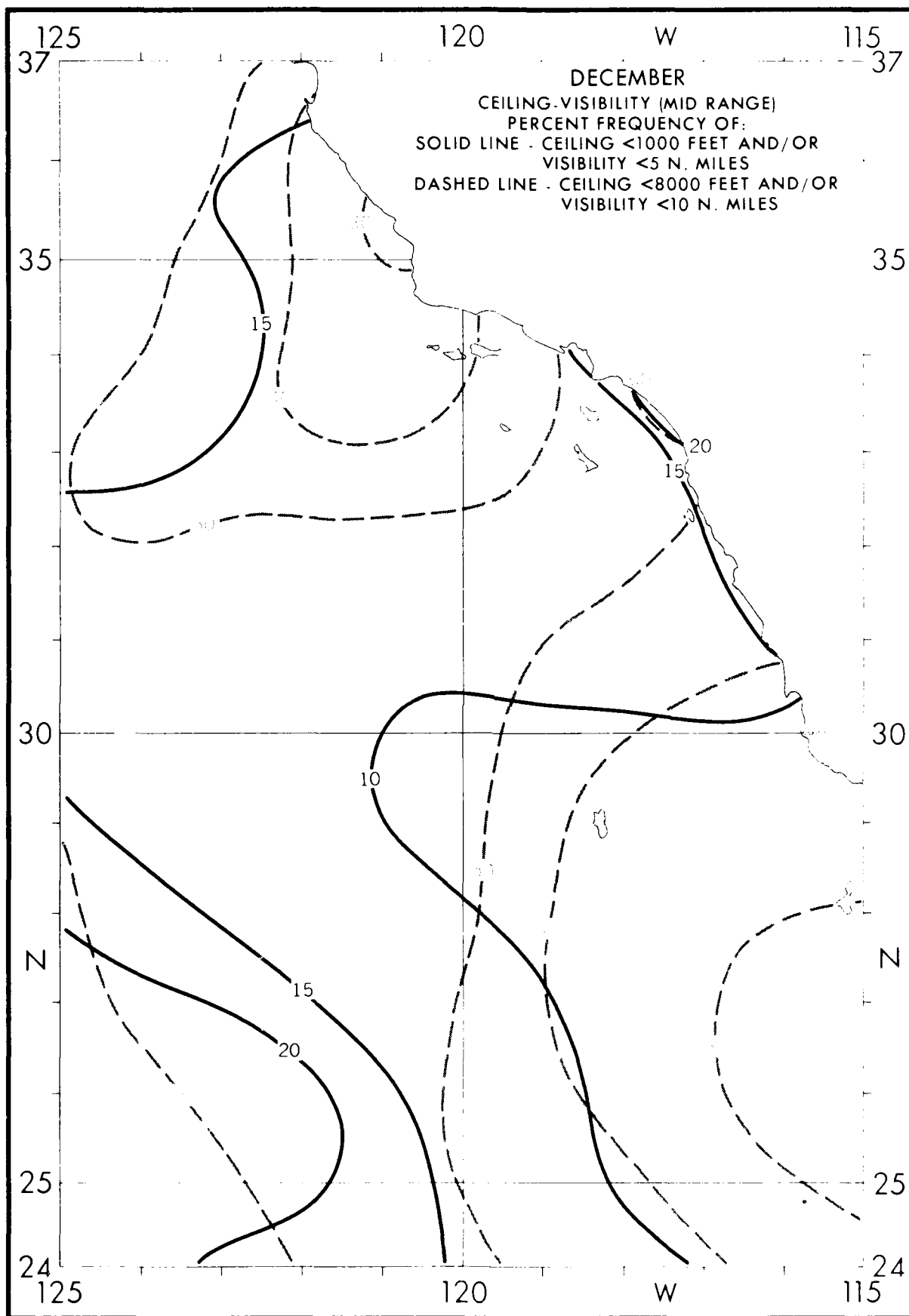


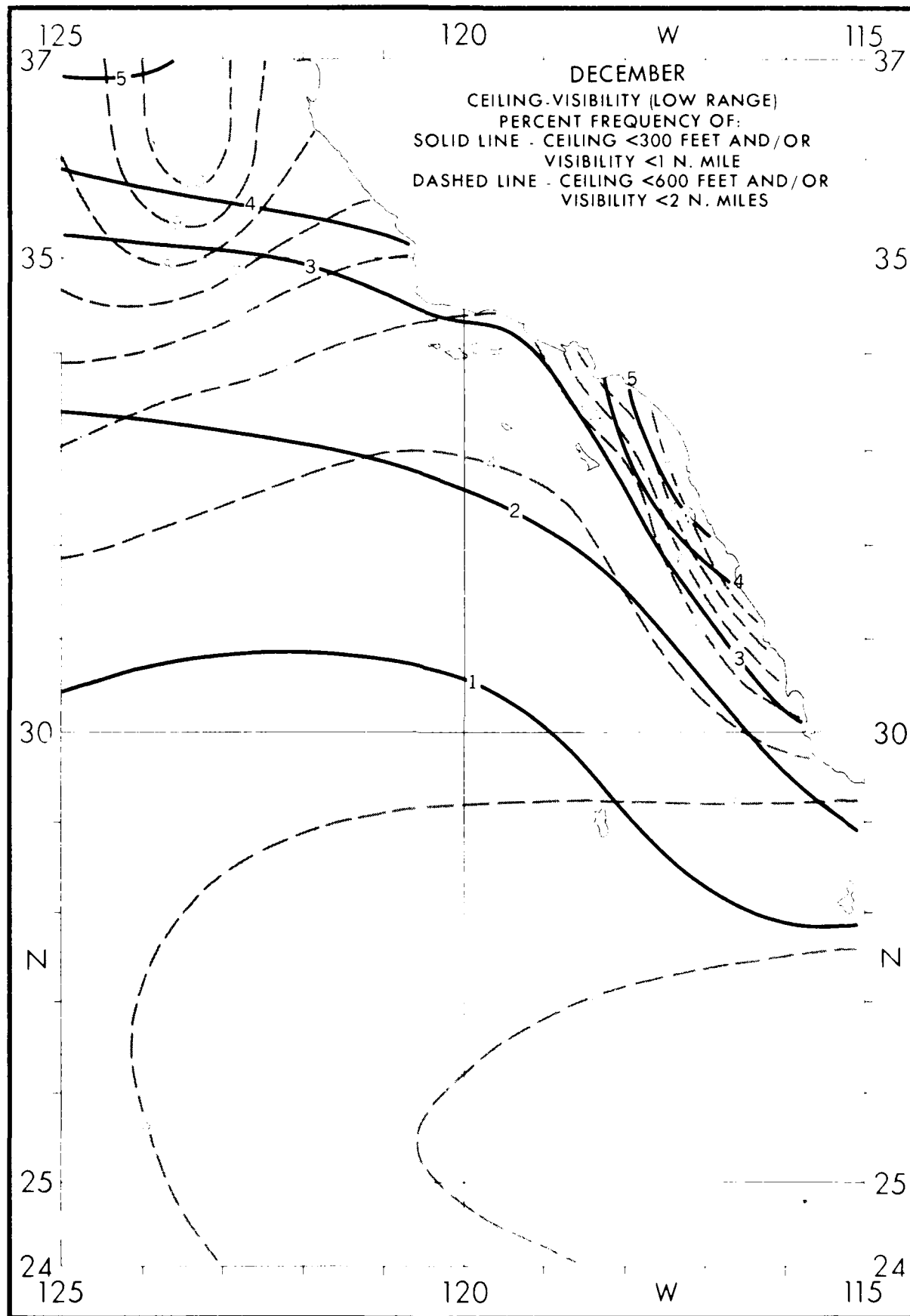
125	120	W	115
37			37
NOVEMBER			
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES			
≤2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF			
3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-			
5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.			
7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:			
10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE			
≥13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5			
N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.			
N = OBSERVATION			
COUNT.			
WAVE DATA FOR THESE			
TABLES WERE SELECTED			
FROM THE HIGHER OF			
SEA OR SWELL			
WHEN BOTH			
WERE REPORTED.			
35			35
30			30
25			25
24			24
125	120	W	115

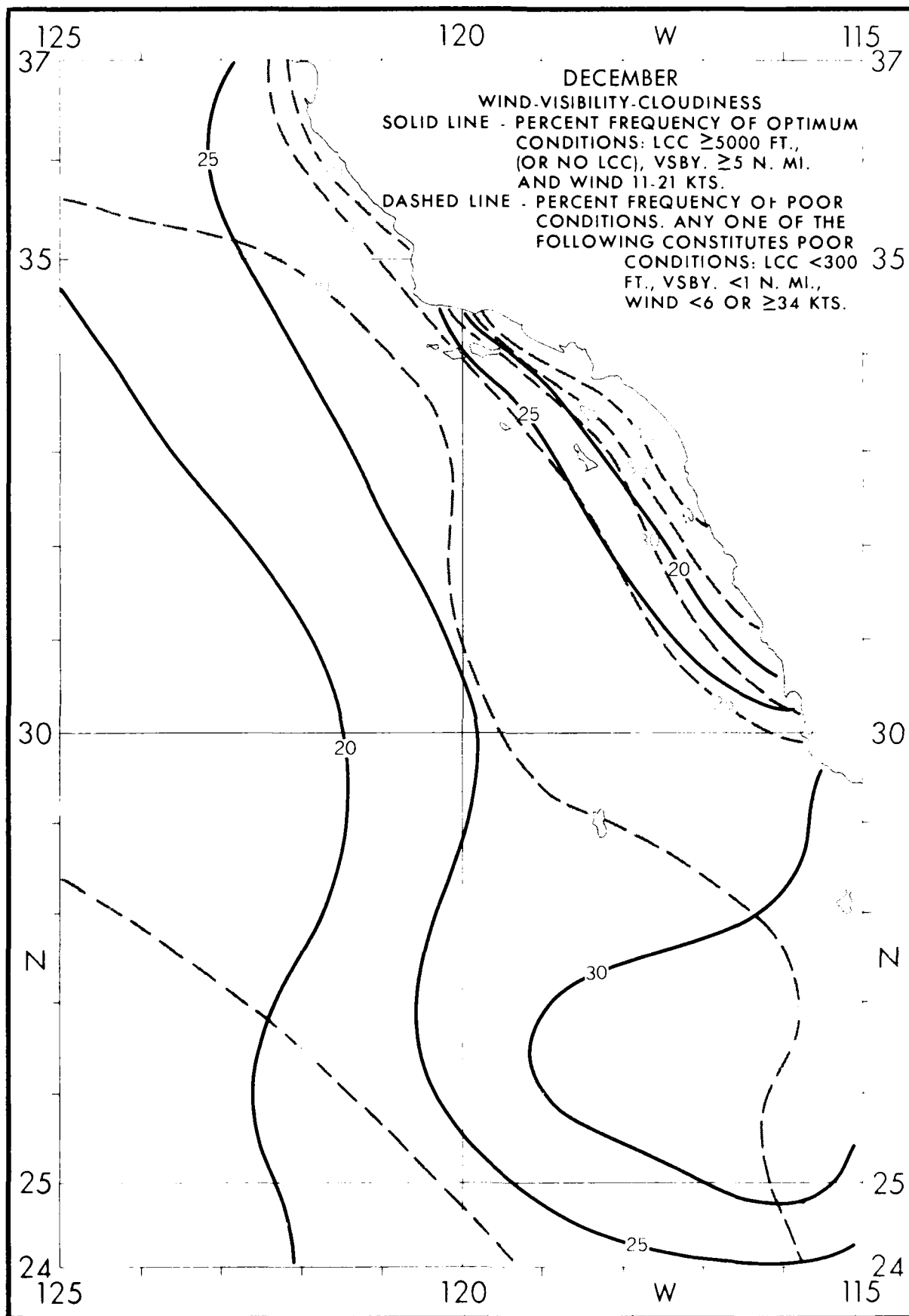


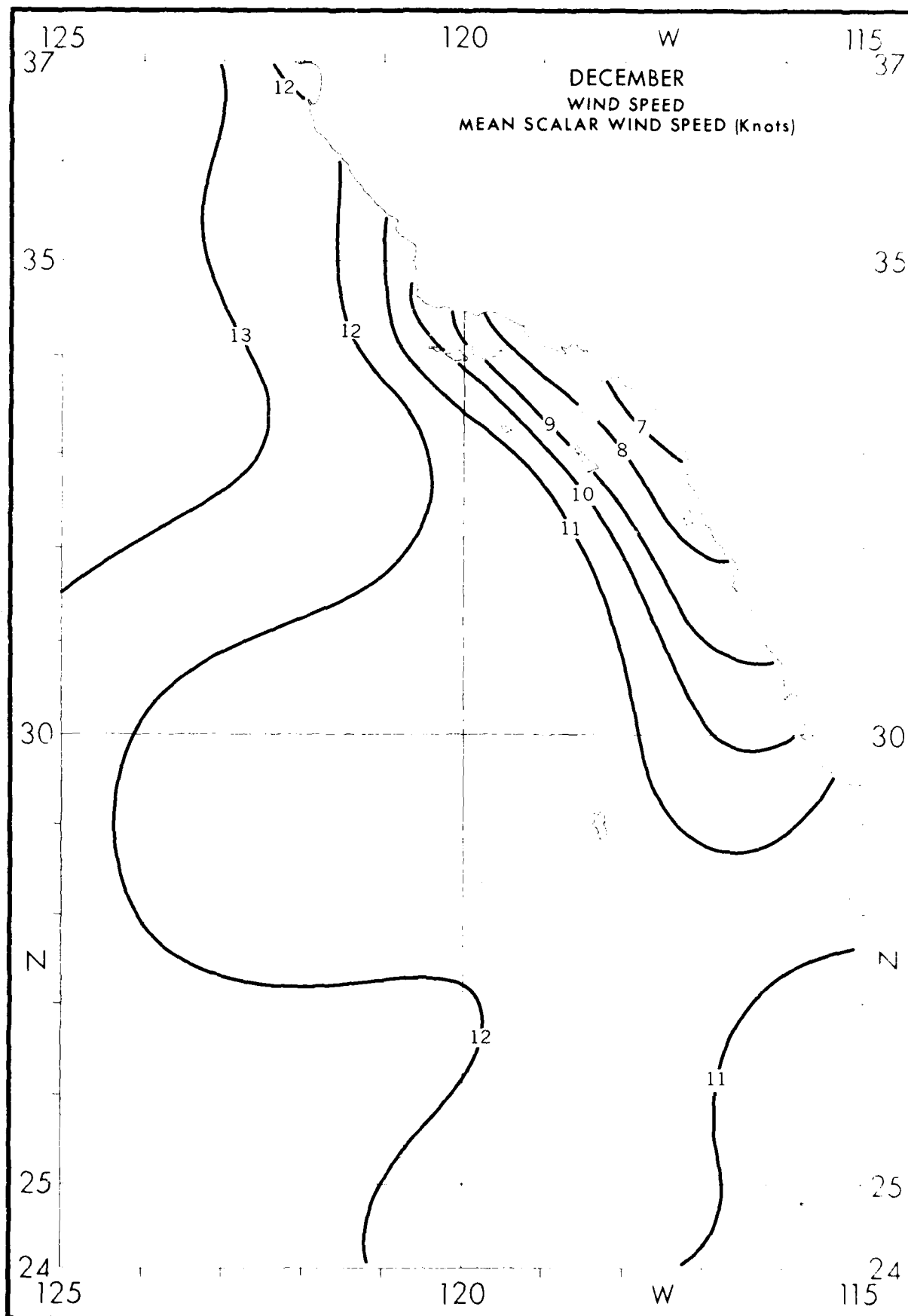




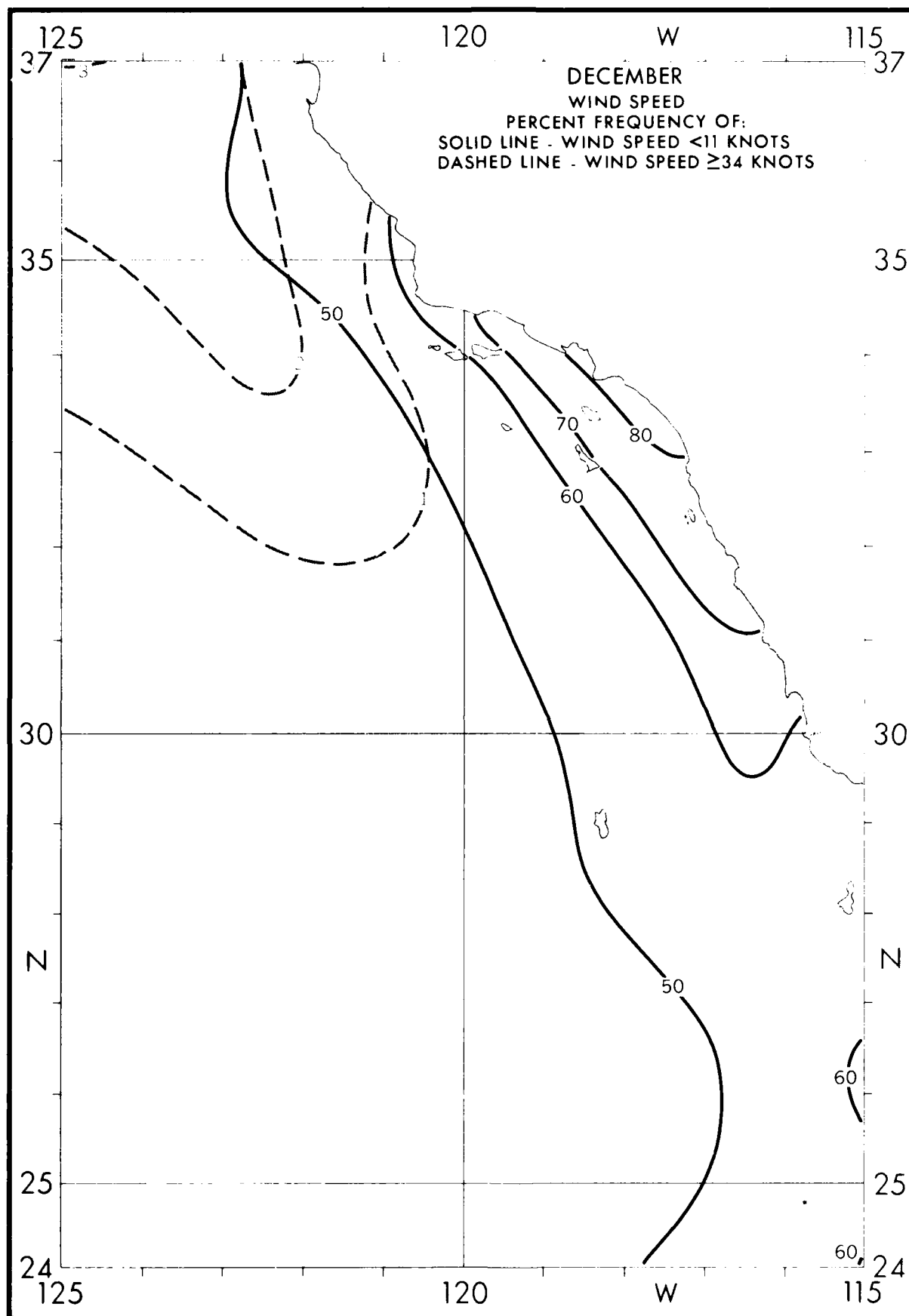


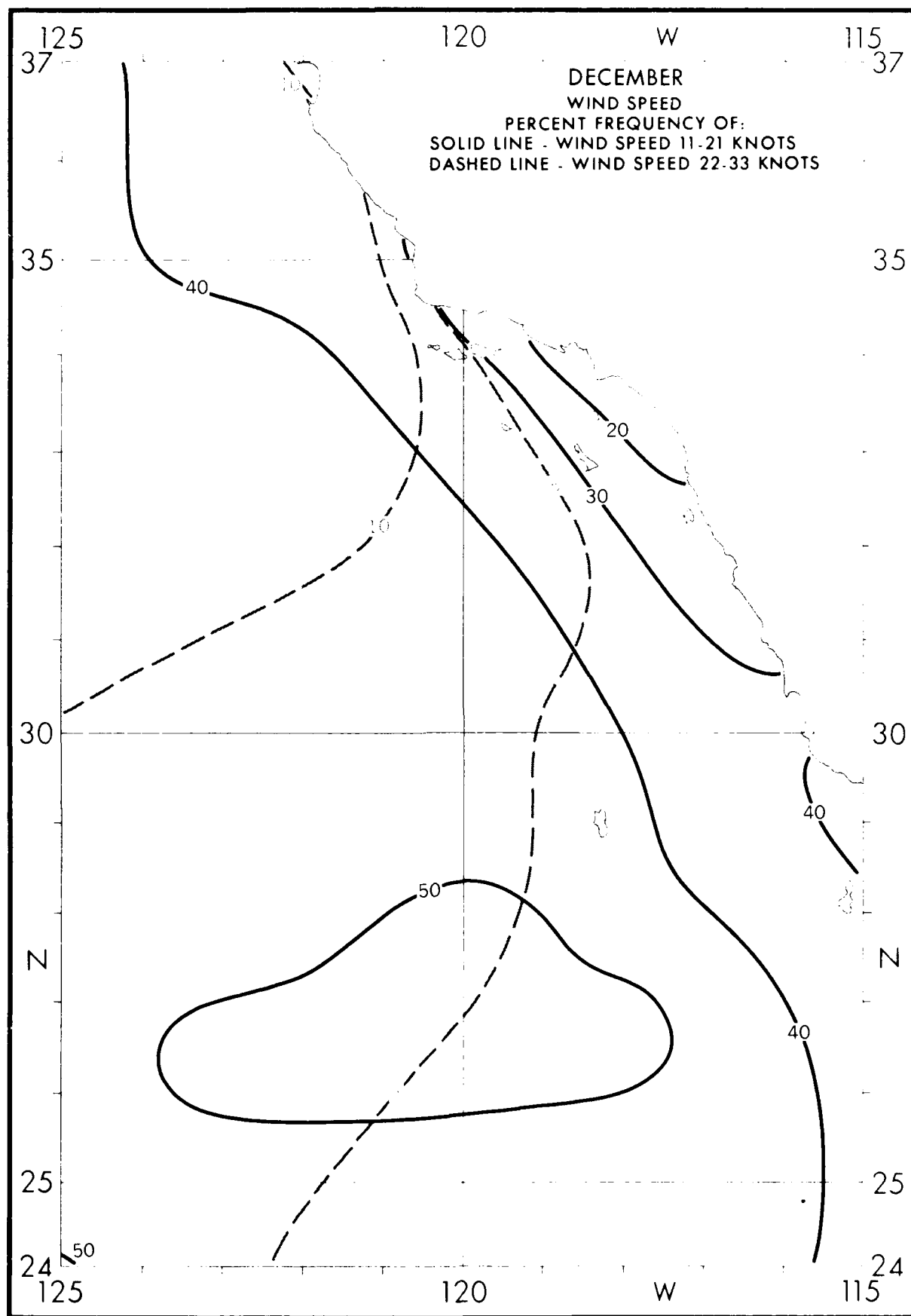


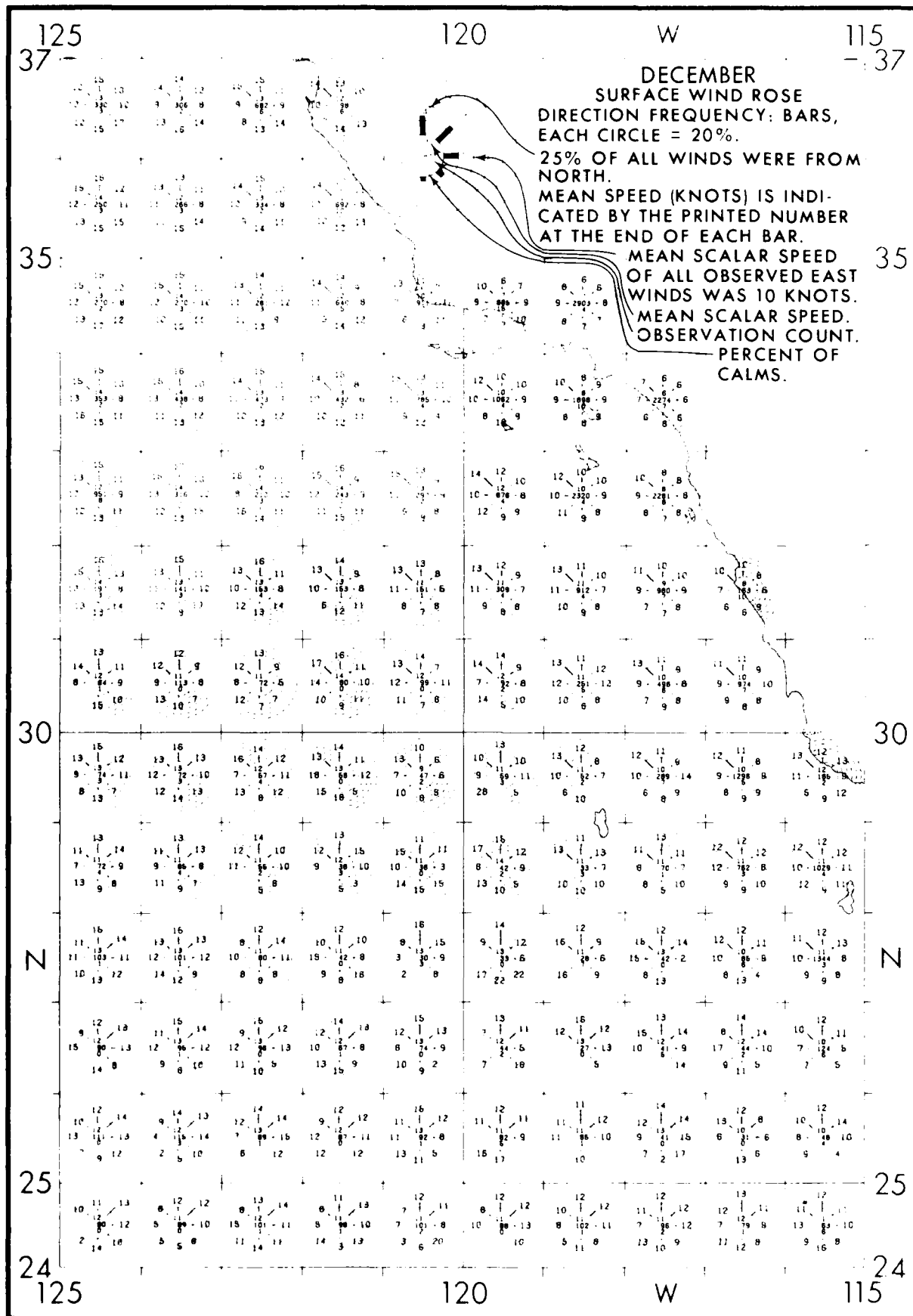


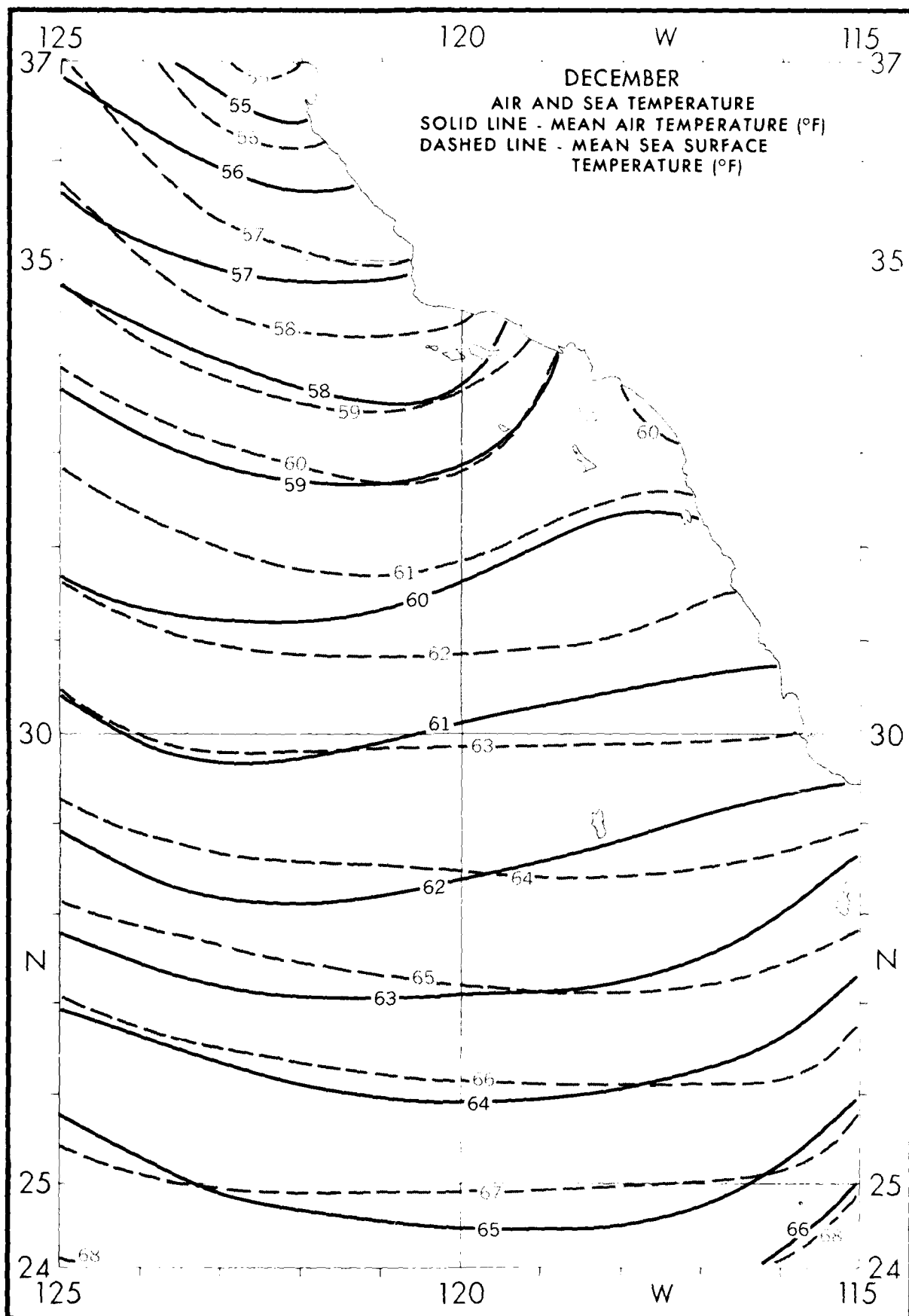


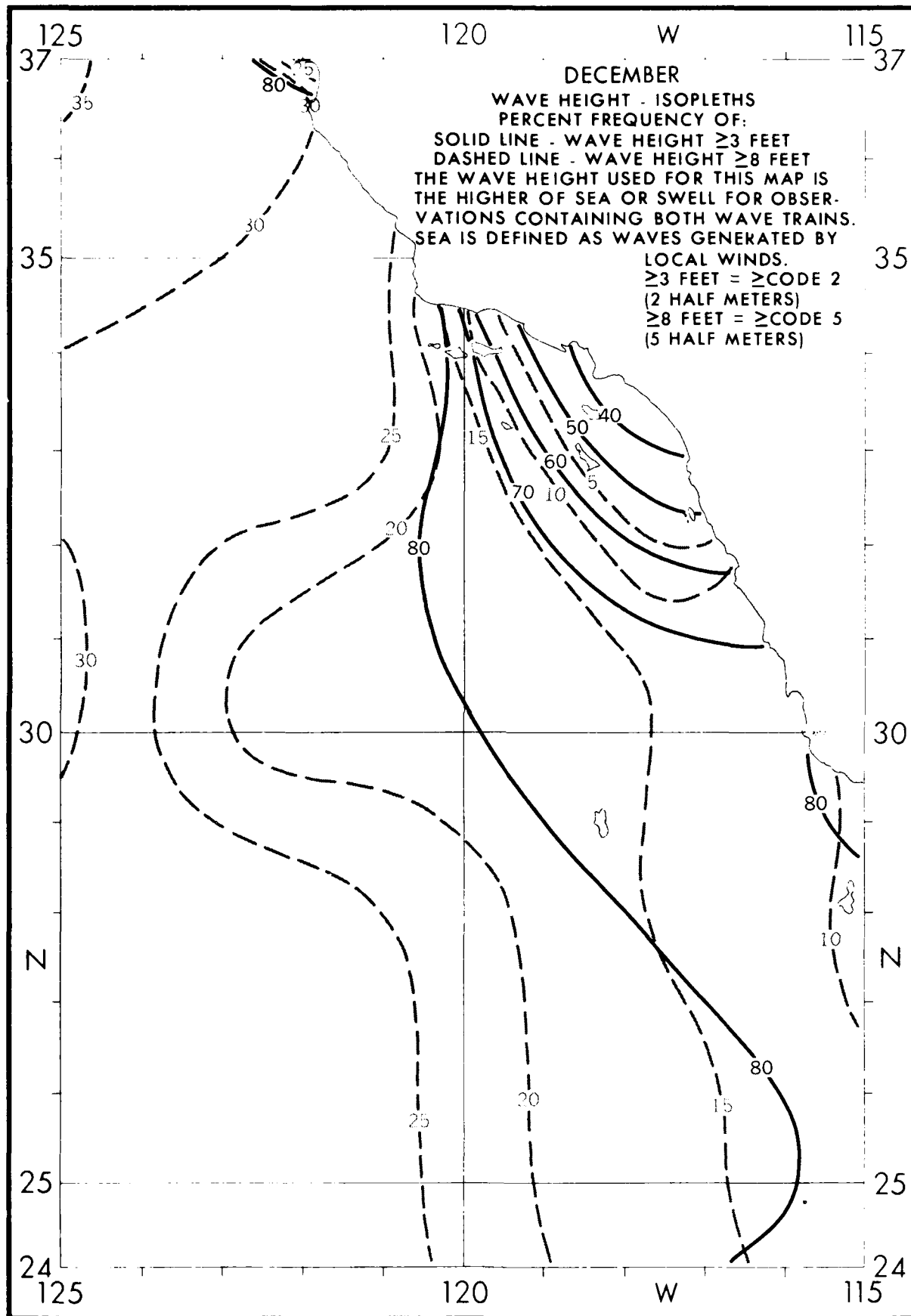












125  
37

120

W

115  
37

DECEMBER  
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES

≤ 2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF  
3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-  
5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.  
7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:  
10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE  
≥ 13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5  
N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.

N = OBSERVATION  
COUNT.

WAVE DATA FOR THESE  
TABLES WERE SELECTED  
FROM THE HIGHER OF  
SEA OR SWELL  
WHEN BOTH  
WERE REPORTED.

35

35

30

30

N

N

25

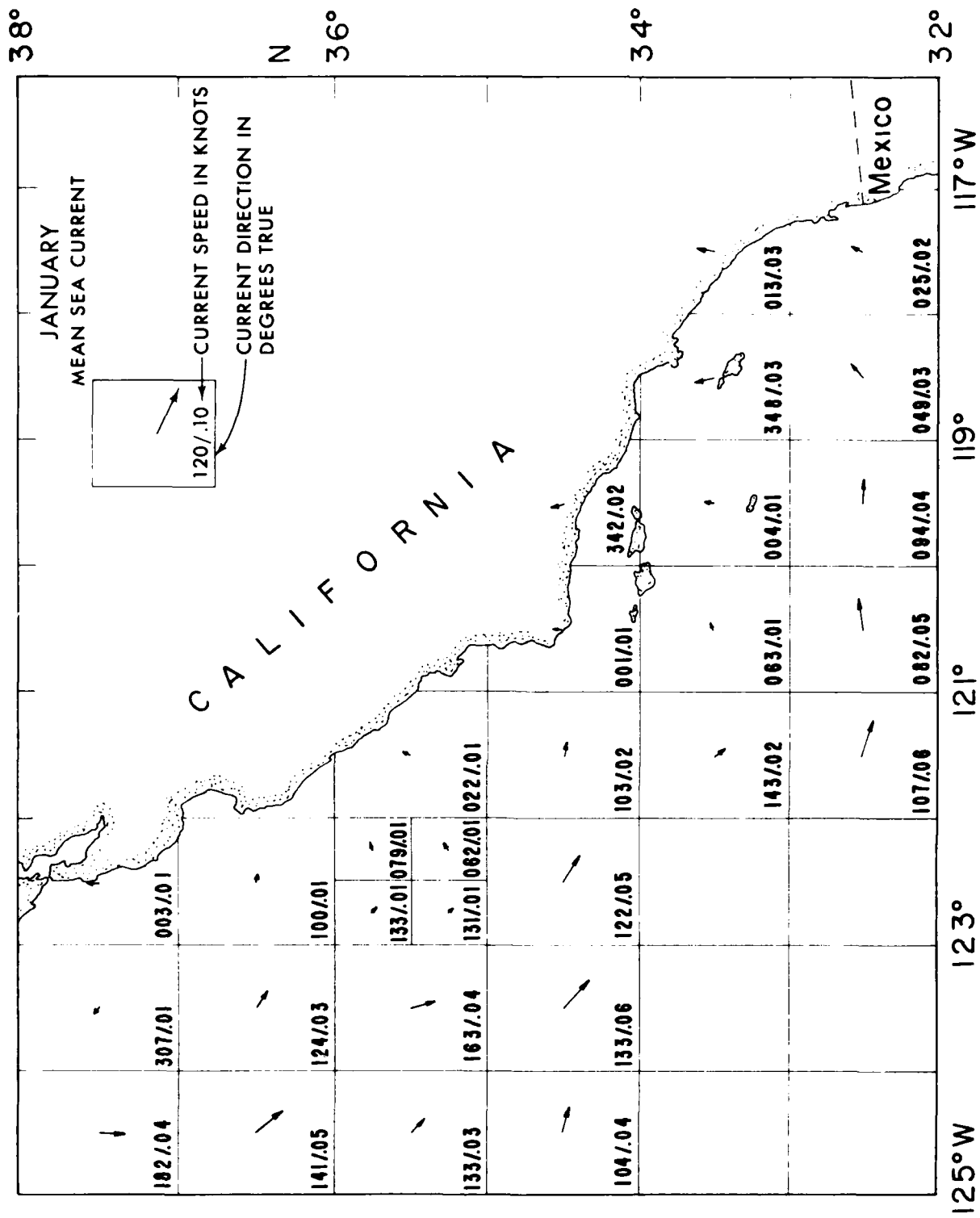
25

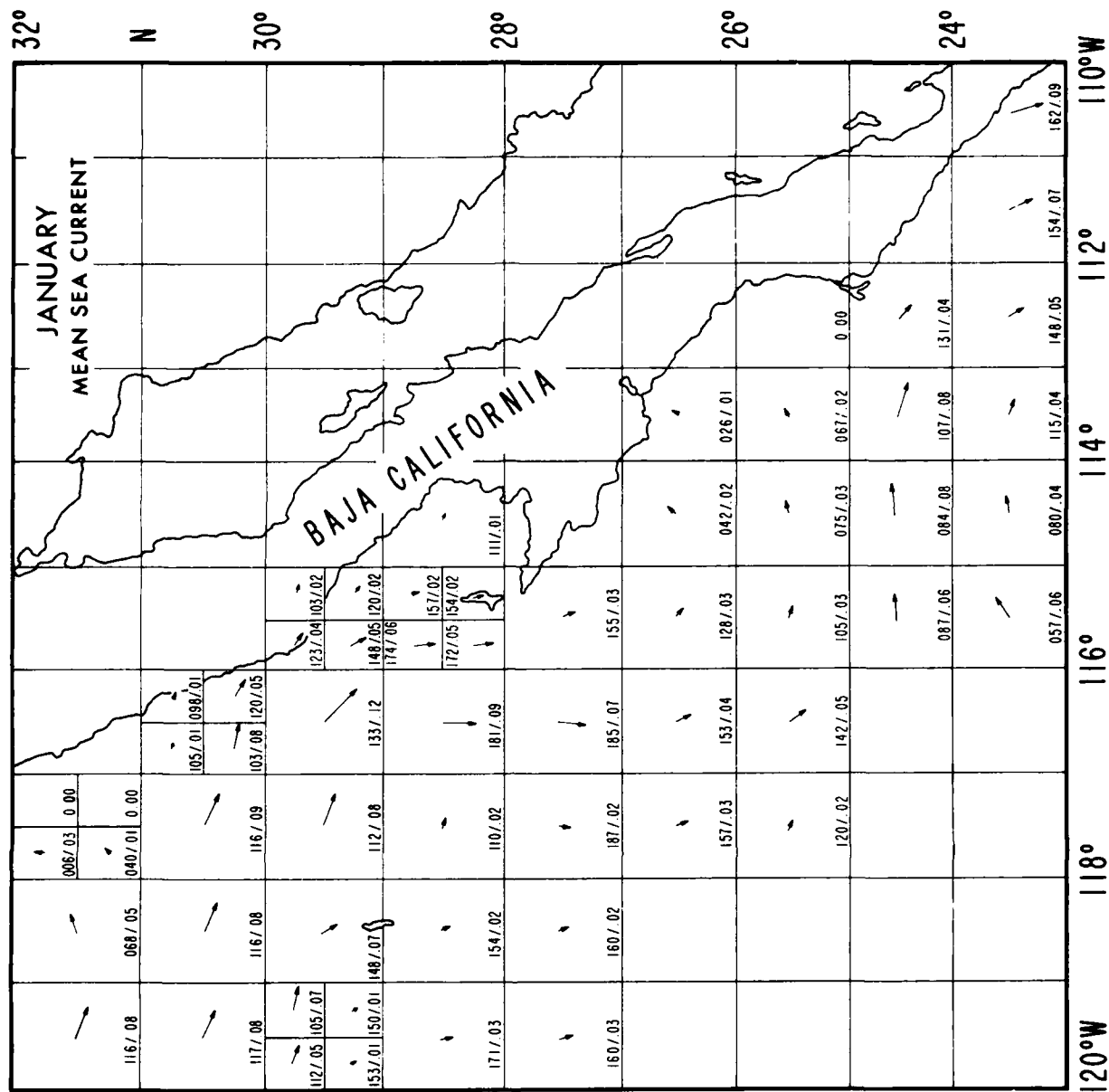
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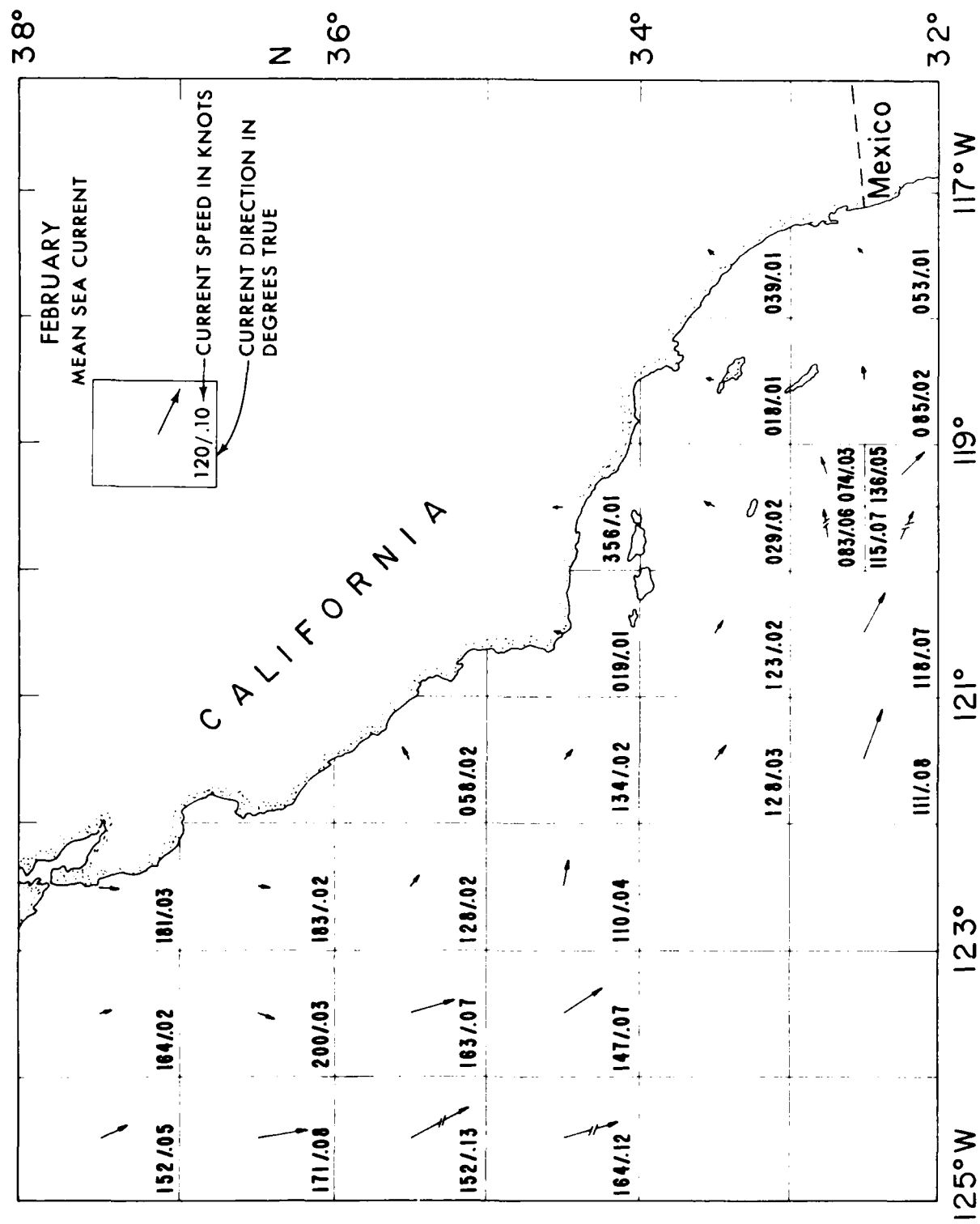
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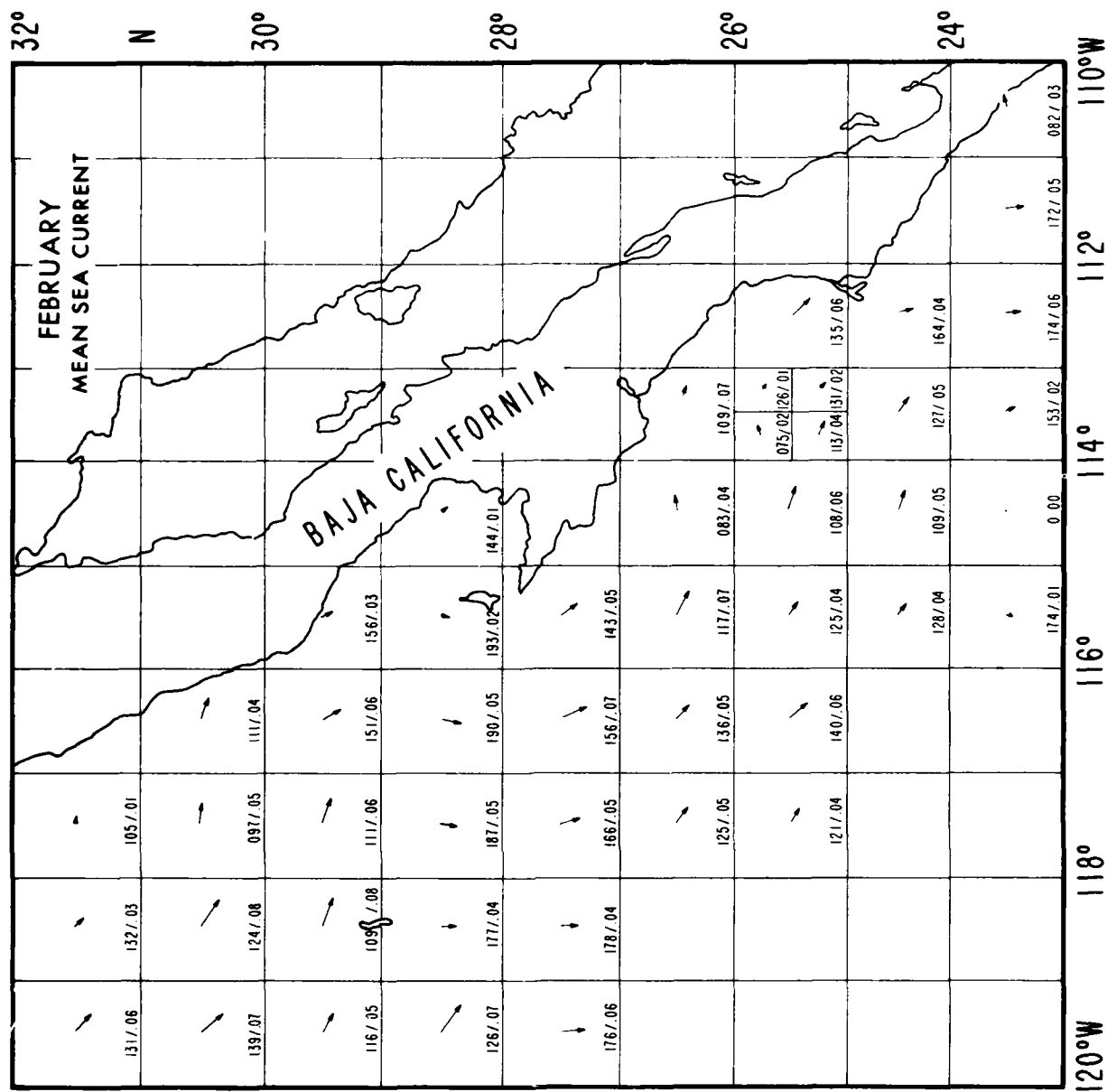
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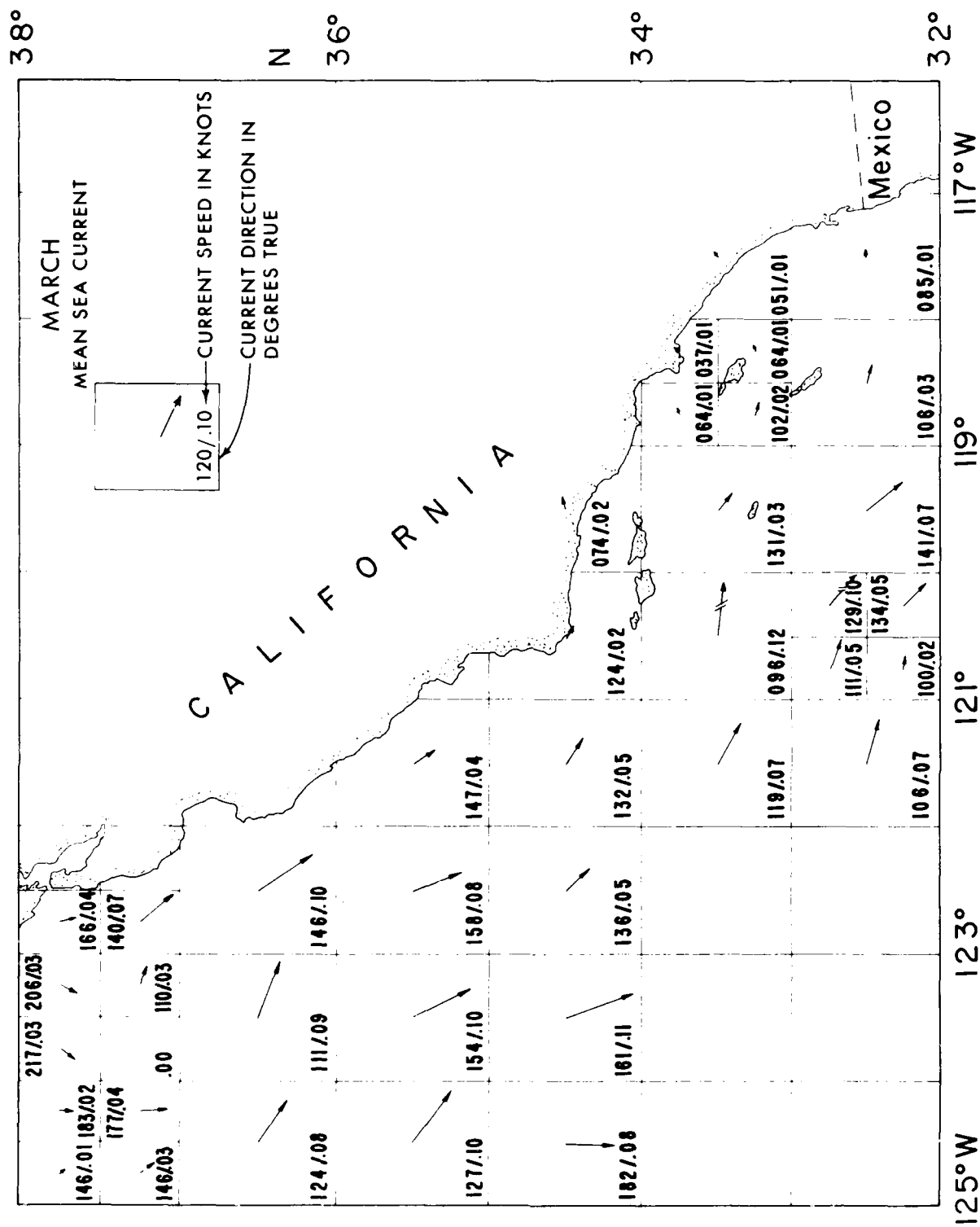


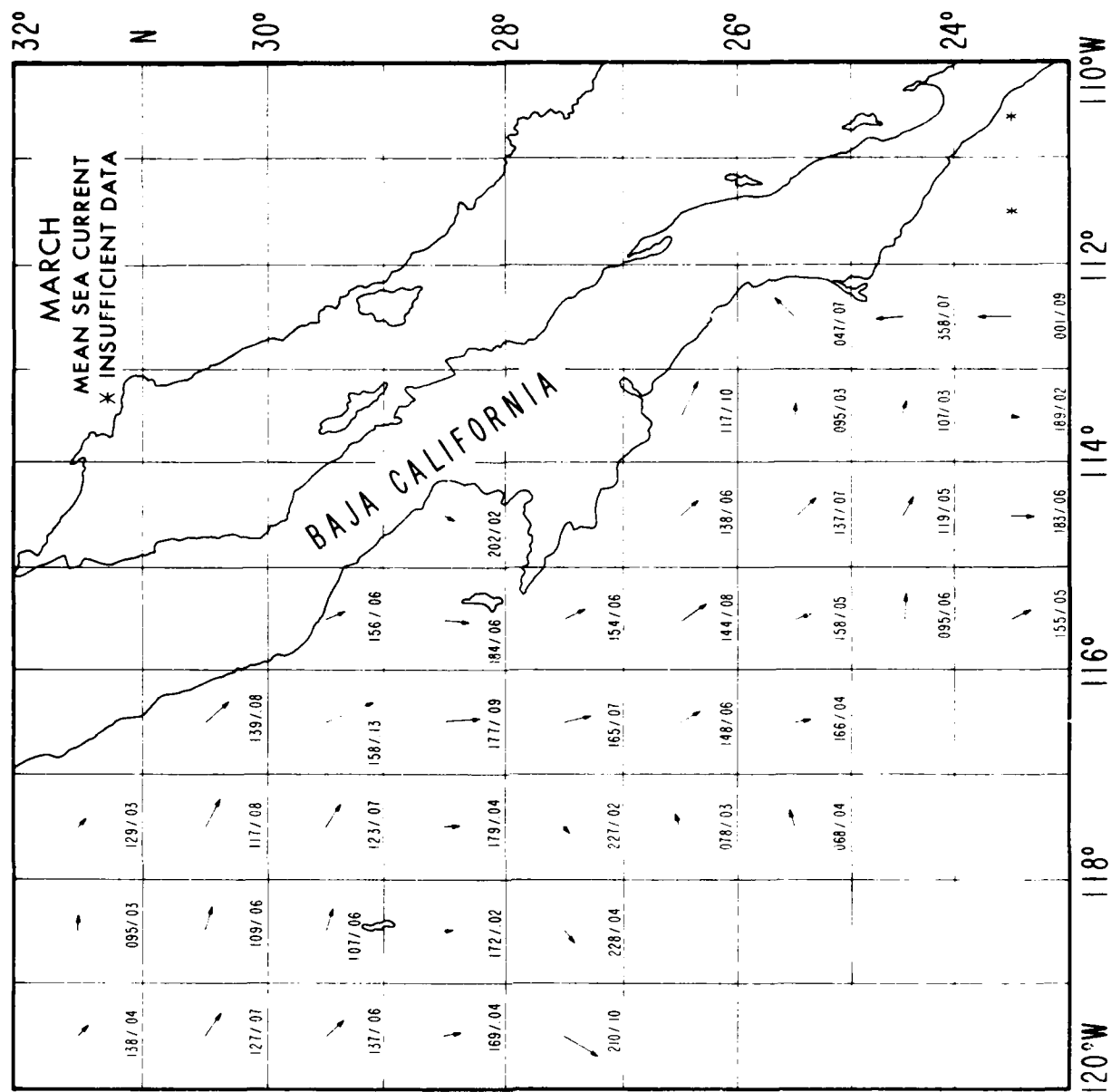


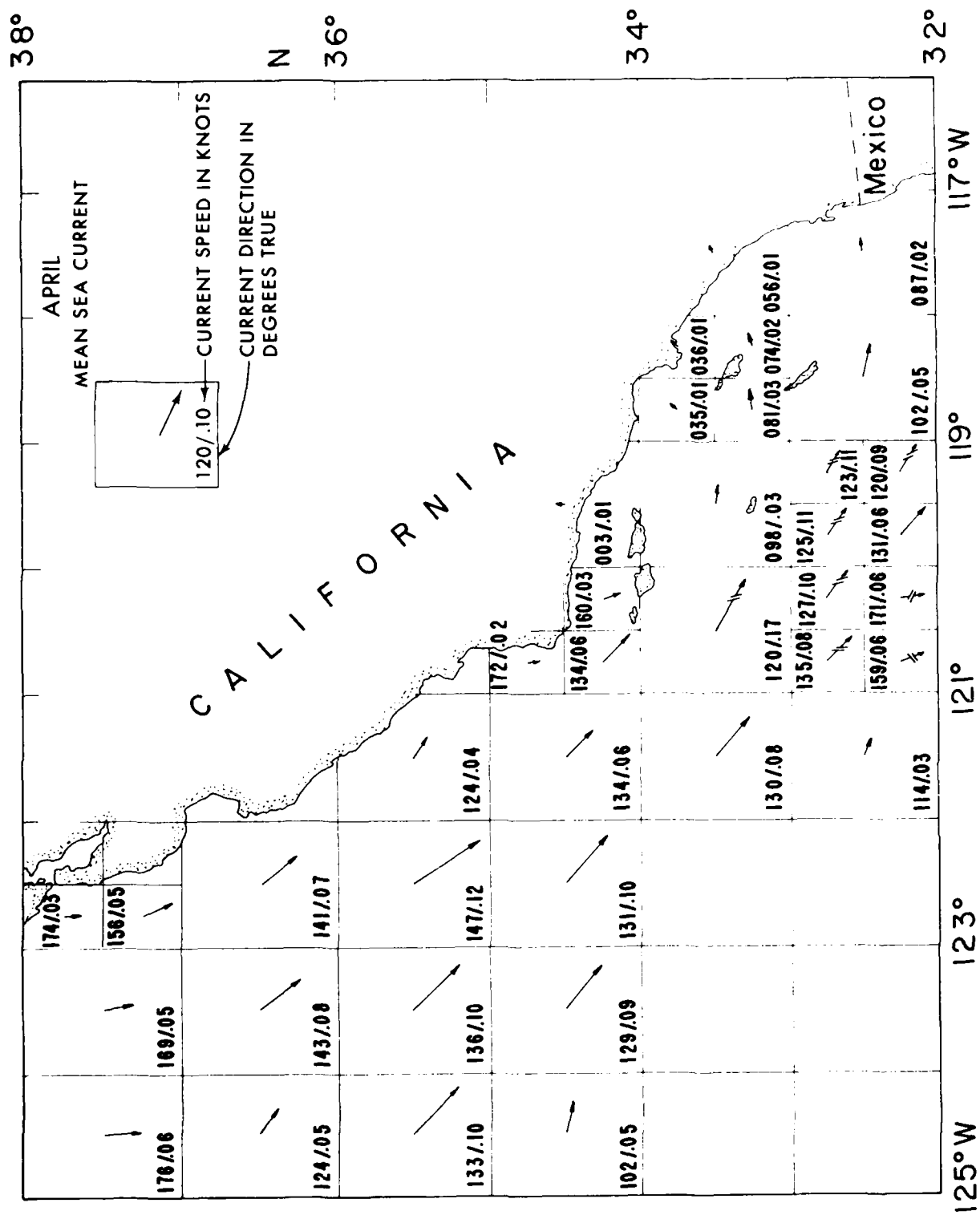


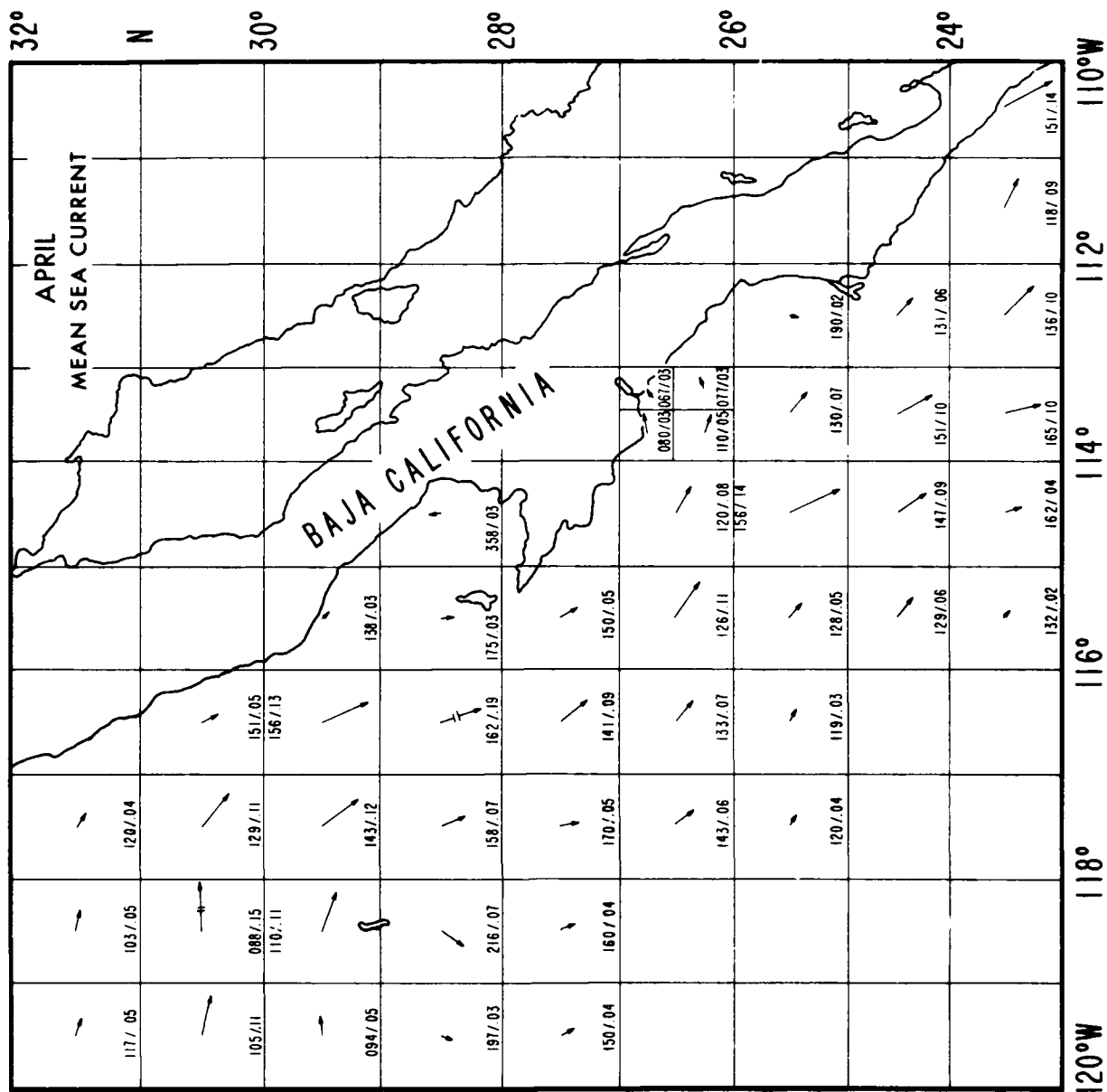


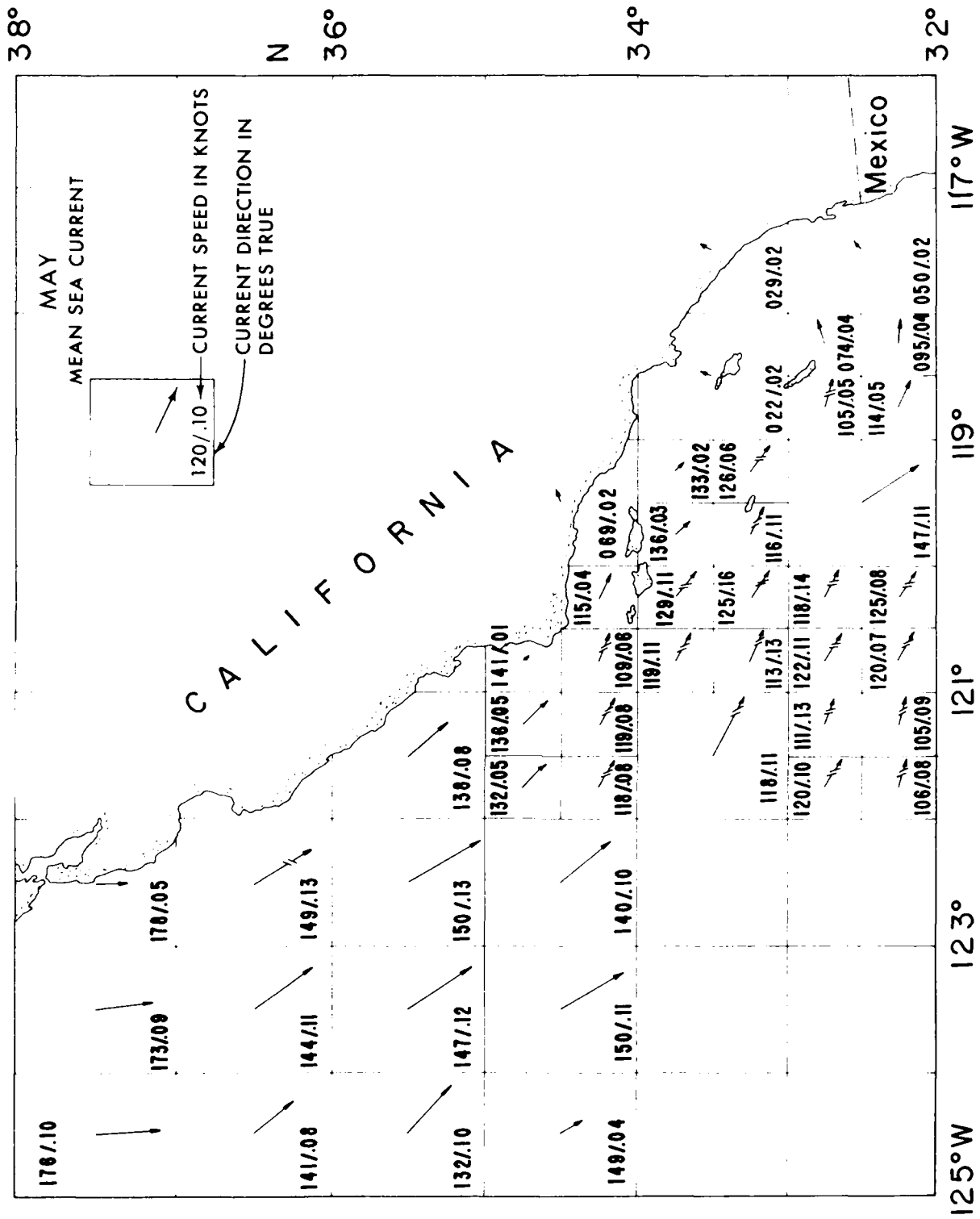


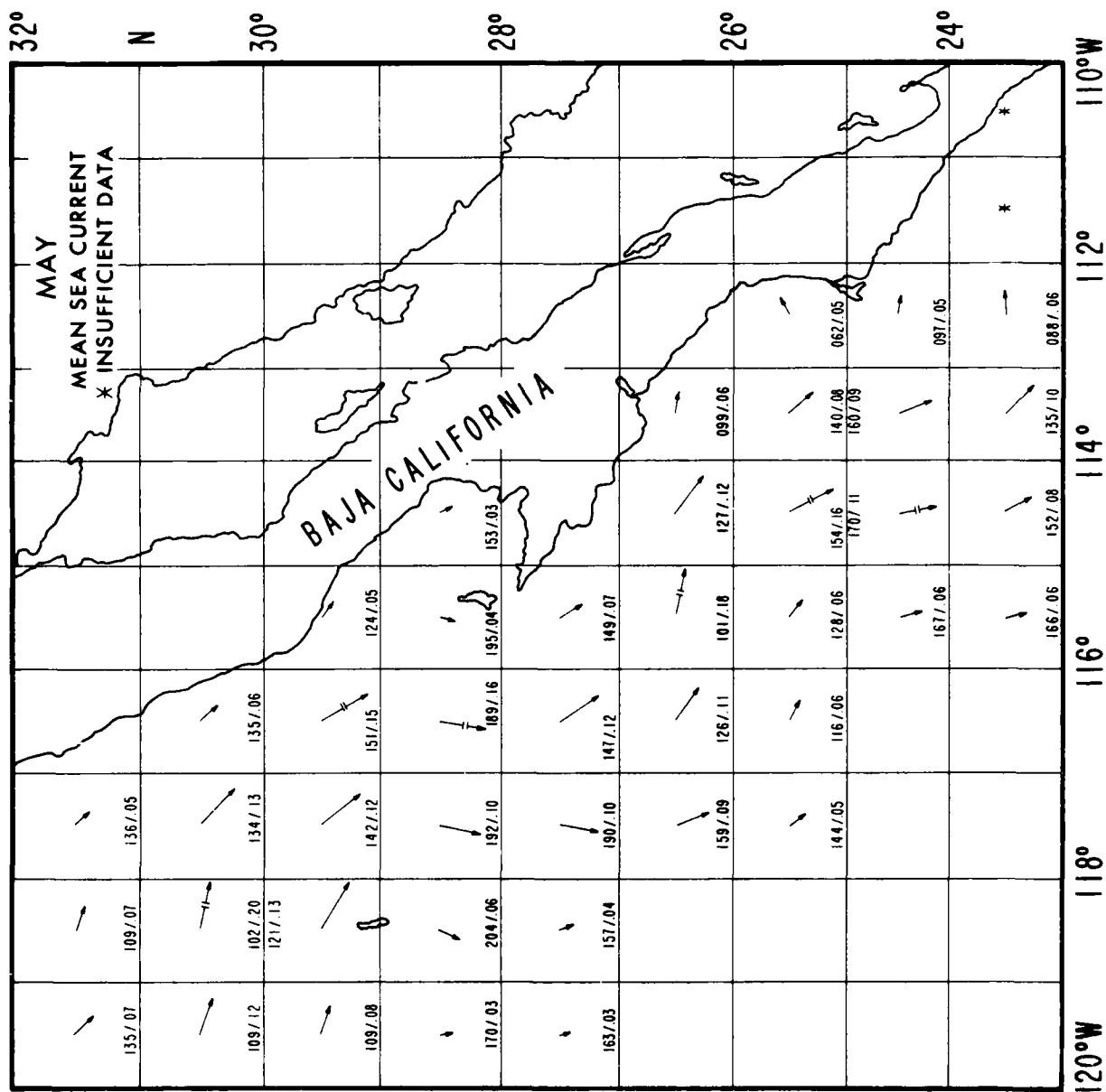




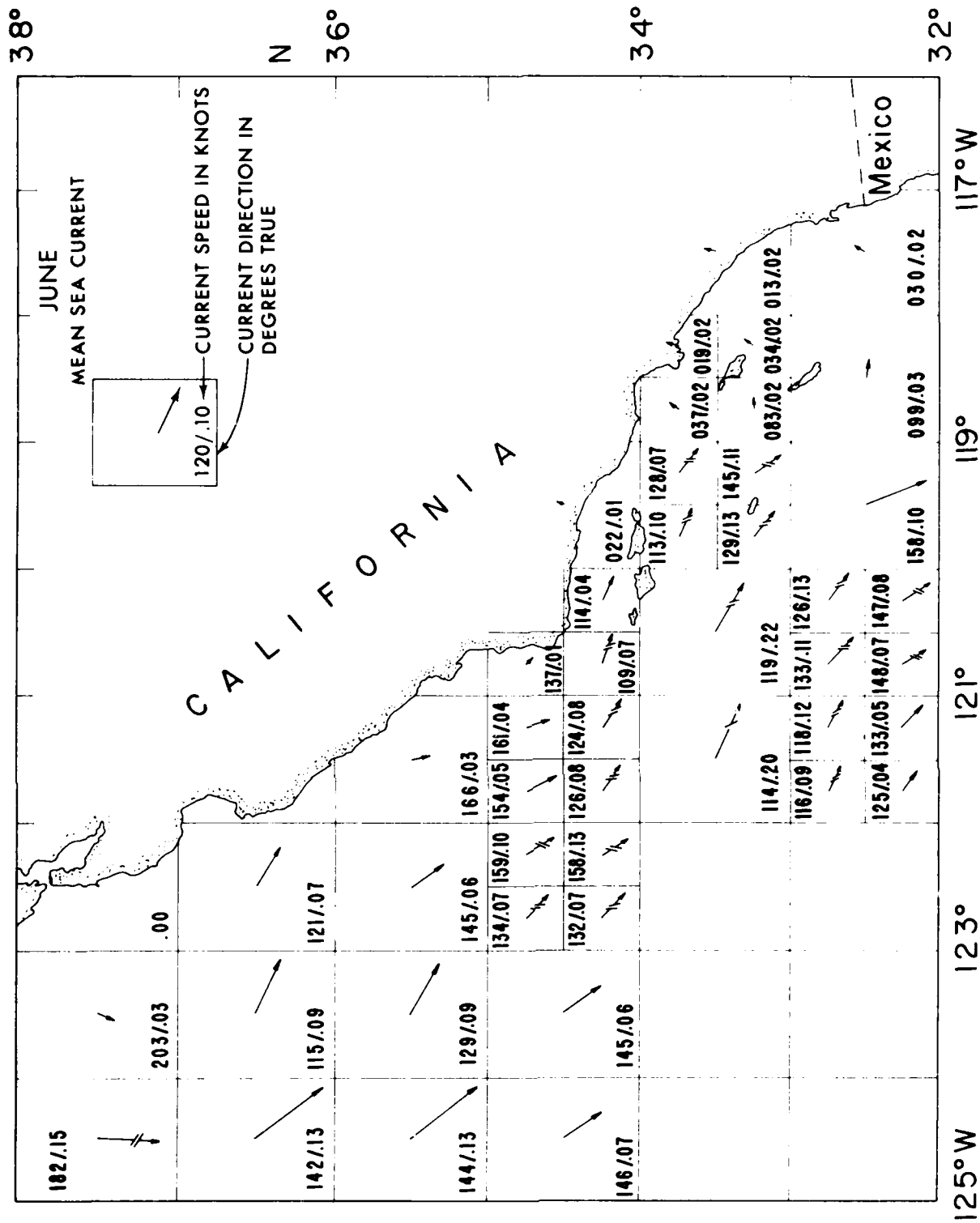


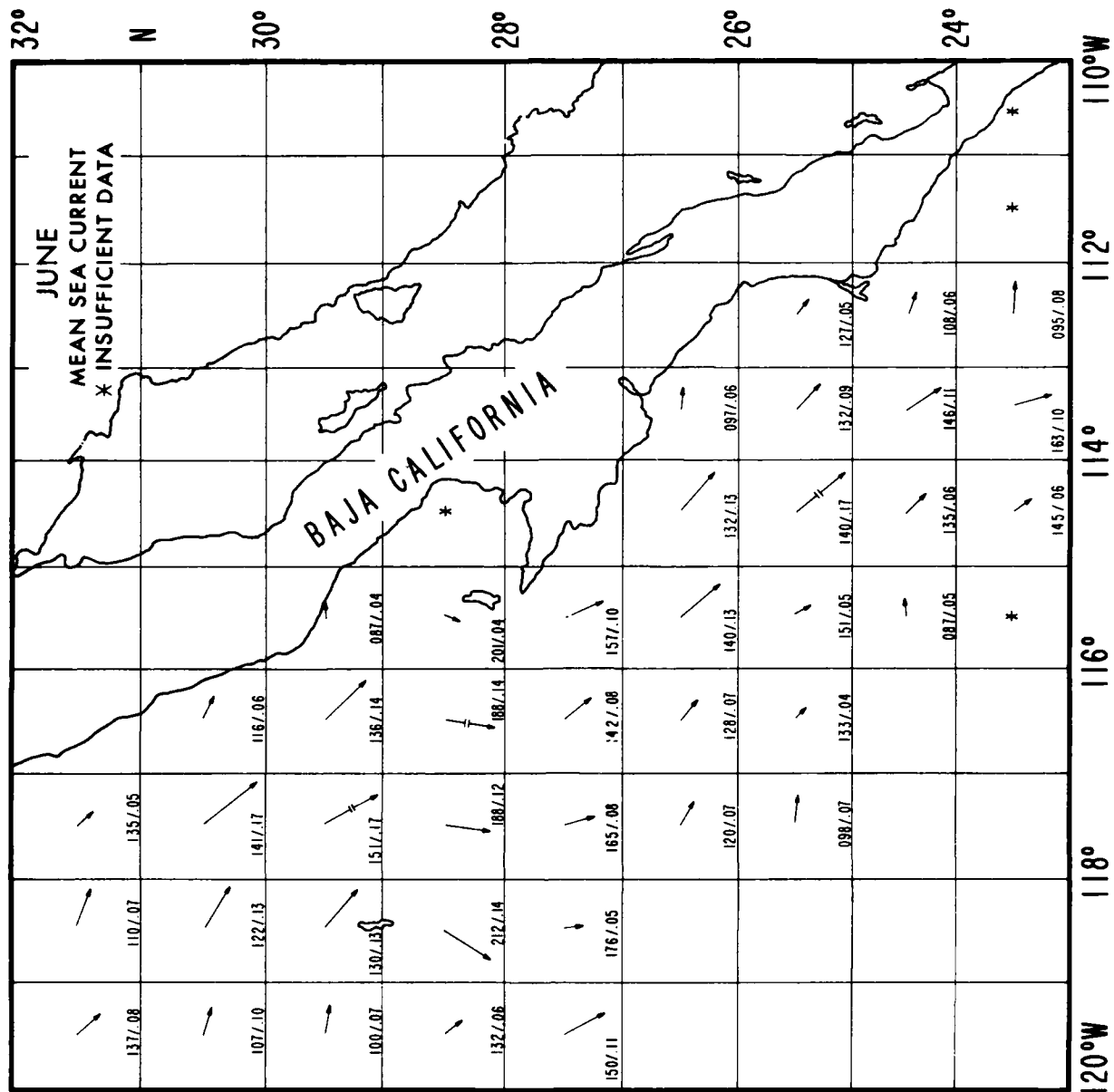


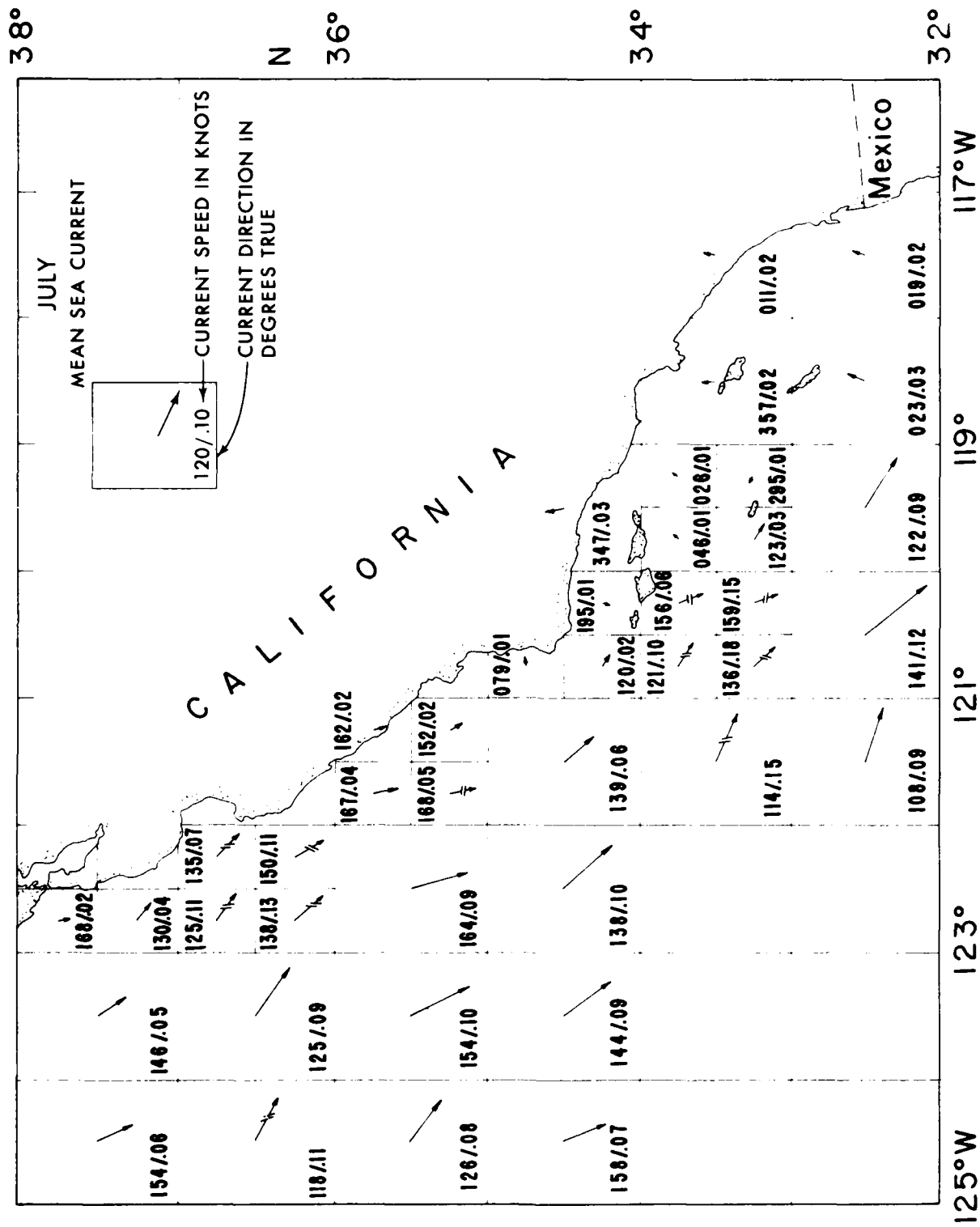


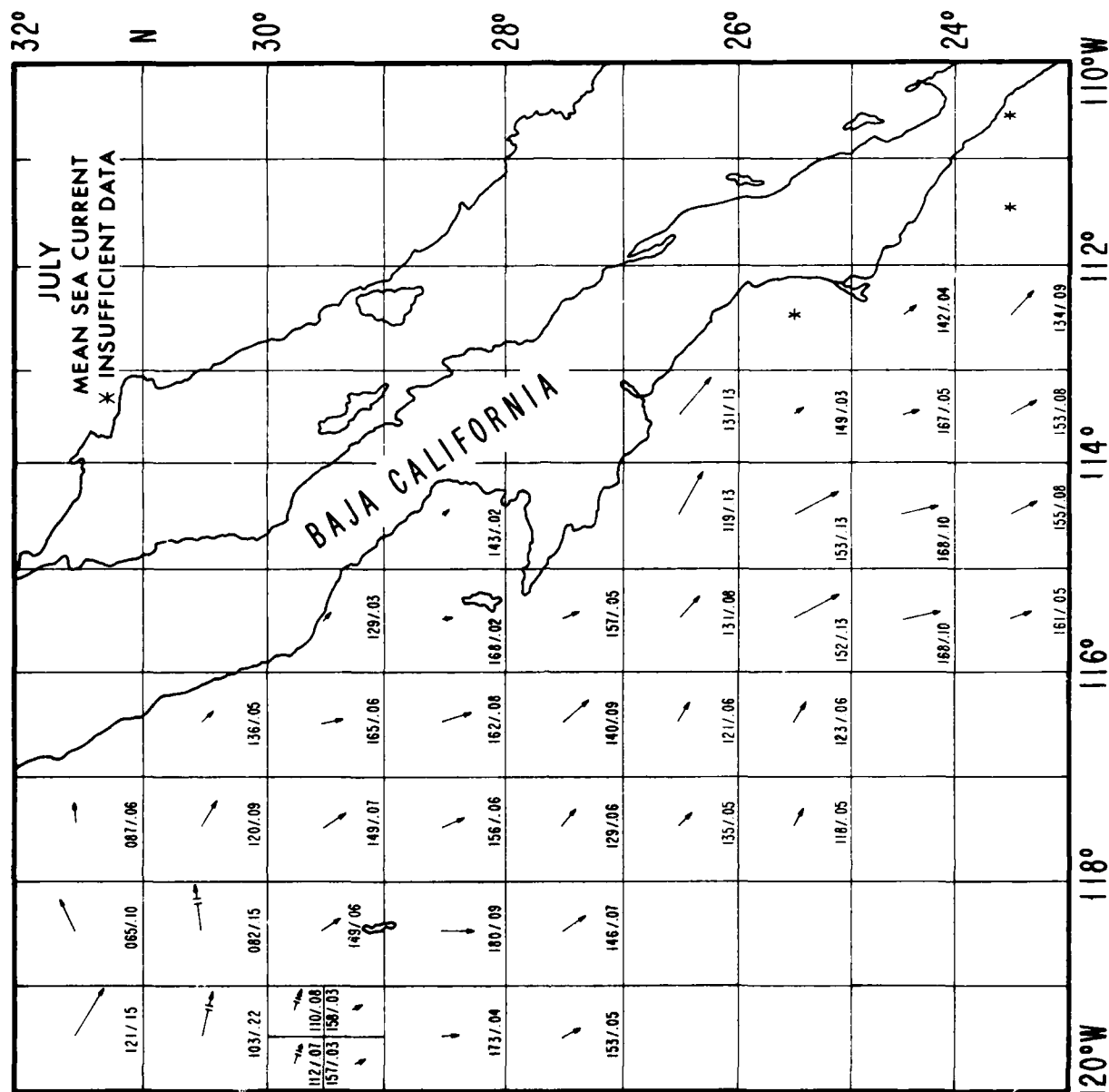


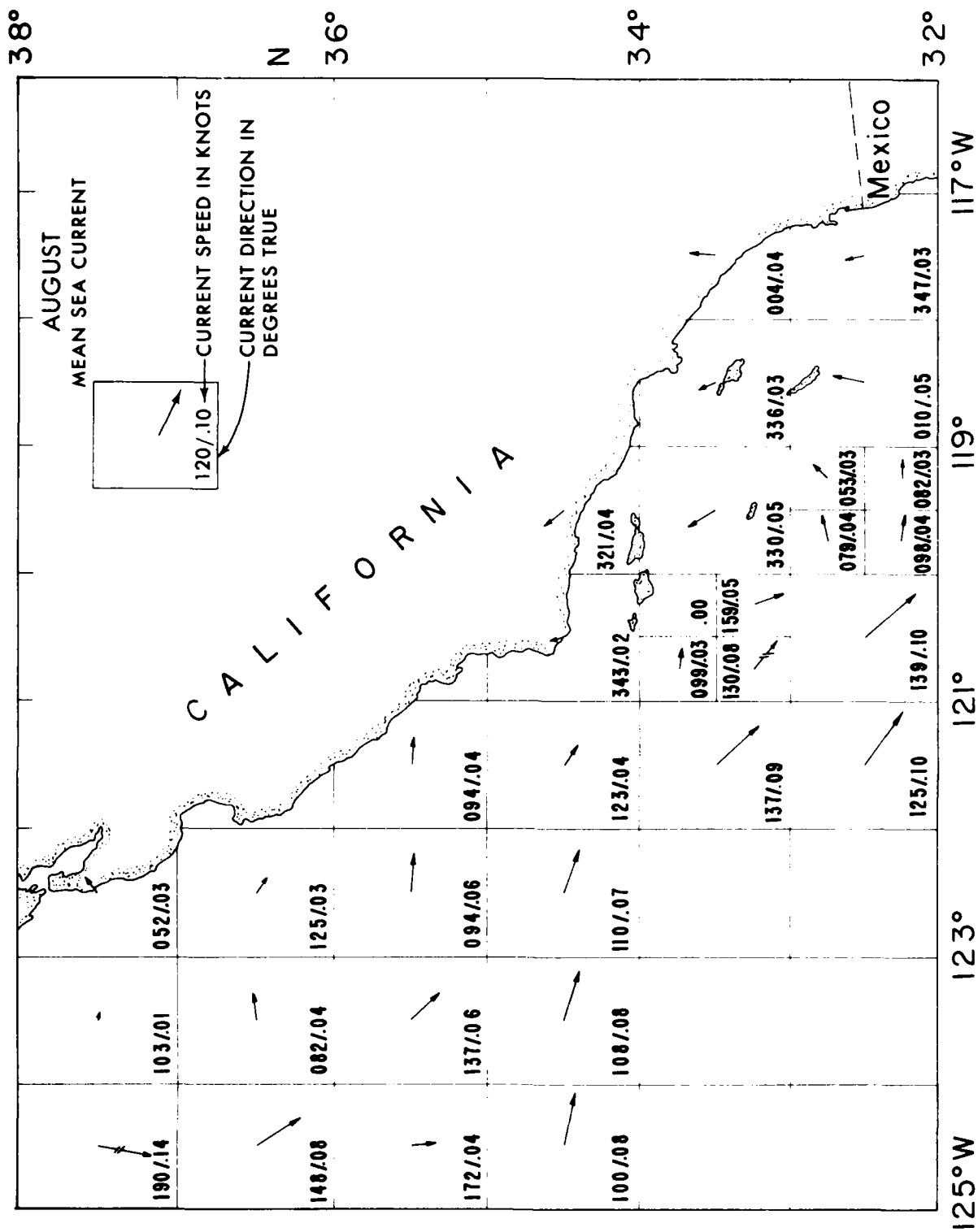


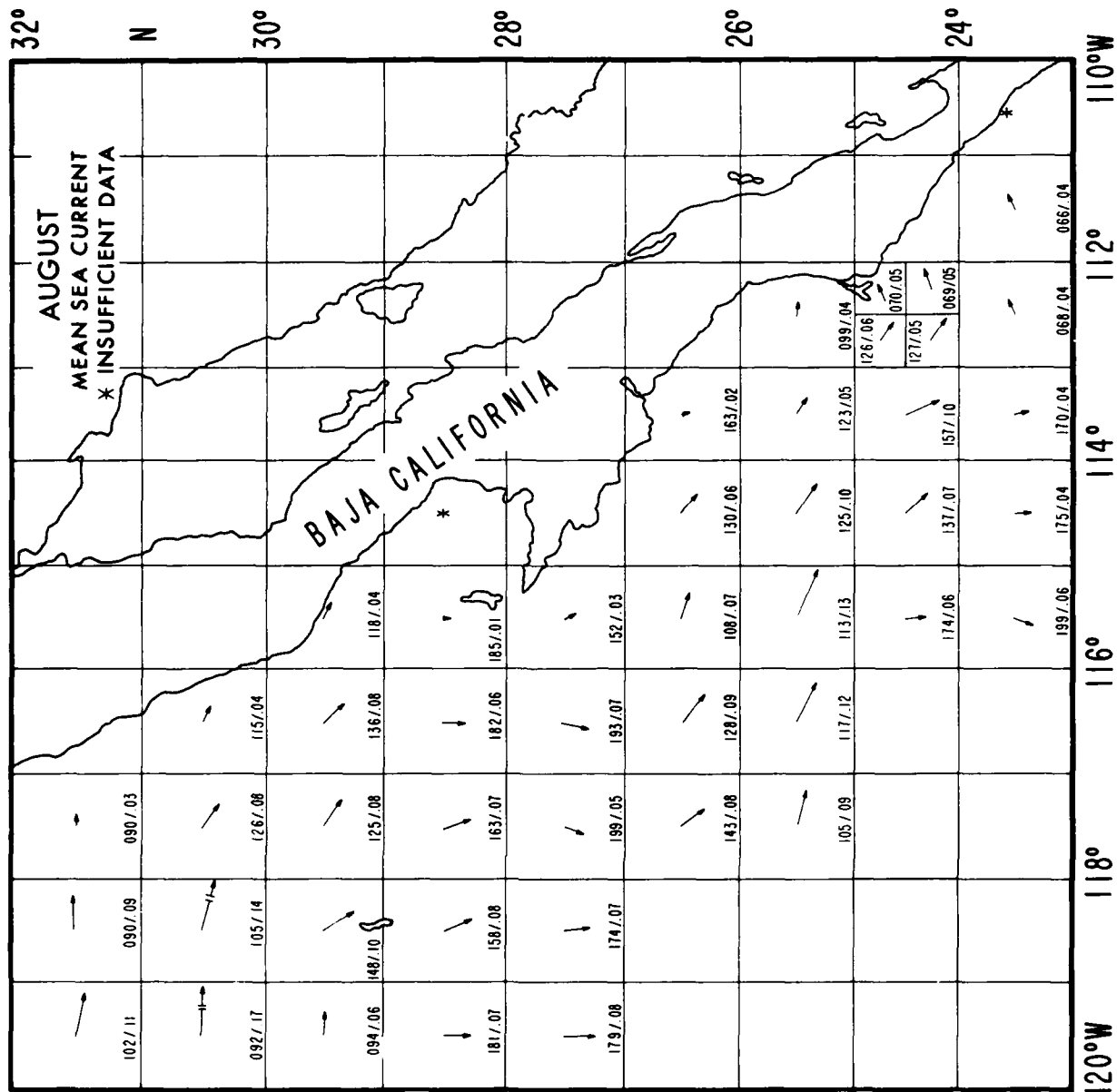


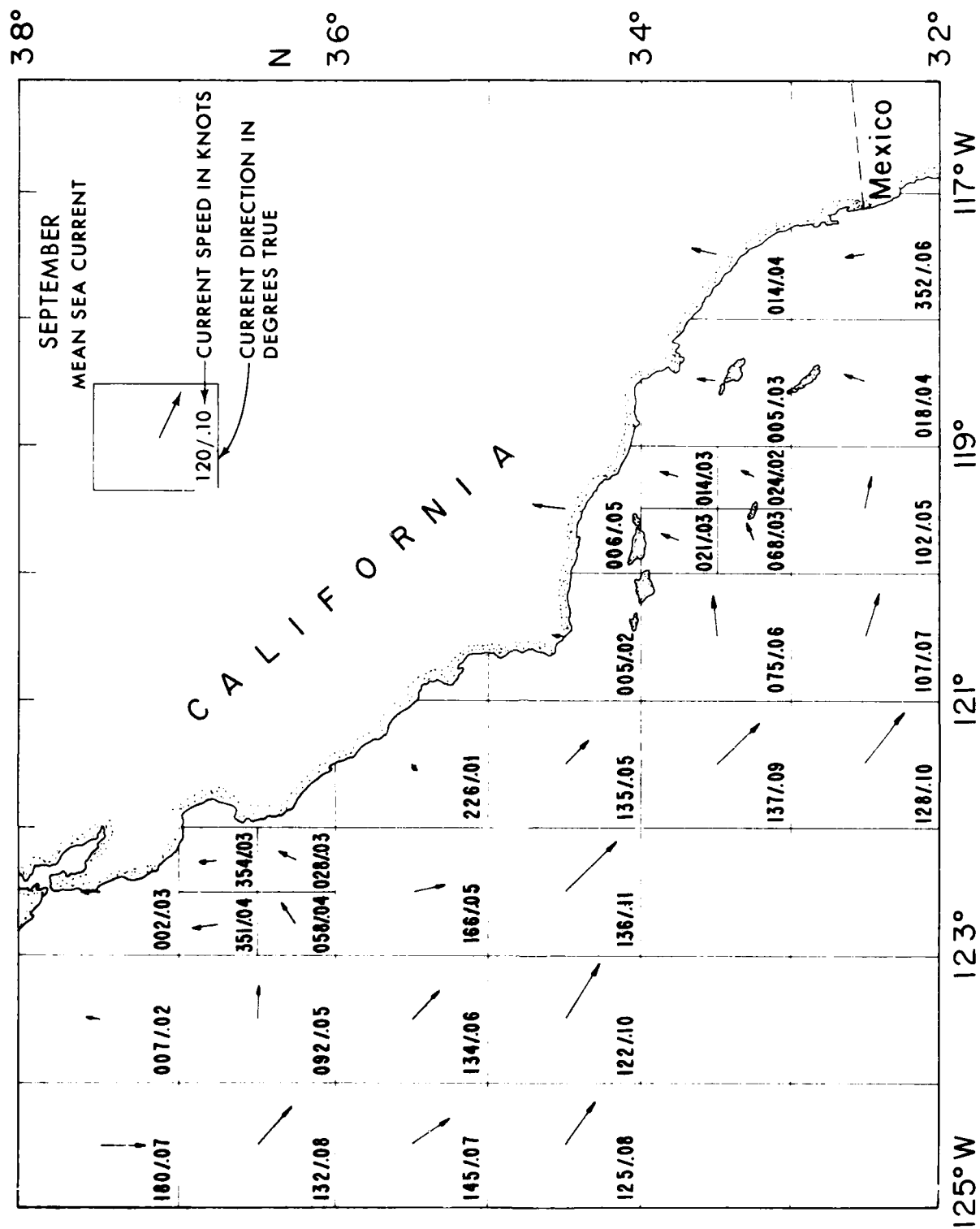
















AD-A137 698

CLIMATIC STUDY OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPERATING  
AREA NEAR COASTAL ZONE(U) NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND  
DETACHMENT ASHEVILLE NC OCT 83

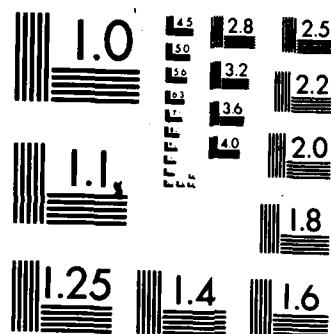
3/3

UNCLASSIFIED

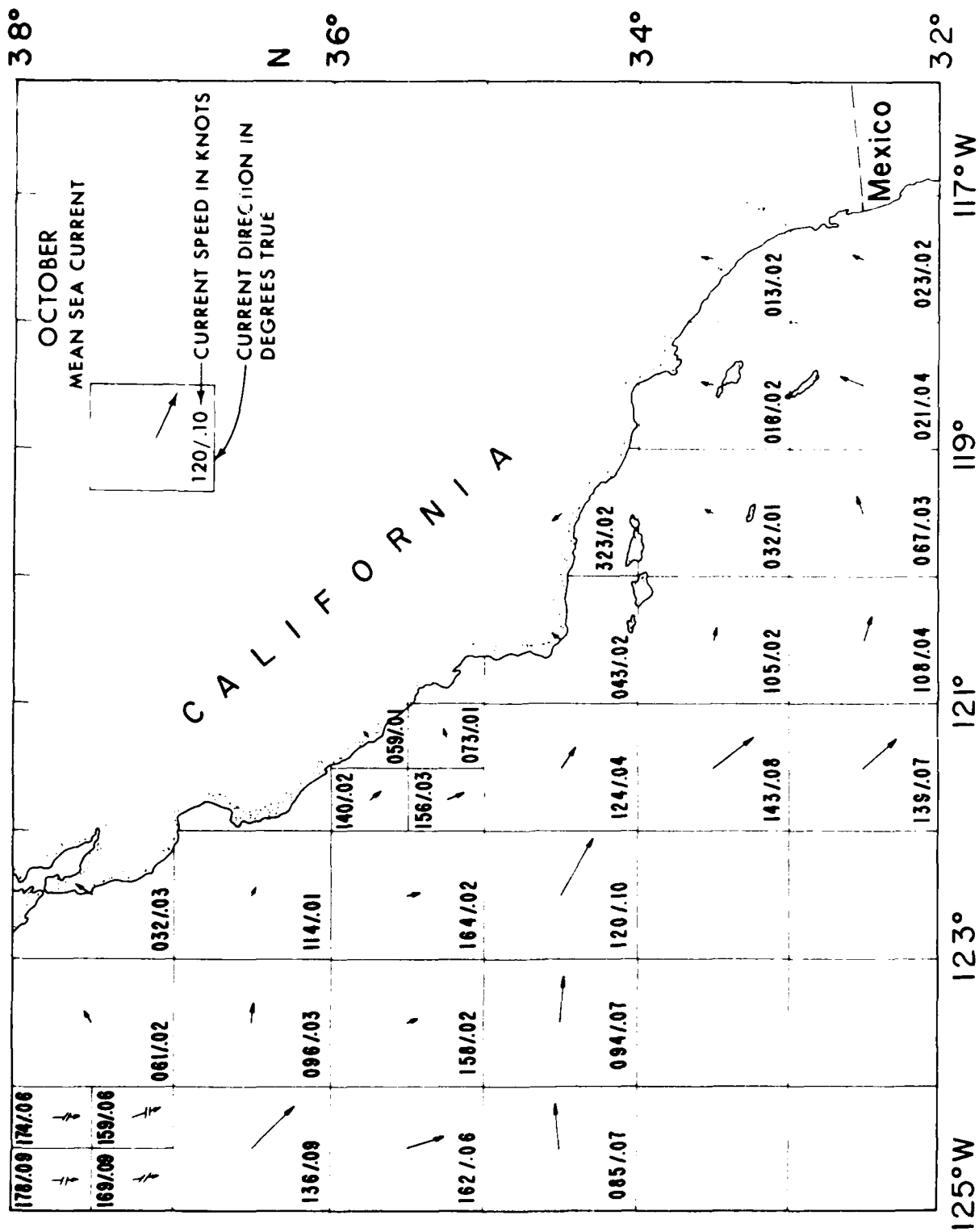
F/G 4/2

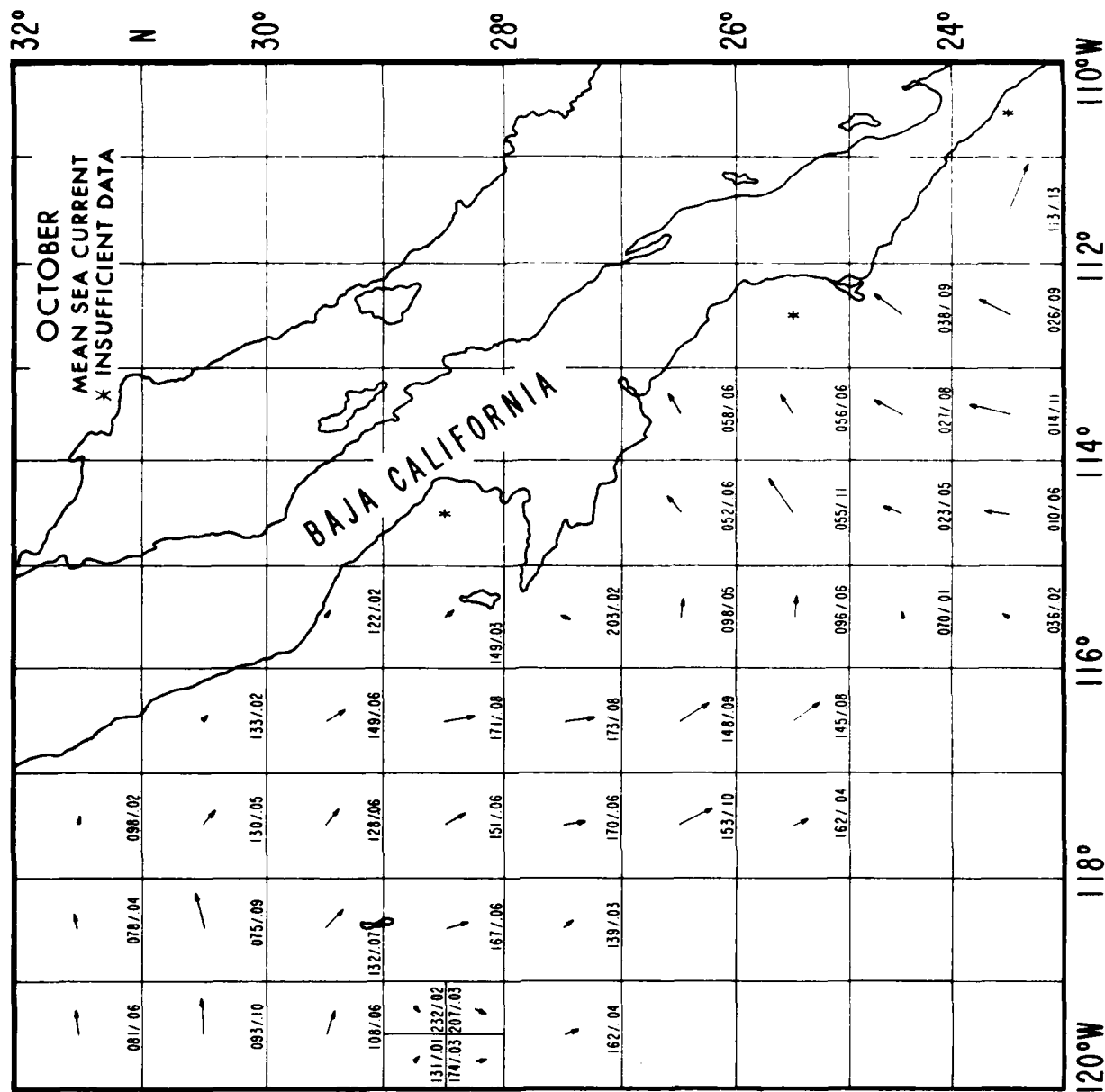
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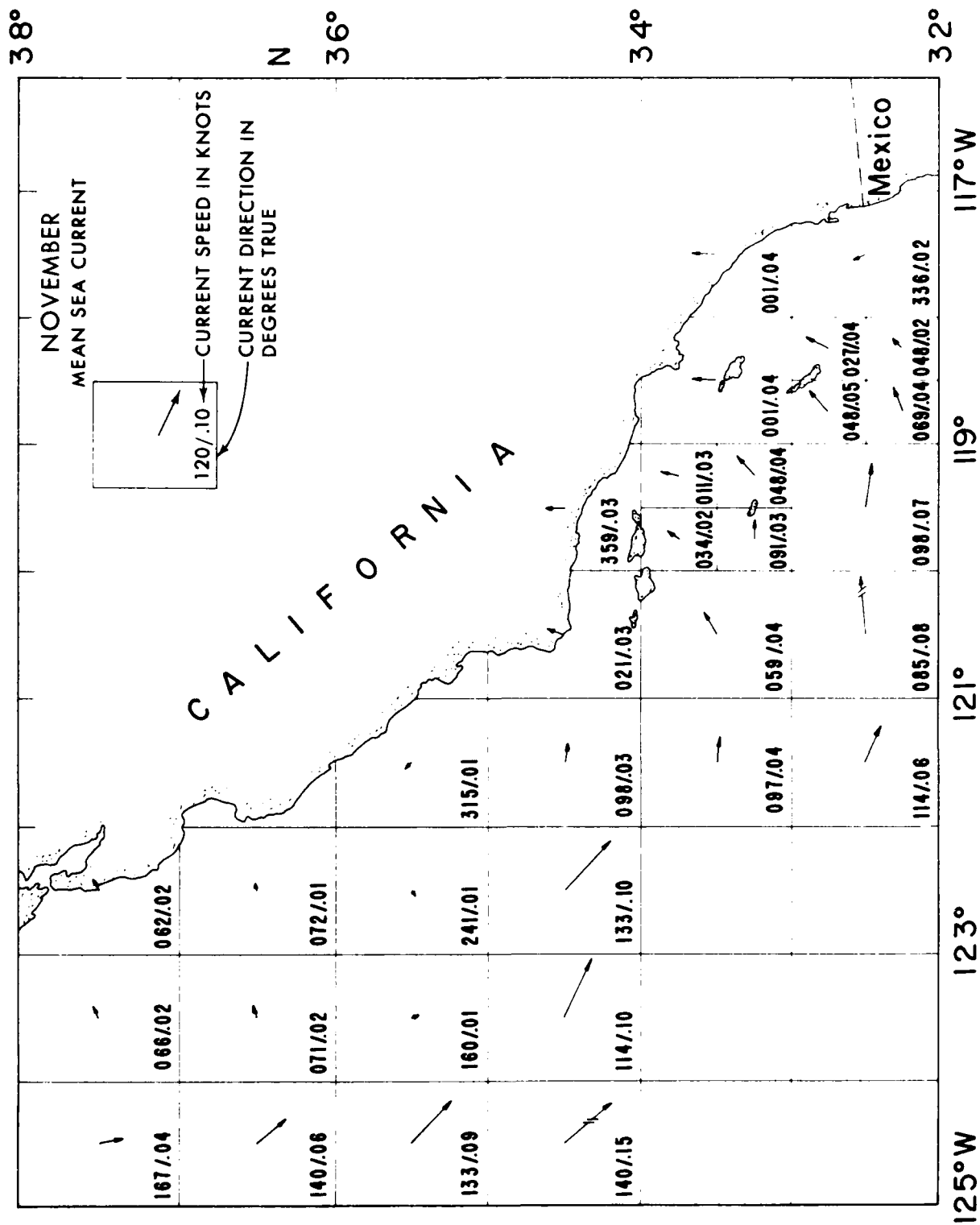


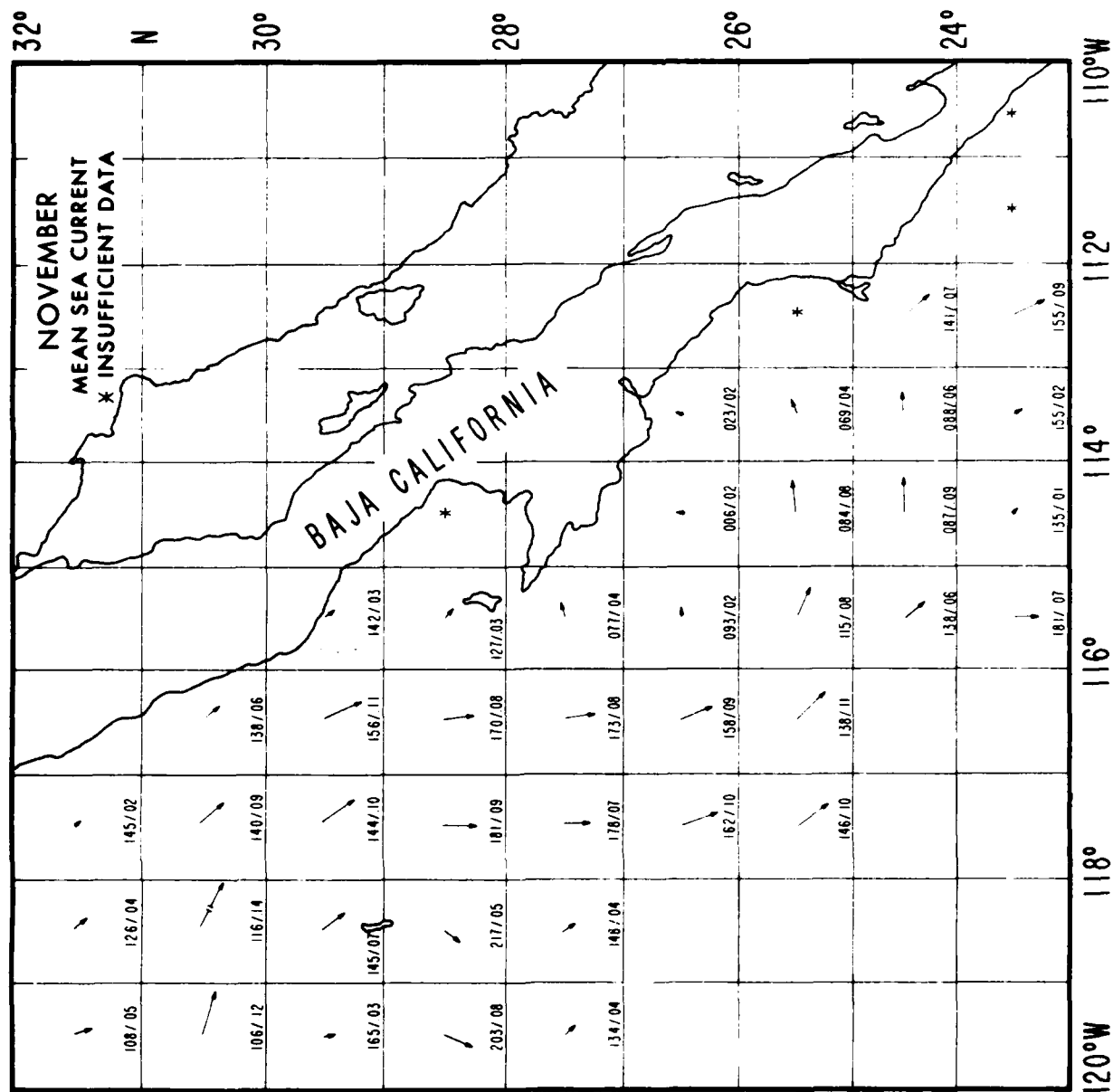


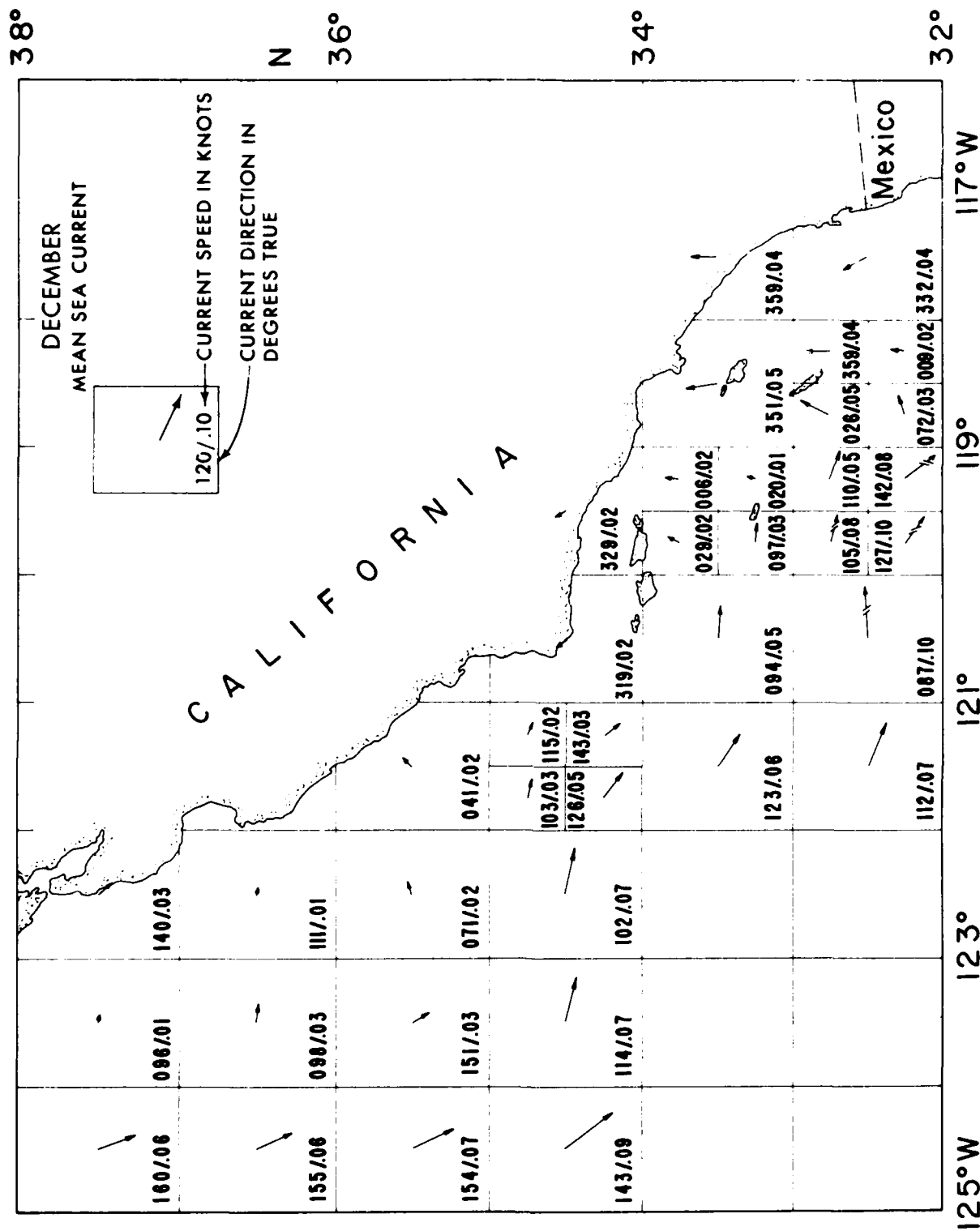
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

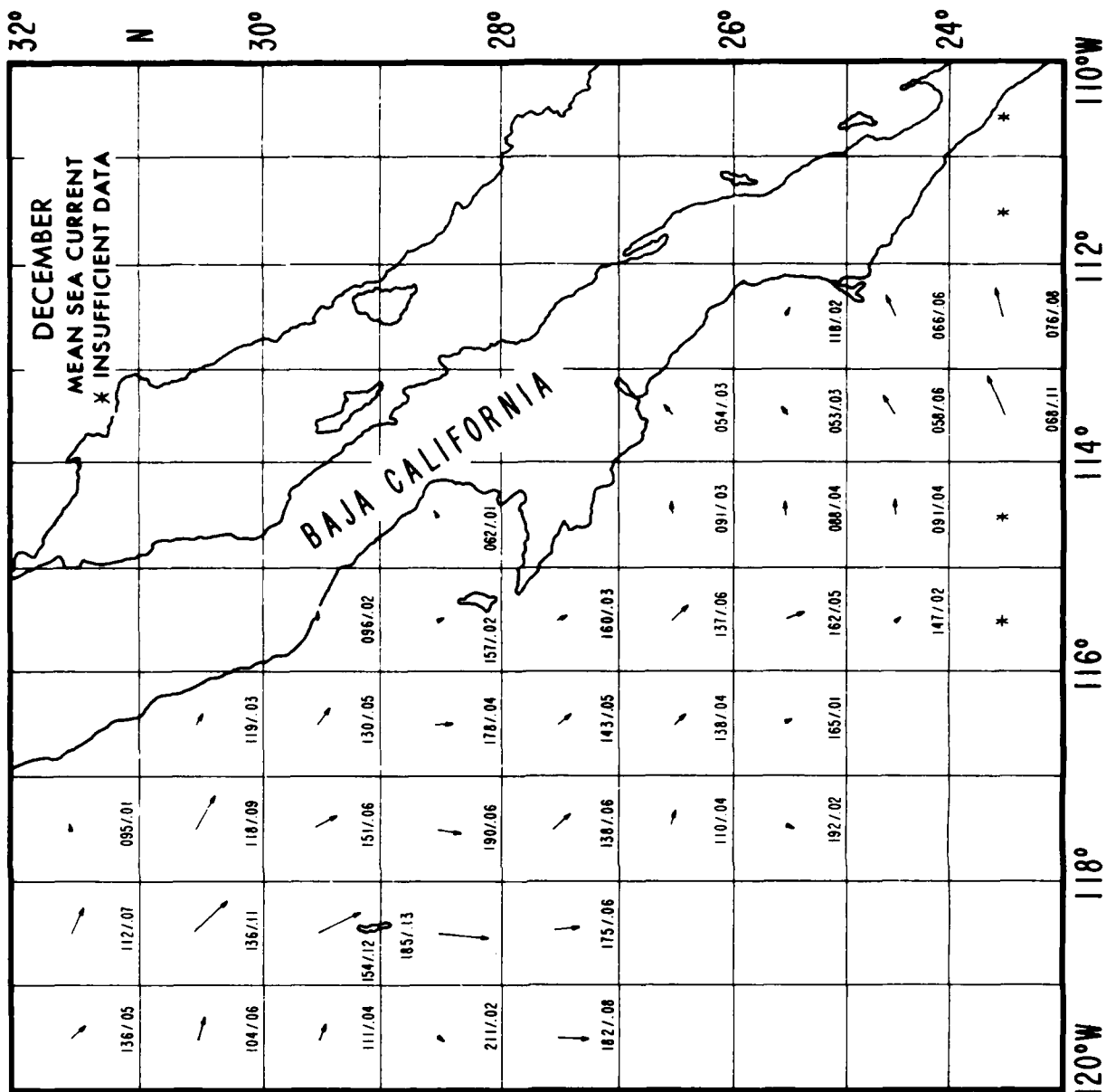














PREPARED BY: NCOO ASHEVILLE  
SEPTEMBER 1981

STATION NAME: EL TORO, CALIFORNIA  
LOCATION : N37 40 W117 44

PERIOD: APR 41-DEC 80  
ELEV : 395

STATION NUMBER  
WMO # 52110

		TEMPERATURE										PRECIPITATION										WIND										CLOUDS										VISIBILITY										OTHER																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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PREPARED BY: NCOO ASHEVILLE  
SEPTEMBER 1987

STATION NAME: MIZZAPAR, CALIFORNIA  
LOCATION: E 332 52 N117 25

PERIOD: APR 47-DEC 80  
FLYV: 1 477

STN. LTRES: ANSR  
PLAN: 1 15117  
AMO: 1 1

	TEMPERATURE DEG F		PRECIPITATION INCHES		SNOWFALL INCHES		RELATIVE HUMIDITY %		WINDS		MEAN PRECIP		SNOWFALL INCHES		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS		OCCURRENCE OF	
	MEAN	EXTREMES	MO	DAY	MO	DAY	MO	DAY	MO	DAY	MO	DAY	MO	DAY	MO	DAY	MO	DAY
DAILY	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN
JAN 65	45	35	48	28	2.4	0.9	8	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEB 66	46	36	43	24	1.7	7.2	8	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAR 65	46	36	43	33	1.9	7.3	8	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APR 67	50	39	45	39	1.0	3.8	8	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAY 70	46	32	42	42	1.4	2.6	8	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUN 74	47	36	40	44	1.1	4.8	40	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUL 79	41	31	40	40	1.0	4.2	40	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUG 80	43	32	49	50	1.1	1.4	40	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEP 80	41	31	41	49	1.7	2.1	40	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCT 76	46	36	40	33	1.4	2.1	40	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOV 71	40	31	40	34	1.1	5.7	40	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEC 67	46	37	49	28	1.5	5.0	8	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANN 72	43	33	41	28	1.7	8.9	40	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EVR 35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35

REMARKS: \*DATA NOT AVAILABLE. \*LESS THAN 0.1 DAY, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE.  
THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "PRESS ALT FEET 99.958" INDICATES IT IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05% OF THE TIME.  
EVA MEANT EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (EVR). THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD (POR).

FLYING WFA & HRS	CEILING	LESS 3000	FT AND/OR	VISIBILITY	LESS 3 MI	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	EVR
01	29	34	26	45	70	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
04	31	36	43	47	72	77	74	40	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
07	26	26	26	46	76	73	73	73	79	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
10	25	32	40	79	84	35	19	24	35	16	23	21	22	25	19	22	22	22	22
17	25	31	33	77	40	19	8	12	24	24	16	18	23	25	19	22	22	22	22
18	25	28	31	71	37	19	7	11	22	25	19	22	25	19	22	22	22	22	22
19	24	30	28	48	32	15	21	31	31	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
22	28	36	42	79	63	50	28	46	50	43	30	29	40	40	30	29	40	40	40
ALL HRS	27	33	35	76	48	47	78	43	45	37	27	25	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
CEILING	01	21	32	28	36	63	66	58	63	54	44	24	23	43	43	43	43	43	43
LESS 3000	04	23	29	32	76	66	75	74	80	61	46	25	20	47	47	47	47	47	47
FT AND/OR	07	21	28	26	41	66	68	68	76	58	44	22	20	45	45	45	45	45	45
VISIBILITY	10	18	21	30	79	40	26	10	12	22	7	16	14	72	10	14	14	14	14
LESS 3 MI	13	16	19	20	16	28	13	3	5	15	11	12	10	14	10	14	14	14	14
16	17	19	20	15	79	14	5	6	15	15	17	11	12	15	12	15	15	15	15
19	17	19	20	19	70	42	28	13	16	24	21	22	18	22	18	22	22	22	22
22	21	28	32	71	57	48	33	38	47	44	27	26	20	34	20	34	34	34	34
ALL HRS	19	24	25	76	49	42	33	38	47	44	27	26	20	34	20	34	34	34	34
CEILING	01	11	19	10	11	21	34	36	39	29	24	17	16	22	10	16	22	22	22
LESS 3000	04	13	18	13	11	14	46	52	54	36	27	15	12	27	10	16	27	27	27
FT AND/OR	07	12	17	12	13	23	36	44	47	33	27	13	14	24	10	16	24	24	24
VISIBILITY	10	7	10	5	3	7	5	2	3	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
LESS 3 MI	17	5	4	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
14	5	7	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
19	7	10	5	3	9	6	4	5	6	8	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	10	10
22	10	13	6	7	18	21	17	19	19	20	14	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
ALL HRS	9	12	7	6	13	19	20	21	21	17	15	11	10	13	10	13	13	13	13
CEILING	01	5	9	3	2	6	5	4	5	7	14	8	9	6	10	6	10	10	10
LESS 3000	04	6	7	4	3	6	12	11	13	12	15	7	6	9	7	9	9	9	9
FT AND/OR	07	3	6	5	5	6	6	7	9	11	14	6	4	7	6	7	7	7	7
VISIBILITY	10	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LESS 3 MI	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	5	7	1	0	2	2	1	2	2	8	7	7	7	4	7	7	7	7	7
ALL HRS	3	4	2	1	3	3	3	4	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
CEILING	01	3	6	2	1	1	2	1	2	6	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	5	5
LESS 3000	04	1	6	3	2	3	5	4	5	7	6	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4
FT AND/OR	07	1	5	2	2	2	1	1	3	5	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
VISIBILITY	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LESS 3 MI	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	5	6	2	6	2	6	6	6
ALL HRS	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

STATUS: NY  
 GRADE : 93111  
 MO : 12391

REMARKS: DATA NOT AVAILABLE. \* LESS THAN .05, .01, OR .05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE.  
THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "PHEASANT FEET 99.95%" INDICATES IT IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05% OF THE TIME.  
EYE MEANS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD 1.0%. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE

COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD, PORT.														
FLYING WFA & HRS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	EW
CEILING	01	29	31	24	26	40	45	55	52	41	29	32	38	10
LESS 1000	04	27	26	29	23	52	41	66	62	49	27	30	44	10
FT AND/OR	07	22	37	36	40	63	61	71	75	72	28	29	49	10
VISIBILITY	10	27	34	20	24	53	55	67	58	63	44	26	26	42
LESS 1 MI	17	27	31	26	23	48	40	48	41	43	25	26	34	10
	16	25	26	21	21	35	33	35	33	39	22	28	29	10
	19	23	30	21	25	38	29	30	35	39	22	23	26	10
	22	27	28	25	20	32	31	32	40	41	28	28	30	10
ALL HRS	27	31	27	28	45	43	48	50	51	41	26	28	37	10
CEILING	01	22	23	20	24	37	36	49	43	38	23	23	32	10
LESS 1000	04	20	27	21	26	48	52	59	53	40	21	23	37	10
FT AND/OR	07	21	32	27	29	55	62	67	63	46	23	25	42	10
VISIBILITY	10	19	20	20	22	42	46	49	49	38	20	22	25	10
LESS 1 MI	13	21	18	15	12	33	34	33	29	34	21	14	18	10
	16	15	20	14	12	25	26	21	22	20	14	18	20	10
	19	16	21	12	17	26	24	20	29	32	26	16	19	10
	22	21	21	15	16	27	28	25	36	35	32	21	21	10
ALL HRS	19	23	18	20	37	38	38	42	42	32	19	21	29	10
CEILING	01	11	15	8	13	24	28	33	42	34	24	16	23	10
LESS 1000	04	10	15	9	13	27	35	43	48	39	32	15	16	10
FT AND/OR	07	13	21	15	16	33	40	51	56	47	40	19	20	10
VISIBILITY	10	10	17	6	11	23	27	33	28	30	26	13	16	10
LESS 1 MI	13	10	10	4	5	16	17	21	18	20	17	9	14	10
	16	6	12	6	6	12	11	14	14	16	16	9	11	10
	19	8	11	4	9	15	17	23	22	15	8	13	14	10
	22	9	13	7	10	17	21	22	31	24	24	16	17	10
ALL HRS	10	14	7	10	21	25	22	33	29	25	13	16	19	10
CEILING	01	4	7	4	7	9	11	17	18	14	17	9	7	10
LESS 1000	04	5	7	3	7	9	14	22	22	21	16	8	7	10
FT AND/OR	07	4	8	4	8	8	13	24	25	22	20	7	9	10
VISIBILITY	10	3	4	2	1	4	5	7	5	6	7	4	5	10
LESS 1 MI	13	3	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	2	2	10
	16	2	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	5	1	4	3	10
	19	4	4	1	3	5	4	6	5	5	6	4	4	10
	22	4	6	1	4	6	7	11	10	7	13	5	7	10
ALL HRS	4	5	2	4	5	8	8	12	11	10	11	5	7	10
CEILING	01	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	3	6	4	5	2	10
LESS 1000	04	1	4	1	2	1	2	4	3	5	4	4	3	10
FT AND/OR	07	1	4	2	2	1	2	2	4	6	11	4	5	10
VISIBILITY	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	10
LESS 1 MI	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10
	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	10
	22	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	5	3	2	10
ALL HRS	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	10

STATION: KNUC  
TRAN: 93117  
END

FLYING WEA & MRS	LST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	EVER
CEILING	01	29	29	31	37	31	59	69	69	59	44	35	38	45	9
LESS 5000	04	32	36	28	43	66	64	76	78	82	47	32	30	50	9
FT AND/OR	07	32	37	37	48	68	71	79	79	65	49	34	36	53	10
VISIBILITY	10	28	35	37	47	60	55	67	65	57	44	30	28	44	10
LESS 3 MI	13	30	28	28	30	47	46	42	44	46	33	26	25	35	10
	16	29	29	25	29	49	47	44	44	44	34	24	25	36	10
	19	27	28	28	33	52	49	60	61	54	39	26	26	40	9
	22	25	29	27	32	56	54	63	62	51	40	27	25	41	9
ALL MRS	29	31	30	30	36	57	56	62	63	55	41	29	28	43	10
CEILING	01	25	25	27	35	58	57	67	67	56	41	26	22	42	9
LESS 3000	04	27	31	24	37	62	62	74	77	59	43	28	27	46	9
FT AND/OR	07	27	31	30	41	62	67	78	78	66	46	28	30	49	10
VISIBILITY	10	24	26	30	42	54	52	57	61	53	40	25	23	40	10
LESS 3 MI	13	25	22	24	33	42	44	39	42	40	29	20	20	31	10
	16	23	24	21	25	45	45	45	43	41	31	19	20	32	10
	19	22	24	24	30	49	47	59	60	52	37	24	20	37	9
	22	19	24	23	30	62	53	62	60	48	36	24	21	36	9
ALL MRS	24	26	25	32	42	53	53	60	61	52	38	24	23	39	10
CEILING	01	15	16	8	15	24	31	48	44	32	25	17	14	24	9
LESS 1000	04	17	18	5	15	25	34	54	50	37	26	17	16	26	9
FT AND/OR	07	16	17	6	14	24	30	43	38	26	15	15	15	25	10
VISIBILITY	10	11	13	9	16	21	29	29	26	25	18	10	12	17	10
LESS 3 MI	13	11	11	5	7	12	15	15	16	15	10	10	10	12	10
	16	14	14	6	8	15	21	24	20	21	9	7	11	15	10
	19	15	15	6	11	20	25	25	23	29	23	13	12	20	9
	22	12	16	6	12	20	30	43	41	24	21	14	11	21	9
ALL MRS	14	15	6	12	20	26	37	34	28	21	13	13	13	20	10
CEILING	01	5	8	2	3	4	6	8	3	3	6	6	5	5	9
LESS 400	04	8	8	2	2	4	6	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	9
FT AND/OR	07	7	7	2	2	5	5	7	4	4	6				



1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398</
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FLYING WEATHER	HRS	LST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	EVG
CEILING		01														
LESS 5000		04														
FT AND/OR		07	30	28	43	78	47	67	68	73	61	42	26	27	44	10
VISIBILITY		10	26	26	26	29	47	42	46	47	49	72	71	24	75	10
LESS 5 MI		13	24	25	23	17	30	25	22	23	29	19	16	16	20	10
		16	20	23	25	17	25	22	11	20	27	17	15	20	20	10
		19														10
		22														10
ALL	HRS		25	26	29	75	40	37	38	42	42	74	19	21	71	10
CEILING		01														
LESS 3000		04														
FT AND/OR		07	26	24	36	73	54	55	66	69	55	35	21	24	42	10
VISIBILITY		10	24	23	21	24	46	39	42	45	43	26	12	21	71	10
LESS 3 MI		13	21	22	19	14	27	23	17	21	24	13	12	13	19	10
		16	17	18	20	15	24	21	9	16	23	12	12	15	17	10
		19														10
		22														10
ALL	HRS		22	22	24	72	38	35	35	39	77	72	15	18	77	10
CEILING		01														
LESS 1000		04														
FT AND/OR		07	18	19	19	23	40	47	60	56	40	26	15	17	70	10
VISIBILITY		10	13	17	12	12	28	25	32	28	25	15	10	15	19	10
LESS 3 MI		13	11	14	9	5	10	11	9	10	12	6	6	9	9	10
		16	13	13	7	7	10	11	4	10	13	7	8	9	9	10
		19														10
		22														10
ALL	HRS		14	16	12	12	23	24	27	27	23	14	10	12	19	10
CEILING		01														
LESS 300		04														
FT AND/OR		07	10	9	9	10	13	16	26	23	19	16	9	9	14	10
VISIBILITY		10	5	7	5	2	4	4	5	2	4	4	7	7	4	10
LESS 1 MI		13	4	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	4	2	10
		16	4	7	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	3	4	2	10
		19														10
		22														10
ALL	HRS		6	7	5	4	5	6	9	7	7	6	4	6	6	10
CEILING		01														
LESS 100		04														
FT AND/OR		07	5	7	6	6	7	9	16	10	9	11	4	7	8	10
VISIBILITY		10	3	4												

1. 1990年12月1日以前，  
 2. 1990年12月1日以后，  
 3. 1990年12月1日以后，

Received 26 July 2005; accepted 11 April 2006

REMARKS: VALUE LISTED AVAILABLE IN FILE 14. THE VALUE LISTED IN THIS FIELD IS THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TIME THE VALUE LISTED WOULD BE USED IN THE COMPUTATIONS FOR MEAN EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE COMPUTATIONS FOR THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD, PEOPLE

FLYING AFA & HRS	LST	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN.	EVAL.
CEILING	01	72	24	72	76	87	91	84	84	86	87	74	78	41	17
LESS SOD	04	72	38	76	83	86	84	80	86	81	82	74	37	50	10
FT AND/OR	07	76	39	82	84	76	70	71	74	69	69	75	80	64	10
VISIBILITY	10	76	44	83	84	84	89	84	80	81	87	75	80	46	10
LESS 3 MI	13	76	39	76	75	77	77	74	70	73	71	71	80	31	10
	14	76	24	72	70	72	15	6	8	24	77	73	32	70	10
	19	76	24	72	70	72	21	6	11	28	74	74	75	72	10
	22	71	27	77	79	84	75	22	24	73	77	71	33	71	10
ALL HRS	03	73	33	73	73	80	82	72	37	84	81	72	36	77	10
CEILING	01	19	24	23	78	81	89	81	38	80	76	24	77	73	10
LESS SOD	04	25	29	25	76	80	80	59	60	62	46	30	31	43	10
FT AND/OR	07	21	32	26	74	63	61	67	68	68	40	25	32	46	10
VISIBILITY	10	22	26	27	70	49	37	15	79	81	62	24	30	71	10
LESS 3 MI	13	21	23	30	74	73	15	5	6	15	21	16	24	17	10
	14	17	16	16	11	17	9	0	2	9	11	11	16	12	10
	19	16	13	13	10	22	14	4	6	16	13	12	15	13	10
	22	20	18	17	20	15	31	16	20	26	23	19	23	22	10
ALL HRS	21	23	21	23	73	60	35	25	28	72	70	21	25	27	10
CEILING	01	8	12	4	6	10	10	11	8	4	18	13	18	11	10
LESS SOD	04	11	15	6	11	14	23	20	22	18	24	17	20	17	10
FT AND/OR	07	15	18	9	11	17	26	25	13	30	72	18	23	21	10
VISIBILITY	10	12	13	6	5	9	12	6	13	17	26	13	20	13	10
LESS 3 MI	13	9	9	4	1	3	2	3	3	6	14	13	15	7	10
	14	6	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	6	11	4	10
	19	4	6	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	5	5	9	5	10
	22	6	8	2	2	7	5	2	4	11	9	15	6	10	10
ALL HRS	9	11	4	5	8	10	8	8	10	11	17	12	16	10	10
CEILING	01	2	5	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	7	5	7	3	10
LESS SOD	04	4	7	1	4	4	4	4	5	5	14	8	10	6	10
FT AND/OR	07	7	8	4	5	2	4	3	6	6	14	9	10	7	10
VISIBILITY	10	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	7	2	10
LESS 1/2 MI	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	10
	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	1	10



[illegible][illegible]

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END

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